Area and Yield of
the Principal Crops in India
1919-20 to 1926-27 and
1934-35 to 1938-39

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

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ESTIMATES

OF

AREA AND YIELD

OF

Principal Crops in India

1919-20 to 1926-27 and 1934-35 to 1938-39

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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1919-20

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-second of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were made in 1919-20. It is the seventh of the new series that was commenced in 1913-14.

Source and scope of the estimates.

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the two former forecasts. The dates prescribed for the issue of the forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts.* They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea,† cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, and indigo. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the eight years ending 1919-20 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre in table No. 3.

Gradual development.

The estimates for these crops did not, especially in the forecasts for earlier years, relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent (excepting Burma in the case of sesamum), but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and IV on pages 29, 32 and 34. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes already mentioned, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some instances with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates, so far as available, for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jawar, bajra, maize, and gram, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 15), the figures being taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops in foreign countries have been given in table No. 18, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Leading features of the season.

The monsoon set in at about the usual time, the rainfall being above the average during June to September, but it retreated from Northern India earlier than usual. The spring crops were affected in many provinces by hail, frost, rust, and winds. A yield much larger than last year's was, however, obtained in the case of all crops except tea and indigo. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 16 and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1919 is shown in table No. 17.

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* These figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For the tea crop no forecast is prepared; the figures are taken from the Annual Report on the Production of Tea in India published by this Department.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months from May to August.* There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The only Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are those in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces (*a*) and the Baroda State. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1919-20 was reported as 78,245,000 acres, as compared with 77,019,000 acres in the preceding year. Weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable except in Burma where late rains were deficient. The total estimated yield was 33,551,000 tons, as against 24,201,000 tons in 1918-19. To this figure should be added some 405,000 tons in respect of other British provinces † (having an area of about 924,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1919-20 was reported to be 29,976,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 26 per cent. The crop was affected by frost-rust and hail-storms in places, especially in Bombay, Sind, and Ajmer-Merwara. The total estimated yield was 10,092,000 tons, which is above the yield of 1918-19 by 34 per cent. An addition of some 145,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 431,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, and the Central Provinces and Berar. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the Indian States in the Bombay Presidency and the Baroda State. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1919-20 was 2,647,000 acres, as compared with 2,861,000 acres in the preceding year. The season was, on the whole, favourable. The estimated yield (2,992,000 tons) was 23 per cent above the final figure (2,431,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 28,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,§ for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the State of Travancore. The total area under tea in 1919 was reported to be 691,800 acres, which is 2 per cent greater than that of the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 377,055,600 lbs in 1919, as against 380,459,000 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton

There are two crops of cotton grown in India, namely the early and the late. Early cotton grows principally in central and northern India, and late cotton largely in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till October and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

* Rice is sown to a very large extent in Madras (especially in the south) from September to December and again to a fair extent in February and March.

† Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, and Ajmer.

‡ Burma, Madras, and the Kashmir State.

§ Burma, Delhi, and Ajmer.

(*a*) From 1919-20.

The total reported area under cotton was 23,070,000 acres in 1919-20, as against 20,997,000 acres in 1918-19. Weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable and the condition of the crop was reported to be generally good. The total estimated outturn was 5,840,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 1,868,000 bales or 47 per cent above the final figure of 1918-19. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the last two years * with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be seen that the estimates of "carry over" from one year to another are not taken into account.

	Thousand bales (400 lbs. each)	
	1917-18	1918-19
Exports	1,731	1,253
Mill consumption	2,044	2,003
Extra factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Total	4,525	4,006
Less imports	26	15
Approximate crop	4,499	3,991
Estimated in forecast	4,051	3,972

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the year 1919-20 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 44 per cent, Bengal-Sind 23 per cent, Dholleras 9 per cent, Coompta-Dharwars and Broach 5 per cent each, Westerns and Northerns 5 per cent, and Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias 4 per cent.

	1919-20 Bales (400 lbs.)
Oomras	2,601,000
Dholleras	535,000
Bengal-Sind	1,356,000
Broach	297,000
Westerns and Northerns	281,000
Cocanadas	36,000
Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias	228,000
Coompta-Dharwars	284,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	222,000
Total	5,840,000

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available for that State. The total reported area under jute in 1919 (2,838,900 acres) was above that of the preceding year by 14 per cent, and the estimated yield (8,482,500 bales of 400 lbs each) rose by 22 per cent. The season was not favourable for sowing, owing to scanty rainfall; but latterly it became favourable. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1919. The area and yield of jute in 1920 are estimated to be 2,502,000 acres and 5,898,000 bales, respectively, showing a decrease of 12 per cent in area and of 30 per cent in yield.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from the State of Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah State (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1919-20 was 3,101,000 acres, which is 56 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. The season was generally favourable, although the crop was adversely affected by hail, frost, and winds in most of the provinces. The total estimated yield (433,000 tons) was above that of the preceding year by 84 per cent. To this figure should be added some 4,000 tons for other British provinces,† for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Sind, and Delhi. These tracts contain 98·6 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. No other Indian State sends in reports. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1919-20 was 6,016,000 acres, as against 4,892,000 acres in the

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 13

† Assam, Delhi, Ajmer, Madras, and Burma.

preceding year. The season was generally favourable. As in the case of linseed, the crop was adversely affected by hail, frost, and winds in most of the provinces. The total estimated yield (1,174,300 tons) was 53 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 18,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 76 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Indian State or from Burma. The total reported area under sesamum in 1919-20 was 4,163,000 acres against 3,585,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally good although in some provinces it suffered from excessive rain. The total estimated yield was 480,000 tons, as against 278,000 tons in 1919-20. An addition of approximately 134,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces † (containing an aggregate area of about 1,207,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1919-20 was reported as 1,555,000 acres, which is 12 per cent greater than the figure of the preceding year, the estimated yield (800,000 tons) being 28 per cent greater than that of last year. The season, on the whole, was favourable for the crop.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (246,500 acres) in 1919-20 was 16 per cent less than that of the preceding year. The season was generally favourable except in parts of Madras. The total estimated yield of dye was 42,600 cwts, which was less than the figure of the preceding year by 12 per cent.

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Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
Calcutta, September 28, 1920.

* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, and Ajmer.
† Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Coor.

TABLES

Note.—**The rates of yield per acre of the crops tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14 are given in table No. 2.**

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	78,832,000	78,330,000	80,225,000	80,342,000	77,019,000	78,245,000
Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,504,000	30,320,000	32,940,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,976,000
Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,625,000	2,391,000	2,415,000	2,809,000	2,861,000	2,647,000
Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800
Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,204,000	21,771,000	17,746,000	21,745,000	25,299,000	20,997,000	23,070,000
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,000
Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,101,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,193,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	6,016,000
Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,432,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,163,000
Groundnut	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,779,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,555,000
Indigo	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	474,000	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	246,500

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20.	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Rice . . . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,210,000	32,730,000	34,832,000	35,738,000	24,201,000	33,551,000
Wheat . . . ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,282,000	8,652,000	10,234,000	9,922,000	7,508,000	10,092,000
Sugarcane . . ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,835,000	2,633,000	2,730,000	3,338,000	2,431,000	2,992,000
Tea . . . lbs.	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600
Cotton . . . bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,368,000	4,418,000	3,736,000	4,489,000	4,051,000	3,972,000	5,840,000
Jute . . . ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,482,500
Linseed . . tons	352,000	416,000	383,000	508,000	437,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	433,000
Rape and Mustard . ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,076,000	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	767,700	1,174,300
Sesamum . . ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	427,000	482,000	513,000	382,200	278,000	480,000
Groundnut . . ,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	800,000
Indigo . . . cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	42,600

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

(a) Not available

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, 1912-13 to 1919-20

Province	Rice (cleaned)								Wheat							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	657	467	734	804	838	799	481	770	891	777	933	917	1,014	893	948	964
Madras	908	878	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	826	1,121	826	1,209	1,214	1,275	709	1,308	933	973	638	979	1,024	928	836	974
Bombay	1,131 (b)	1,090 (b)	1,180 (b)	1,064 (b)	1,014 (b)	1,047 (b)	514	1,262	(b)701	(b)539	(b)602	(b)566	(b)584	(b)541	432	565
Sind	834	649	814	852	882	608	652	1,161	938	901	987	808	908	841	738	515
Bengal	907	837	702	886	851	924	725	883	782	793	535	669	695	596	429	541
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	745	736	542	613	681	759	874
Central Provinces and Berar	...	371	729	749	652	706	314	734	636	455	514	603	655	440	545	582
Burma	1,012	899	824	904	970	994	863	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	972	693	720	666	743	936	657	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	585	627	635	591	595	578	611
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	589	373	880	1,018	747	467
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	1,008	770	880	684	640	1,169	867
Coorg	1,430	956	1,466	1,448	1,440	1,093	1,092	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	412	464	490	572	333	478	489
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	439	549	400	516	436	501	425
Hyderabad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	137	127	161	210	224	147	154
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	461	363	328	373	318	560	448
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	527
AVERAGE	888	849	792	936	973	996	704	960	735	658	697	639	696	626	707	754

Province	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)								Tea							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	2,045	1,582	2,167	2,270	2,203	2,413	1,432	2,302	341	322	297	368	294	294	279	272
Madras	3,982	4,188	4,208	4,386	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,359	310	270	320	412	373	292	273	264
Bihar and Orissa	2,464	2,464	2,333	2,223	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	117	142	128	133	112	141	147	196
Bombay	(b) 5,098	(b) 5,588	(b) 5,973	(b) 6,149	(b) 6,389	(b) 6,203	4,443	5,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind																
Bengal	2,658	2,512	2,403	2,482	2,328	2,608	2,281	2 630	469	514	473	555	557	548	532	575
Punjab	1,674	1,684	1,805	1,775	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,960	208	229	196	199	204	140	185	177
Central Provinces and Berar	...	2,383	2,594	2,773	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	51	52	52	51	39	39	81
Assam	2,065	2,311	1,827	1,695	1,792	2,042	1,833	2,023	550	543	554	642	627	615	624	581
North-West Frontier Province	2,509	2,490	2,520	2,385	2,389	2,312	1,816	2,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	405	413	498	421	449	509	516
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	2,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	2,267	2,029	2,369	2,467	2,532	2,702	1,903	2,532	503	504	502	586	571	557	561	545

(a) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation

(b) Including Baroda

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, 1912-13 to 1919-20—*contd*

Province	Linseed								Rape and Mustard							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	431	361	399	448	457	376	414	423	520	340	505	420	419	322	343	464
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	444	514	366	459	493	517	369	493	444	494	322	423	495	518	371	493
Bombay	227	181	302	318	305	297	151	258	(c)592	(c)571	(c)567	(c)373	(c)570	(c)591	224	420
Sind	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	258	251	188	336	257	228	178
Bengal	419	395	320	347	357	342	233	278	449	454	395	395	435	410	336	381
Punjab	...	190	229	210	210	230	166	204	395	369	374	290	339	349	384	438
Central Provinces and Berar	210	166	146	177	189	166	70	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	445	420	344	403	399	392	440
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	252	314	387	275	276	314	345
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	320
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	589*	52*	...	...	...	...	...	...	527†	448†
Hyderabad (b)	76	90	86	93	112	125	218	185	40	40	64	37	75	56	134	168
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543
Average	294	285	267	320	331	304	265	313	467	388	419	389	412	363	352	437

Province	Sesamum								Groundnut (Nuts in shell)							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	247	109	189	202	189	177	91	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	178	200	200	191	302	307	286	297	827	574	696	1,248	1,031	1,076	989	1,114
Bihar and Orissa	250	320	283	343	367	311	219	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(c)272	(c)236	(c)348	(c)268	(c)302	(c)219	103	266	2,210	2,199	2,248	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,094
Sind	214	263	130	132	187	204	187	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	297	270	259	244	241	279	339	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	229	246	242	265	273	202	176	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	175	180	209	225	165	134	153	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	799	733	992	938	936	891	837
Assam	380	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	...	19	64	17	172	18	22	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	112	92	101	90	122	72	184	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	213	178	222	211	229	200	174	258	1,098	796	879	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,152

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative

(b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation (c) Includes Baroda.

* Refers to Kotah State only † Refers to Alwar State only

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, 1912-13 to 1919-20—*concld.*

Province	Cotton (ginned)								Jute								Indigo (dye)							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	148	122	125	126	104	60	81	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	14	10	10	10	9	10
Madras	47	45	46	47	64	75	74	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	23	21	20	14	28	26	27
Bihar and Orissa	83	93	91	96	94	99	101	109	1,063	757	840	1,296	986	1,200	898	1,008	18	12	16	13	15	13	11	16
Bombay	87	88	89	84	93	73	46	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	27	16	20	17	17	19
Sind	166	158	138	119	130	79	144	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Bengal	165	110	151	136	110	107	175	145	1,370	1,292	1,295	1,245	1,258	1,318	1,144	1,231	11	9	17	14	10	8	9	9
Punjab	95	119	105	86	115	68	127	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	18	14	19	20	22	20
Central Provinces and Berar	81	81	93	109	63	52	78	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	79	74	62	58	72	78	76	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	111	137	145	121	137	153	150	170	922	901	1,170	846	1,090	989	894	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	93	95	93	62	86	53	72	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	208	105	111	35	298	80	187	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	63	77	77	86	88	32	69	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	127	112	158	102	153	50	88	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (*a*)	42	44	44	61	62	52	107	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	49	47	51	61	51	54	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	103	93	109	83	97	105	40	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	80	81	85	84	83	64	76	101	1,324	1,220	1,246	1,236	1,230	1,296	1,113	1,195	20	17	19	17	14	20	19	19

NOTE.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision
(*a*) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bengal	(*a*) 1,036 (*b*) 871 (*c*) 1,179	698	2,963	155	1,300	443	480	504	...	12
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 1,234 (*b*) 823 (*c*) 823	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,464	155	1,200	494	494	350	...	20
Assam	(*a*) 952 (*b*) 706 (*c*) 1,008	...	2,016	153	1,320	448	504	...	...	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18
Madras	1,053	...	6,400	77	...	...	...	300	1,120	28
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	(*i*)2,500 (*j*)1,300	*
Sind	1,316	(*i*)1,366 (*j*) 874	8,142	170	...	...	(*i*)393 (*j*) 379	242	...	...
Punjab	...	791	1,933	135	...	*	429	*	...	*
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	85	...	226	...	224	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	595	2,685	86	..	...	319	...	...	...
Burma	(*g*) 1,034 (*h*) 1,083	...	...	84	..	...	...	225	870	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	*	...	170	...	...	...	*	...	...
Delhi	...	(*i*)1,120 (*j*)640	(*i*)3,840 (*j*)2,400	(*i*)200 (*j*)133	...	...	(*i*)400 (*j*)320	...	...	...
Coorg	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	920	450	2,668	175	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not available
(*a*) Winter Rice
(*b*) Autumn Rice
(*c*) Summer Rice
(*d*) Bihar
(*e*) Chota Nagpur
(*f*) Orissa
(*g*) For Upper Burma
(*h*) For Lower Burma
(*i*) Irrigated
(*j*) Unirrigated

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bengal	(a) 42,793,000	20,437,000	20,639,000	19,846,000	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	17,363,000	16,196,000	16,223,000	16,130,000	16,255,000	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,255,000
Madras	10,754,000	10,289,000	10,944,000	10,678,000	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000
Burma (d)	7,449,000	7,373,000	9,966,000	10,056,000	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,407,000
United Provinces	(c)	5,220,000	6,811,000	6,062,000	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,986,000	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(h) 5,762,000
Assam	(b)	4,458,000	4,486,000	4,327,000	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,114,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (e)	(c)	(c)	1,624,000	2,628,000	2,650,000	2,336,000	2,599,000	2,622,000	2,100,000	2,175,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(c)	(c)	(f) 1,088,000	1,112,000	1,117,000	1,194,000	1,280,000	1,167,000	1,013,000	1,100,000
Coorg	82,000	82,000	83,000	82,000	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	151,000	224,000
TOTAL	61,078,000	65,222,000	71,837,000	76,000,000	77,121,000	78,330,000	80,225,000	80,342,000	77,019,000	78,245,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bengal	(a) (g) 21,848,000	8,635,000	8,356,000	7,412,000	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,255,000
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	8,906,000	5,969,000	8,120,000	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	8,906,000
Madras	4,037,000	3,888,000	4,435,000	4,186,000	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,287,000
Burma (d)	2,875,000	3,325,000	4,501,000	4,037,000	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,550,000
United Provinces	(c)	1,779,000	1,998,000	1,264,000	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(c)	(c)	(c)	825,000	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(h) 1,889,000
Assam	(b)	1,973,000	1,946,000	1,339,000	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,494,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (e)	(c)	(c)	820,000	1,279,000	1,396,000	1,110,000	1,177,000	1,226,000	482,000	1,225,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(c)	(c)	(f) 405,000	322,000	406,000	454,000	504,000	317,000	295,000	570,000
Coorg	58,000	40,000	53,000	35,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	32,000	73,000
TOTAL	28,818,000	28,546,000	28,483,000	28,819,000	27,281,000	32,730,000	34,832,000	35,738,000	24,201,000	33,551,000

(a) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam (b) Included under Bengal (c) Not available
(d) The figures down to 1911-12 relate only to the chief rice-growing districts in Lower Burma
(e) Figures for Indian States have been added from 1913-14 onwards; but those for Baroda from 1913-14 to 1917-18 only
(f) Excludes Indian States (g) Season very favourable
(h) Includes Indian States (i) Included under Bombay

Note.—(1) Estimates of area and yield of the rice crop of the Mysore State are available for a few years. These are received after the issue of the All-India forecasts of the rice crop, and are therefore not included therein. The available figures are:—

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Area (acres)	804,000	791,000	634,000	769,000
Yield (tons)	222,000	261,000	141,000	214,000

(2) Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Punjab (including Indian States)	(c) 9,981,000	11,018,000	9,316,000	9,588,000	11,336,000	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000
United Provinces	7,342,000	7,578,000	7,382,000	6,406,000	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,585,000	3,739,000	3,743,000	3,384,000	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,321,000
Central India States	2,460,000	2,563,000	3,216,000	2,695,000	3,096,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	3,051,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	1,855,000	1,284,000	1,735,000	2,102,000	2,253,000	2,252,000	2,250,000	2,681,000	1,017,000	1,849,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,312,000	1,285,000	1,270,000	1,342,000	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,308,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000
North-West Frontier Province (d)	1,033,000	1,203,000	879,000	992,000	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,026,000
Hyderabad State	1,104,000	970,000	851,000	702,000	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000
Rajputana States	1,187,000	963,000	1,014,000	622,000	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000
Sind (including Indian States)	560,000	391,000	487,000	490,000	706,000	588,000	629,000	698,000	349,000	587,000
Bengal	143,000	143,000	146,000	144,000	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000
Baroda State	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	59,000	85,000
Delhi	(f)	(g)	30,000	20,000	32,000	28,000	36,000	42,000	23,000	31,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(g)	(g)	(g)	5,000	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000
Mysore State	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
TOTAL	30,565,000	31,141,000	30,073,000	28,495,000	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,940,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,976,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Punjab (including Indian States)	(c) 3,709,000	3,809,000	2,989,000	3,189,000	3,725,000	2,481,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000
United Provinces	2,919,000	3,032,000	2,938,000	2,221,000	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	973,000	904,000	1,062,000	688,000	778,000	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	863,000
Central India States	582,000	686,000	1,049,000	496,000	642,000	645,000	898,000	651,000	491,000	666,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	506,000	265,000	543,000	506,000	605,000	569,000	587,000	653,000	196,000	466,000
Bihar and Orissa	570,000	557,000	529,000	583,000	347,000	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000
North-West Frontier Province (d)	266,000	280,000	195,000	259,000	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000
Hyderabad State	97,000	43,000	48,000	43,000	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000
Rajputana States	265,000	204,000	244,000	122,000	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000
Sind (including Indian States)	136,000	97,000	204,000	197,000	311,000	212,000	255,000	262,000	115,000	135,000
Bengal	38,000	47,000	51,000	51,000	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000
Baroda State	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	10,000	20,000
Delhi	(f)	(g)	11,000	9,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(g)	(g)	(g)	2,000	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000
Mysore State	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	10,061,500	9,924,500	9,864,000	8,367,000	10,098,000	8,652,000	10,234,000	9,922,000	7,508,000	10,092,000

(a) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon
(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13
(c) Includes Delhi
(d) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies
(e) Included under Bombay
(f) Included under Punjab
(g) Not available

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	1,047,100	1,340,600	1,425,400	1,379,900	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000
Punjab (*a*)	387,900	284,800	367,000	410,900	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	480,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*b*)	263,000	266,100	262,800	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000
Bengal	(*c*)515,600	223,300	221,800	218,300	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*e*)	83,400	94,700	79,400	91,400	90,000	106,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	77,000
Madras	94,900	108,000	98,900	83,600	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000
Assam	(*b*)	36,600	35,900	37,900	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	31,000
North-West Frontier Province (*f*)	32,700	31,500	30,000	31,700	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	20,400	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	22,000
Baroda	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	4,000	3,000
TOTAL	2,161,600	2,382,500	2,524,500	2,536,900	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,415,000	2,809,000	2,861,000	2,647,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces(*h*)	1,042,900	1,259,300	1,301,500	974,500	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000
Punjab (*a*)	262,600	161,200	274,300	308,900	295,000	275,000	348,000	437,000	299,000	420,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*b*)	303,800	292,700	289,100	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000
Bengal	(*c*)563,500	256,300	263,200	244,800	250,000	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*e*)	226,000	214,600	180,700	228,000	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	180,000
Madras	179,200	196,000	175,800	156,300	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000
Assam	(*b*)	27,700	33,100	39,100	31,000	28,000	28,000	31,000	27,000	28,000
North-West Frontier Province (*f*)	35,700	31,900	33,600	35,100	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	43,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	21,700	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	26,000
Baroda	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	8,000	4,000
TOTAL	2,309,900	2,450,800	2,554,900	2,297,500	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,730,000	3,388,000	2,431,000	2,992,000

(*a*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts
(*b*) Included under Bengal
(*c*) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam
(*d*) Not available
(*e*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Up to 1911-12 the figures related to the chief sugarcane-growing districts only from 1912-13 those for other districts and for Sind have been added
(*f*) Up to 1912-13 the figures related to three selected districts. From 1913-14 all the districts including the Tochi Agency have been reported on
(*g*) Included under Bombay
(*h*) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18, arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.

Note.—(1) Estimates of area and yield of the sugarcane crop of the Mysore State are available for a few years. These are received after the issue of the All-India forecasts of the sugarcane crop and are therefore not included therein. The available figures are:—

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Area (acres)	36,000	43,000	40,000	36,000
Yield (tons)	32,000	46,000	35,000	34,000

(2) Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Assam	350,200	354,300	361,700	367,800	376,400	382,800	389,300	392,700	405,900	411,900
Bengal	145,900	146,800	150,500	156,100	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200
Travancore State	30,400	32,000	34,100	37,400	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600
Madras	18,100	20,600	24,400	26,300	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700
United Provinces	7,900	7,600	7,800	8,000	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800
Punjab	9,400	9,400	9,300	9,300	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100
Burma	1,700	1,700	1,700	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700
TOTAL	563,600	574,600	591,800	610,100	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800

Yield (lbs)

Province	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Assam	175,095,100	179,053,000	198,798,300	199,722,000	208,552,300	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900
Bengal	64,674,200	64,353,900	70,524,200	80,108,700	75,373,200	89,526,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400
Travancore State	14,323,100	14,714,500	16,059,600	15,155,600	16,010,200	20,248,800	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900
Madras	5,645,200	5,795,400	7,555,800	7,089,100	8,607,600	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,469,400
United Provinces	2,045,300	2,534,700	2,656,800	2,579,100	2,379,200	2,906,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800
Punjab	1,418,900	1,489,200	1,931,000	2,129,800	1,941,300	1,969,600	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,731,200
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	285,500	269,100	311,600	282,400	293,200	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500
Burma	67,600	76,500	83,300	153,800	155,200	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	138,500
TOTAL	263,269,400	268,602,700	297,878,100	307,249,700	313,301,400	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600

(*a*) Included under Bengal
Note.—Figures for 1919 are subject to revision

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay (including Indian States)	6,528,000	5,121,000	6,064,000	6,574,000	6,953,000	4,439,000	6,330,000	7,697,000	5,547,000	5,704,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,487,000	4,648,000	4,493,000	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,494,000
Hyderabad State	3,562,000	3,234,000	2,888,000	3,653,000	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000
Madras (*a*)	2,317,000	2,676,000	2,389,000	2,697,000	2,087,000	2,060,000	2,168,000	2,700,000	3,133,000	2,339,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	1,385,000	1,582,000	1,575,000	2,053,000	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,251,000
United Provinces (*b*)	1,347,000	921,000	1,158,000	1,586,000	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,284,000
Central India States	1,349,000	1,400,000	1,314,000	1,426,000	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,587,000
Baroda	806,000	665,000	762,000	749,000	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000
Rajputana States	465,000	263,000	393,000	470,000	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	374,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	279,000	346,000	296,000	341,000	336,000	161,000	240,000	267,000	317,000	313,000
Burma	167,000	186,000	233,000	290,000	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	416,000
Mysore	101,000	101,000	154,000	93,000	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	145,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*c*)	88,000	92,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	77,000
North-West Frontier Province (*d*)	33,000	56,000	56,000	59,000	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000
Bengal (including Hill Tipperah State)	(*e*)169,000	63,000	51,000	87,000	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000
Ajmer-Merwara	45,000	27,000	50,000	57,000	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000
Assam	(*c*)	38,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	33,000
TOTAL	23,040,000	21,415,000	22,004,000	24,997,000	24,566,000	17,746,000	21,745,000	25,299,000	20,997,000	23,070,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,316,000	599,000	1,324,000	1,439,000	1,544,000	934,000	1,475,000	1,403,000	641,000	1,503,000
Central Provinces and Berar	629,000	913,000	910,000	961,000	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,285,000
Hyderabad State	293,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000
Madras (*a*)	271,000	308,000	282,000	305,000	242,000	243,000	347,000	504,000	581,000	408,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	306,000	241,000	373,000	612,000	486,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	673,000
United Provinces (*b*)	348,000	251,000	428,000	484,000	486,000	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	442,000
Central India States	237,000	228,000	206,000	273,000	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	291,000
Baroda	134,000	96,000	196,000	175,000	229,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000
Rajputana States	143,000	73,000	125,000	132,000	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	95,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	97,000	124,000	123,000	135,000	116,000	48,000	78,000	53,000	114,000	83,000
Burma	28,000	32,000	46,000	54,000	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	76,000
Mysore	10,000	17,000	19,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*c*)	19,000	19,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	21,000
North-West Frontier Province (*d*)	8,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000
Bengal (including Hill Tipperah State)	(*e*)49,000	25,000	21,000	24,000	34,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000
Ajmer-Merwara	20,000	12,000	26,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000
Assam	(*c*)	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000
TOTAL	3,889,000	3,262,000	4,421,000	5,063,000	5,206,000	3,736,000	4,489,000	4,051,000	3,972,000	5,840,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*f*)	4,303,000	3,985,000	4,483,000	5,913,000	4,889,000	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	(*h*)

(*a*) Includes Indian States

(*b*) Includes the State of Rampur

(*c*) Included under Bengal

(*d*) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies from 1913-14

(*e*) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam

(*f*) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending September up to 1910-11; from 1911-12 these figures relate to the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown against this item up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that for 1915-16 to 1918-19 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

(*h*) Not yet available

Note—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Bengal	2,737,600	2,536,900	2,456,600	2,872,600	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000
Bihar and Orissa	258,100	298,300	318,400	330,100	188,100	224,000	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000
Assam	94,900	93,400	101,300	105,100	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	118,000
Cooch Bihar State	20,000	39,600	39,000	44,400	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000
TOTAL (*a*)	3,110,600	2,973,200	2,915,300	3,352,200	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,502,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Bengal	7,247,600	8,698,300	7,939,900	9,308,000	6,506,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000
Bihar and Orissa	705,500	792,900	602,900	693,200	609,600	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	334,000
Assam	239,600	226,800	228,300	307,500	156,800	259,400	248,400	228,300	332,400	259,000
Cooch Bihar State	42,000	124,800	122,800	135,200	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	58,000
TOTAL (*a*)	8,234,700	9,842,800	8,893,900	10,443,900	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,482,500	5,898,000
Exports and consumption (*b*)	9,004,000	10,027,000	9,309,000	8,489,000	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	(*c*)

(*a*) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below :—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1911	57,000	1914	37,000	1917	41,000
1912	96,000	1915	92,000	1918	73,000
1913	105,000	1916	70,000	1919	66,000

(*b*) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates

(*c*) Not yet available

Note.—The figures for 1920 are subject to revision

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Central Provinces and Berar	1,080,400	1,858,800	1,509,000	952,100	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	(*c*) 1,029,000
United Provinces (*a*)	472,800	848,800	493,500	240,600	266,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	229,000
	656,000	*747,000*	*667,000*	*367,000*	*620,000*	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*
Bihar and Orissa	510,300	567,800	528,000	652,900	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000
Hyderabad State	631,300	603,500	512,400	412,600	234,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000
Bengal	196,900	206,800	199,800	193,700	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	144,000	137,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	194,700	205,300	171,900	173,100	126,000	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	113,000
Punjab	(*b*)	(*b*)	43,300	39,000	49,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	33,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	19,000	43,000
Total (*a*)	3,086,400	4,291,000	3,457,900	2,664,000	2,705,000	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,541,000
	656,000	*747,000*	*667,000*	*367,000*	*620,000*	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*
GRAND TOTAL	3,742,400	5,038,000	4,124,900	3,031,000	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,101,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Central Provinces and Berar	124,500	139,000	141,800	70,700	80,000	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	(*c*) 71,000
United Provinces (*a*)	102,900	159,700	95,500	38,800	48,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000
	142,000	*140,000*	*128,000*	*59,000*	*110,000*	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*
Bihar and Orissa	112,500	125,200	104,700	149,700	102,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	98,000	160,000
Hyderabad State	30,400	26,800	17,300	16,500	9,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	19,000
Bengal	30,700	39,200	37,400	34,200	26,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	17,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	28,300	15,000	17,400	14,000	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000
Punjab	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	3,300	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	5,000	1,000
Total (*a*)	429,300	504,900	414,100	327,200	287,000	346,000	388,000	398,000	176,000	328,000
	142,000	*140,000*	*128,000*	*59,000*	*110,000*	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*
GRAND TOTAL	571,300	644,900	542,100	386,200	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	433,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural ; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Not available

(*c*) Includes Indian States

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces (*a*)	146,200	176,200	145,000	150,400	190,000	181,000	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000
	2,371,000	*2,872,000*	*2,373,000*	*2,154,000*	*2,350,000*	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*
Punjab (*b*) . .	1,089,000	1,414,100	887,800	1,002,900	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	874,000
Bengal . .	1,370,700	1,317,500	1,325,400	1,312,600	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	1,100,000
Bihar and Orissa .	765,700	780,100	723,300	751,900	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000
Assam . . .	318,100	281,800	298,400	311,200	309,000	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	290,000
North-West Frontier Province .	85,100	94,200	75,700	141,300	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	78,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*c*) .	84,600	17,600	75,700	83,500	83,000	36,000	55,000	72,000	3,000	16,000
Delhi . . .	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	2,000	7,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(*d*)	76,200	54,000	43,800	365,000	428,000	203,000	307,000	462,000	108,000	189,000
Hyderabad State .	9,300	6,500	11,100	5,600	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000
Baroda . .	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	14,000	33,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	17,000	15,000
TOTAL (*a*) .	3,944,900	4,142,000	3,586,200	4,124,400	4,162,000	4,038,000	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,586,000
	2,371,000	*2,872,000*	*2,373,000*	*2,154,000*	*2,350,000*	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*
GRAND TOTAL .	6,315,900	7,014,000	5,959,200	6,278,400	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	6,016,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces (*a*)	34,400	37,200	33,900	23,000	43,000	34,000	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000
	561,000	*609,000*	*551,000*	*327,000*	*530,000*	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*
Punjab (*b*) . .	155,100	196,600	156,600	165,000	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	171,000
Bengal . .	238,600	243,900	265,800	266,200	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	187,000
Bihar and Orissa .	168,800	171,900	143,500	165,700	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000
Assam . . .	56,000	52,000	58,700	61,800	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	50,000	57,000
North-West Frontier Province .	9,500	12,100	7,200	15,900	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	12,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*c*) .	15,400	2,600	20,000	21,300	21,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	300	3,000
Delhi . . .	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	100	1,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(*d*)	11,100	4,700	4,600	42,000	48,000	17,000	46,000	53,000	11,000	15,000
Hyderabad State .	200	100	200	100	200	100	200	200	300	300
Baroda . .	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	3,000	8,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	4,000	3,000
TOTAL (*a*) .	689,100	721,100	690,500	761,000	689,200	642,100	725,200	750,200	484,700	671,300
	561,000	*609,000*	*551,000*	*327,000*	*530,000*	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*
GRAND TOTAL .	1,250,100	1,330,100	1,241,500	1,088,000	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	767,700	1,174,300

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(*c*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18; up to 1911-12 the estimates related to chief rapeseed-growing districts; those for other districts have been added from 1912-13

(*d*) Estimates for *jambo* (*Eruca Sativa*) grown in Sind have been added from 1913-14

(*e*) Figures not available (*f*) Included under Bombay

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces (*a*)	438,900	375,000	317,200	378,400	372,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	167,000
	900,000	*800,000*	*900,000*	*850,000*	*1,000,000*	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	994,800	548,900	793,300	851,200	1,055,000	820,000	905,000	758,000	217,000	489,000
Central Provinces and Berar	895,300	886,700	778,000	865,700	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	445,000
Madras	815,100	887,300	823,700	809,300	861,000	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000
Hyderabad State	677,700	663,900	649,100	612,000	599,000	546,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000
Bengal	(*c*)489,100	271,800	264,800	241,000	251,000	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000
Bihar and Orissá	(*e*)	214,600	223,700	219,700	206,000	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	179,000
Punjab (*d*)	148,700	92,100	156,800	144,100	222,000	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	88,300	58,200	72,300	91,300	86,000	17,000	36,000	44,000	12,000	30,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	11,900	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000
Assam	(*e*)	9,700	10,600	(*g*) 1,400	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*i*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*i*)	26,000	73,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	42,000	49,000
TOTAL (*a*)	4,547,900	4,008,100	4,089,500	4,226,000	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,188,000
	900,000	*800,000*	*900,000*	*850,000*	*1,000,000*	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*
GRAND TOTAL	5,447,900	4,808,200	4,989,500	5,076,000	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,163,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces (*a*)	45,400	29,000	34,000	18,000	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000
	90,000	*70,000*	*100,000*	*42,000*	*85,000*	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	109,400	31,700	96,300	89,700	164,000	98,000	122,000	74,000	10,000	58,000
Central Provinces and Berar	76,400	72,300	60,900	69,400	82,000	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	43,000
Madras	70,900	72,600	65,500	72,100	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000
Hyderabad State	34,400	25,400	32,500	25,100	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	63,000
Bengal	(*c*) 79,400	41,500	35,100	29,000	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*e*)	33,500	25,000	31,400	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	29,000
Punjab (*d*)	14,900	9,900	16,000	15,800	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	12,600	4,800	6,900	10,700	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	100	1,000	(*h*)	3,000	200	(*h*)	1,000
Assam	(*e*)	1,300	1,800	(*g*) 200	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	(*j*)	1,000†	3,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,000	2,000
TOTAL (*a*)	443,400	322,000	374,000	361,500	466,000	392,000	433,000	315,200	240,000	382,000
	90,000	*70,000*	*100,000*	*42,000*	*85,000*	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*
GRAND TOTAL	533,400	392,000	474,000	403,500	551,000	482,000	513,000	382,200	278,000	480,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate
(*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13
(*c*) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam
(*d*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts
(*e*) Included under Bengal
(*f*) Not available
(*g*) Early crop only
(*h*) Less than 100 tons
(*i*) Forecast discontinued
(*j*) Included under Bombay
† As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Madras . .	667,300	806,000	924,200	1,605,200	1,866,000	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	185,800	269,300	242,700	254,100	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	138,000
Burma (*b*) . .	98,800	138,800	199,500	246,600	269,000	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	273,000
TOTAL .	951,900	1,214,100	1,366,400	2,105,900	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,555,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Madras . .	254,200	306,000	341,100	411,300	580,000	633,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	207,100	248,300	239,500	249,500	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	129,000
Burma (*b*) . .	41,900	51,400	89,300	88,000	88,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000
TOTAL .	503,200	605,700	669,900	748,800	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	800,000

(*a*) Up to 1913-14 the figures related to chief groundnut-growing districts ; those for other districts have been added from 1914-15
(*b*) The figures down to 1911-12 related to the principal groundnut-growing districts. From 1912-13 estimates for other districts also have been included

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)117,000	109,600	90,100	63,100	38,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100
Madras . .	82,800	90,300	61,500	55,300	71,700	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,000
Punjab (*b*) . .	45,400	36,600	37,300	22,400	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	19,800
United Provinces	31,200	29,400	26,900	24,400	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	6,200	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	8,100
Bengal . .	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700
TOTAL .	276,400	266,900	216,800	172,600	148,400	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	246,500

Yield (cwts) of dye

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bihar and Orissa .	(*a*)13,900	17,800	14,700	7,000	5,500	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200
Madras . .	20,100	21,200	14,800	11,500	13,600	40,500	59,100	80,600	33,400	24,000
Punjab (*b*) . .	8,500	5,600	6,000	3,500	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	3,600
United Provinces	3,500	3,000	3,500	3,000	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,700	1,000	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,400
Bengal . .	(*d*)	100	100	100	200	200	200	500	800	900
TOTAL .	46,000	47,700	39,100	26,800	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	42,600

(*a*) Includes Bengal
(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts
(*c*) No information
(*d*) Included under Bihar and Orissa

Note.—(1) In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab
(2) Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	Barley							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	4,591,000	4,376,000	4,576,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,261,000	1,305,000	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000
Bombay	28,000	23,000	25,000	42,000	25,000	32,000	31,000	26,000
Sind	20,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	32,000
Bengal	95,000	94,000	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000
Punjab	1,007,000	970,000	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*)16,000	(*b*)8,000	(*b*)11,000	(*b*)19,000	(*b*)24,000	(*b*)22,000	(*b*)11,000	(*b*) 16,000
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	214,000	291,000	422,000	314,000	248,000	267,000	267,000	269,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)59,000	(*b*)46,000	(*b*)63,000	52,000	45,000	(*b*)81,000	25,000	27,000
Delhi	10,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	17,000	13,000	15,000
TOTAL	7,305,000	7,154,000	7,834,000	7,937,000	7,898,000	8,424,000	6,394,000	7,415,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Barley							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	(*a*)	1,679,000	2,048,000	2,259,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,859,000	2,116,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bihar and Orissa	523,000	557,000	426,000	482,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000
Bombay	10,000	7,000	9,000	15,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000
Sind	7,000	10,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	10,000
Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	29,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	28,000
Punjab	280,000	288,000	377,000	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	58,000	140,000	190,000	125,000	89,000	88,000	103,000	110,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	18,000	11,000	(*a*)	5,000	11,000
Delhi	3,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
TOTAL (*c*)	881,000	2,686,000	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,336,000	3,333,000	2,782,000	3,201,000

(*a*) Not available (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (*c*) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd*

Area (acres)

Province	Jawar							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	2,169,000	2,063,000	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,402,000	1,982,000	1,852,000	2,330,000
Madras	5,220,000	5,790,000	5,102,000	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000
Bihar and Orissa	94,000	129,000	107,000	103,000	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000
Bombay	6,850,000	6,606,000	6,504,000	7,668,000	7,299,000	8,140,000	7,271,000	7,803,000
Sind	602,000	689,000	636,000	430,000	761,000	567,000	385,000	605,000
Bengal	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Punjab	1,212,000	1,248,000	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,494,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,991,000	3,919,000	4,299,000	4,955,000	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000
Burma	732,000	756,000	651,000	636,000	666,000	593,000	374,000	592,000
Assam	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	95,000	103,000	120,000	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)61,000	(*b*)69,000	(*b*)77,000	86,000	89,000	(*b*)56,000	15,000	39,000
Delhi	29,000	18,000	18,000	24,000	18,000	4,000	6,000	33,000
TOTAL	21,058,000	21,392,000	21,205,000	23,017,000	21,868,000	21,059,000	20,391,000	22,452,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Jawar							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	598,000	227,000	630,000	665,000	523,000	372,000	198,000	562,000
Madras	943,000	1,082,000	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	33,000	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000
Bombay	1,418,000	1,375,000	1,683,000	2,097,000	1,767,000	1,707,000	1,034,000	1,844,000
Sind	196,000	202,000	221,000	129,000	302,000	81,000	49,000	150,000
Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	163,000	119,000	118,000	109,000	120,000	59,000	43,000	200,000
Central Provinces and Berar	980,000	918,000	1,274,000	1,645,000	881,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000
Burma	82,000	101,000	61,000	62,000	89,000	75,000	54,000	71,000
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	15,000	16,000	19,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	11,000	(*a*)	400	3,000
Delhi	6,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
TOTAL (*c*)	4,401,000	4,044,000	5,165,000	6,045,000	5,123,000	4,486,000	3,405,400	5,631,000

(*a*). Not available (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (*c*). Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	Bajra							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	2,618,000	2,188,000	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,986,000	2,695,000
Madras	3,606,000	3,273,000	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000
Bihar and Orissa	74,000	75,000	73,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000
Bombay	5,158,000	4,906,000	5,119,000	4,992,000	4,527,000	3,142,000	2,884,000	4,506,000
Sind	1,141,000	1,110,000	1,090,000	538,000	1,139,000	1,019,000	410,000	955,000
Bengal	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
Punjab	2,677,000	2,829,000	2,738,000	1,907,000	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000
Central Provinces and Berar	154,000	146,000	146,000	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	205,000	193,000	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c)31,000	(c)30,000	(c)39,000	31,000	52,000	(c) 23,000	24,000	17,000
Delhi	44,000	32,000	35,000	42,000	51,000	28,000	2,000	50,000
TOTAL	15,715,000	14,783,000	15,737,000	14,325,000	15,217,000	12,699,000	11,160,000	14,541,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Bajra							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	611,000	269,000	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	293,000	629,000
Madras	551,000	535,000	698,000	748,000	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,000	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000
Bombay	560,000	655,000	734,000	704,000	670,000	328,000	208,000	672,000
Sind	253,000	181,000	168,000	116,000	236,000	117,000	48,000	146,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	315,000	302,000	346,000	150,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	33,000	37,000	48,000	12,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	300	8,000	(a)	4,000	2,000
Delhi	10,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	11,000	6,000	400	11,000
TOTAL (b)	2,333,000	1,986,000	2,613,000	2,388,300	2,901,000	2,139,000	1,387,400	2,800,000

(a) Not available (b) Incomplete (c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	Maize							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	2,205,000	2,136,000	2,376,000	2,612,000	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000
Madras	134,000	124,000	154,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,699,000	1,714,000	1,492,000	1,656,000	1,581,000	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,773,000
Bombay	162,000	159,000	156,000	173,000	176,000	197,000	243,000	224,000
Sind	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Bengal	97,000	92,000	95,000	96,000	88,000	89,000	85,000	88,000
Punjab	1,098,000	1,082,000	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(c) 150,000	(c) 151,000	(c) 156,000	(c)155,000	(c)159,000	(c)158,000	(c)162,000	(c) 161,000
Burma	172,000	170,000	158,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000
Assam	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	(c) 1,000	(c)1,000	1,000
North-West Frontier Province	419,000	431,000	419,000	431,000	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 68,000	(c) 67,000	(c) 71,000	60,000	60,000	(c)65,000	38,000	59,000
Delhi	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
TOTAL	6,227,000	6,148,000	6,145,000	6,681,000	6,521,000	6,444,000	6,039,000	6,616,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Maize							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	920,000	721,000	1,050,000	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	43,000	30,000	39,000
Bihar and Orissa	530,000	541,000	395,000	480,000	523,000	612,000	492,000	618,000
Bombay	54,000	60,000	72,000	62,000	107,000	100,000	60,000	100,000
Sind	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	30,000	24,000	27,000	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000
Punjab	413,000	441,000	283,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	399,000	496,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	75,000	68,000	51,000	70,000	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province	188,000	228,000	203,000	237,000	219,000	249,000	206,000	123,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,000	19,000	(a)	25,000	18,000
Delhi	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000
TOTAL (b)	2,212,000	2,084,000	2,082,000	2,503,000	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,782,200	2,469,000

(a) Not available (b) Incomplete (c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

Area (*acres*)

Province	Gram							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	5,507,000	3,037,000	5,343,000	6,083,000	6,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000
Madras	138,000	166,000	134,000	150,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000
Bihar and Orissa	915,000	1,079,000	1,205,000	1,402,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000
Bombay	475,000	453,000	486,000	594,000	627,000	775,000	310,000	543,000
Sind	75,000	98,000	111,000	144,000	158,000	150,000	58,000	121,000
Bengal	184,000	198,000	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000
Punjab	3,401,000	2,849,000	5,193,000	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 808,000	(*b*) 929,000	(*b*) 852,000	(*b*)783,000	(*b*)894,000	(*b*)845,000	(*b*)649,000	(*b*)748,000
Burma	34,000	42,000	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	45,000	82,000
Assam	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	169,000	199,000	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*c*) 9,000	(*c*) 1,000	(*c*) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(*e*)30,000	18,000	(*f*)
Delhi	48,000	4,000	96,000	9,000	72,000	73,000	2,000	24,000
TOTAL	11,764,000	8,955,000	13,874,000	13,233,000	15,379,000	16,328,000	7,367,000	12,614,000

Yield (*tons*)

Province	Gram							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	1,817,000	(*d*) 551,000	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,268,000	1,852,000	773,000	1,644,000
Madras	8,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	27,000	23,000	21,000
Bihar and Orissa	361,000	447,000	357,000	526,000	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000
Bombay	84,000	61,000	86,000	102,000	123,000	140,000	39,000	95,000
Sind	10,000	9,000	11,000	20,000	18,000	23,000	6,000	21,000
Bengal	52,000	65,000	44,000	45,000	49,000	41,000	35,000	42,000
Punjab	735,000	578,000	1,289,000	454,000	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000
Central Provinces and Berar	280,000	190,000	247,000	238,000	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000
Burma	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Assam	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	29,000	36,000	34,000	16,000	28,000	33,000	33,000	40,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	1,000	(*a*)	3,000	(*g*)
Delhi	12,000	1,000	24,000	2,000	18,000	18,000	500	6,000
TOTAL (*c*)	3,388,000	1,938,000	3,865,000	3,430,000	4,234,000	4,445,000	1,910,500	3,685,000

(*a*) Not available
(*b*) Excludes gram sown with other crops
(*c*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics
(*d*) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season
(*e*) Incomplete
(*f*) Less than 500 acres.
(*g*) Less than 100 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 16—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUBDIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Subdivisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1919 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
United Provinces—													
United Provinces, East	39·2	41·49	41·96	33·46	30·39	38·02	53·7	47·2	46·3	23·3	40·9	+ 1·7	+ 4
United Provinces, West	37·5	42·62	33·13	34·86	23·30	39·89	37·4	47·7	50·9	19·2	39·6	+ 2·1	+ 6
Madras—													
Malabar	105·5	121·78	114·42	151·14	111·61	134·04	119·9	131·2	123·1	106·0	112·3	+ 6·8	+ 6
Madras, South-east	35·2	36·35	32·24	34·81	35·89	37·93	38·8	34·0	36·8	35·3	41·5	+ 6·3	+18
Madras, Deccan	24·3	33·55	18·66	25·87	20·52	21·92	31·7	40·1	34·1	19·8	28·7	+ 4·4	+18
Madras Coast, North	40·2	49·63	36·25	40·11	36·91	43·02	61·5	52·7	54·2	35·9	48·9	+ 8·7	+22
Bombay—													
Gujarat	32·5	35·82	13·73	41·89	41·30	39·73	16·7	32·6	54·0	11·8	34·2	+ 1·7	+ 5
Konkan	108·9	99·82	81·50	110·90	103·99	137·20	93·9	128·6	136·1	70·9	109·6	+ 0·7	+ 1
Bombay, Deccan	30·9	34·87	21·27	31·37	28·02	39·38	34·5	40·9	35·8	17·9	33·6	+ 2·7	+ 9
Sind	6·6	9·00	1·03	5·12	18·79	6·10	1·8	11·1	14·1	1·6	7·1	+ 0·5	+ 8
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa	57·5	59·28	49·85	54·07	61·23	61·80	61·9	57·7	73·8	46·5	67·0	+ 9·5	+17
Chota Nagpur	50·7	47·88	54·53	44·81	63·24	43·11	39·3	50·1	66·4	42·9	65·2	+14·5	+29
Bihar	48·9	53·09	58·94	43·41	60·43	44·30	49·5	58·7	53·7	52·7	51·3	+ 2·4	+5
Bengal—													
Eastern	75·2	94·76	100·85	79·76	88·96	69·39	80·7	88·3	80·4	82·1	74·3	— 0·9	— 1
Western		59·07	55·11										
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	31·8	40·59	23·78	25·93	33·93	40·75	36·5	47·2	41·7	19·2	31·3	— 0·5	— 2
Central Provinces, West	45·3	47·59	40·42	40·99	39·98	44·15	50·4	57·5	60·1	33·6	61·9	+16·6	+37
Central Provinces, East	52·2	56·46	55·11	54·89	47·72	54·55	55·2	54·1	64·5	53·3	72·7	+20·5	+39
Punjab—													
East and North	23·1	26·37	21·63	22·30	22·71	31·89	18·3	26·8	41·8	13·2	24·9	+ 1·8	+8
South-west	9·6	9·27	9·25	8·51	12·59	18·67	4·9	12·3	21·5	6·8	10·2	+ 0·6	+ 6
Burma—													
Lower Burma	133·5	117·81	128·31	129·83	122·48	140·92	135·1	125·5	129·8	148·6	140·4	+ 6·9	+ 5
Upper Burma	45·3	48·49	43·30	43·67	43·47	49·54	46·7	49·9	48·1	46·0	41·7	— 3·6	— 8
Assam	99·2	105·20	117·14	101·28	105·89	87·03	112·3	96·6	104·9	110·3	86·8	—12·4	—13
North-West Frontier Province	16·9	22·95	20·00	15·78	14·66	30·30	15·0	20·3	20·2	14·5	18·4	+ 1·5	+ 9
Central India—													
Central India, West	32·0	37·85	25·80	32·71	30·22	32·94	27·0	46·9	50·3	20·7	48·8	+16·8	+53
Central India, East	38·5	41·41	44·84	37·33	31·16	40·77	38·7	48·3	54·6	20·2	56·5	+18·0	+47
Rajputana—													
Rajputana, West	11·8	12·35	5·84	12·53	10·10	12·54	6·9	17·3	32·0	2·8	12·8	+ 1·0	+ 8
Rajputana, East	24·4	28·72	18·29	27·39	15·65	26·36	17·4	33·6	53·0	10·3	31·6	+ 7·2	+30
Hyderabad—													
Hyderabad, North	34·4	43·24	24·94	23·39	27·10	42·70	40·8	44·4	48·9	23·2	30·4	— 4·0	—12
Hyderabad, South	30·4	31·35	21·11	25·05	19·76	38·71	40·2	50·9	39·9	22·3	34·2	+3·8	+13
Mysore	36·0	43·85	33·94	44·02	32·40	33·88	37·7	46·6	41·5	27·9	39·1	+3·1	+ 9

No. 17.—CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1919

(Abbreviations— **S**=Scanty, **F**=Fair, **N**=Normal, **Ex**=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending					August week ending				September week ending					October week ending			
	3rd	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st	28th
Bombay—																						
Gujarat		Ex	S	S	N	N	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Konkan		Ex	S	S	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	F
Bombay, Deccan		Ex	F	S	Ex	N	S	S	N	N	S	F	N	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	S
Sind		S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	N	S	N	S
Bengal		Ex	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	N	S	F
Assam		N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N	S	N	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F
Bihar and Orissa—																						
Orissa		Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	N
Chota Nagpur		Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
Bihar		Ex	F	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	F	N	N	S	N	Ex	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	N
United Provinces—																						
East		Ex	S	Ex	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S
West		Ex	F	S	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Punjab—																						
East and North		F	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
South-west		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	N	S	N
North-West Frontier Province		S	S	S	F	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
Central Provinces—																						
Berar		Ex	Ex	F	N	N	S	S	Ex	F	N	F	F	S	S	N	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S
West		Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	N
East		Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	Ex	F	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
Central India—																						
West		Ex	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S
East		Ex	S	F	S	Ex	N	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S
Rajputana—																						
West		S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
East		Ex	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	N	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
Madras—																						
Malabar		F	S	F	Ex	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	N
South-east		Ex	S	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	F
Deccan		Ex	S	N	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	S
Coast North		Ex	N	S	Ex	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex
Burma—																						
Lower		Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	F	S	S	F	N	N	F
Upper		N	N	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	F	S	N
Bay Islands		N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	F	S	F	S	F	N	S	S	Ex
Hyderabad—																						
North		Ex	F	S	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S
South		Ex	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	F	F	S	F	F	F	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S
Mysore		Ex	S	N	Ex	N	N	F	N	N	S	F	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	S
Kashmir		S	S	Ex	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S
Baluchistan		S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Note.—**The redder the Statement, the scantier the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the Statement, the more abundant the monsoon.**

No. 18—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1919

Area (acres)

Countries	Rice				Wheat				Cotton			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919
Algeria	...	...	...	...	3,271,000	3,220,000	3 185,000	2,799,000	...	...	...	...
Argentine	...	...	...	...	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	14,951,000	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	11,525,000	9,853,000	8,645,000	7,410,000	...	...	...	...
Bessarabia	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	1,690,000	1,179,000	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	12,899,000	14,795,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	151,000	138,000	140,000	124,000	...	...	...	...
Egypt	150,000	276,000	385,000	(a)	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000
France	...	...	...	...	12,850,000	10,393,000	10,988,000	11,311,000	...	...	...	...
Italy	356,000	346,000	342,000	325,000	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000	10,567,000	...	...	...	...
Japan	7,540,000	7,553,000	7,577,000	7,619,000	1,281,000	1,235,000	1,389,000	1,375,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	27,000	22,000	23,000	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	134,000	(a)	148,000	162,000	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	219,000	294,000	211,000	143,000	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	(a)	14,000	41,000	41,000	...	...	...	...
Roumania	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	3,992,000	2,964,000	...	...	...	...
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	10,144,000	10,130,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	307,000	329,000	381,000	348,000	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	124,000	139,000	203,000	130,000	...	...	...	...
Tunis	...	...	...	...	1,482,000	1,309,000	1,378,000	1,189,000	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	755,000	924,000	953,000	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2,051,000	2,097,000	2,792,000	2,369,000	...	...	...	...
United States of America	878,000	964,000	1,118,000	1,089,000	52,763,000	45,922,000	59,156,000	73,213,000	35,224,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,534,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	779,000	1,013,000	839,000	720,000	...	...	...	...

Yield

Countries	Rice (tons)				Wheat (tons)				Cotton (bales of 400 lbs.)			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919
Algeria	...	...	...	...	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	560,000	...	...	...	...
Argentine	...	...	...	...	1,877,000	5,844,000	4,925,000	5,724,000	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	4,065,000	3,277,000	2,161,000	1,176,000	...	...	...	...
Bessarabia	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	81,000	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	5,890,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	161,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(a)	358,000	(a)	(a)	977,000	797,000	870,000	...	1,490,000	1,579,000	119,000	(a)
France	...	...	...	...	5,737,000	3,853,000	6,034,000	4,757,000	...	...	...	...
Italy	511,000	503,000	514,000	478,000	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,899,000	4,532,000	...	...	...	...
Japan	10,013,000	9,690,000	9,715,000	10,772,000	757,000	691,000	829,000	797,000	5,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	12,000	10,000	13,000	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	126,000	(a)	143,000	161,000	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	135,000	168,000	176,000	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	(a)	6,000	29,000	29,000	...	...	...	...
Roumania	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	493,000	1,357,000	...	...	...	...
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	297,000	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	240,000	183,000	241,000	254,000	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	115,000	122,000	190,000	94,000	...	...	...	...
Tunis	...	...	...	...	192,000	186,000	319,000	196,000	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	161,000	236,000	240,000	177,000	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,621,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,854,000	...	...	...	...
United States of America	842,000	727,000	774,000	823,000	17,104,000	17,397,000	24,630,000	25,153,000	14,515,000	13,653,000	14,358,000	13,153,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	144,000	344,000	184,000	153,000	...	...	...	...

(a) Not available

No. 18—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1919—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	Barley				Maize				Linseed			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919
Algeria	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,639,000	...	...	...	17,000	...	...	...	...
Argentine	388,000	(a)	(a)	615,000	8,965,000	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	3,416,000	3,[illegible],000
Australia	180,000	(a)	~~8,645,000~~ (a)	~~7,410,000~~ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bessarabia	(a)	(a)	1,509,000	1,239,000	(a)	(a)	1,483,000	1,718,000	(a)	(a)	1,000	3,000
Canada	1,661,000	2,403,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	178,000	234,000	250,000	265,000	605,000	917,000	1,068,000	1,093,000
Denmark	632,000	594,000	548,000	569,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	439,000	445,000	336,000	356,000	(a)	1,784,000	2,125,000	...	...	...	...	...
France	1,547,000	1,474,000	1,371,000	1,339,000	812,000	867,000	753,000	740,000	13,000	20,000	28,000	38,000
Italy	595,000	469,000	478,000	479,000	3,829,000	3,873,000	3,556,000	3,707,000	44,000	44,000	48,000	47,000
Japan	3,108,000	2,737,000	2,860,000	2,929,000	157,000	142,000	144,000	136,000	39,000	61,000	87,000	68,000
Luxemburg	501,000	(a)	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	60,000	(a)	60,000	59,000	...	...	...	...	37,000	30,000	15,000	21,000
New Zealand	30,000	31,000	19,000	...	6,000	8,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	98,000	(a)	156,000	156,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania	(a)	(a)	610,000	587,000	(a)	(a)	4,243,000	4,859,000	(a)	(a)	185,000	31,000
Spain	3,884,000	3,837,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000
Sweden	421,000	437,000	457,000	412,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	18,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	...	...	...	...
Tunis	1,232,000	1,037,000	1,196,000	977,000	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	5,000	8,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	58,000	125,000	...	2,607,000	(a)	3,951,000	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	1,651,000	1,795,000	1,837,000	1,869,000	...	...	...	...	91,000	110,000	163,000	115,000
United States of America.	7,671,000	8,831,000	9,736,000	7,417,000	108,575,000	119,705,000	104,423,000	102,032,000	1,604,000	1,808,000	1,909,000	1,682,000
Uruguay	(a)	(a)	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	552,000	(a)	(a)	51,000	68,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	Barley				Maize				Linseed			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919
Algeria	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	607,000	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...
Argentine	46,000	(a)	(a)	236,000	1,468,000	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	[illegible],000	[illegible],000
Australia	90,000	(a)	~~1,118,000~~ (a)	~~1,176,000~~ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bessarabia	(a)	(a)	59,000	...	(a)	(a)	156,000	...	(a)	(a)	...	...
Canada	884,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000
Denmark	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	282,000	291,000	211,000	...	(a)	1,958,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
France	843,000	846,000	588,000	505,000	(a)	405,000	243,000	294,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	6,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	1,964,000	2,161,000	1,911,000	2,142,000	9,000	7,000	12,000	11,000
Japan	(a)	2,047,000	1,909,000	1,956,000	102,000	92,000	94,000	...	7,000	(a)	16,000	12,000
Luxemburg	3,000	(a)	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	51,000	(a)	56,000	57,000	...	...	...	...	9,000	6,000	4,000	...
New Zealand	16,000	18,000	16,000	...	7,000	11,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	65,000	(a)	120,000	113,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania	(a)	(a)	83,000	256,000	(a)	(a)	625,000	2,529,000	(a)	(a)	7,000	5,000
Spain	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	(a)	1,000	2,000	1,000
Sweden	313,000	251,000	250,000	276,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	13,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	4,000	6,000	9,000	7,000	...	...	...	...
Tunis	147,000	177,000	280,000	128,000	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000
Union of South Africa	21,000	(a)	37,000	25,000	873,000	(a)	1,030,000	921,000	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	1,178,000	1,281,000	1,383,000	1,286,000	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
United States of America	3,869,000	4,469,000	5,479,000	3,544,000	64,445,000	78,821,000	62,435,000	72,783,000	386,000	211,000	334,000	223,000
Uruguay	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	164,000	...	...	12,000	17,000

(a) Not available

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these area estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and seasons were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than that normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied into each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

The question of improving the method of framing estimates of outturn is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

United Provinces. (Total cultivated area 34,897,000 acres.)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province, except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Madras. (Total cultivated area 33,381,000 acres.)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency is Government or *raiyatwari* land, and has been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of accounts are maintained in Zamindari and *whole inam* villages§, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield as well as he can from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the Tahsildar to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the state of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other Indian State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by Tahsildars in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop reports of previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments and of the results on the Government farms. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by Tahsildars by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind. (Total cultivated area 29,720,000 acres.)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and Indian States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the taluka is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve

* A sub-divisional officer ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a tahsildar

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a taluk

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1918-19

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bihar and Orissa. (Total cultivated area 24,959,000 acres.)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some twenty-seven years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Bengal. (Total cultivated area 24,489,000 acres.)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Punjab. (Total cultivated area 24,369,000 acres.)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* must amount to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Land Records prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Central Provinces and Berar. (Total cultivated area 24,262,000 acres.)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat only are furnished by the two States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon. No information is available for any other State. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made, the last revision having been made in 1912. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Burma. (Total cultivated area 14,754,000 acres.)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

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* Village accountants

† Sub-division of a district

Assam. (Total cultivated area 5,814,000 acres.)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the district Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute, the estimate for which is compiled by the village *choukidari panchayats*. In the permanently settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *choukidari panchayats*, and for tea those reported by the garden managers, while for all other crops estimates have been framed by the District Officer from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures are checked only in the temporarily settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier Province. (Total cultivated area 2,300,000 acres.)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara. (Total cultivated area 334,000 acres.)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo***, who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg. (Total cultivated area 141,000 acres.)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog* (1) for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar*‖ and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars* (2) (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Central India.

In the Central India States estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State. Finally, each Political Agent compiles the returns of the States in his political charge into an Agency return, each of which is shown separately in the return for Central India.

Rajputana.

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

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* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent

** Circle inspector

‖ A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk

(1) Village accountant (2) Revenue officer in charge of a taluk

Hyderabad.

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area such as *Jagirs*, etc. Raiyatwari tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluq* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluqs* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District Office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions are, however, being issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop cutting experiments and it is hoped that in future the returns will show approximately correct estimates.

Mysore. (Total cultivated area 6,297,000 acres.)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

APPENDIX III

DATES PRESCRIBED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

RICE—

1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20

WHEAT—*

1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	May	30
Final „	August	10

COTTON—

1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1

SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—

1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20

GROUNDNUT—

1st forecast	October	20
Final „	February	15

INDIGO—

1st forecast	October	15
Final „	December	20

SUGARCANE—

1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	16

*Besides these regular forecasts, three intermediate and one special forecasts were issued in or about the 15th February, 1st April, 1st May and 10th April during the past four years.

APPENDIX IV

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States (*a*)
Rice—				
Winter (*b*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir State.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras. Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore State, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir State.
Sugarcane	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir State.
Tea	.....	.....	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Madras States (Travancore).
Cotton— Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir State.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	.....
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Assam.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir State.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and Delhi.	Mysore State, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kahmir State.
Sesamum— (*Kharif* or autumn crop) (*c*)	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir State.
(*Rabi* or summer)	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore State, Madras States (Banganapalli), and Central India States.
Indigo	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Punjab.	Rajputana and Punjab States.

(*a*) Incomplete

(*b*) Rice is sown to a very large extent in Madras (especially in the south) from September to December and again to a fair extent in February and March

(*c*) In parts of Southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April

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Jawar	19
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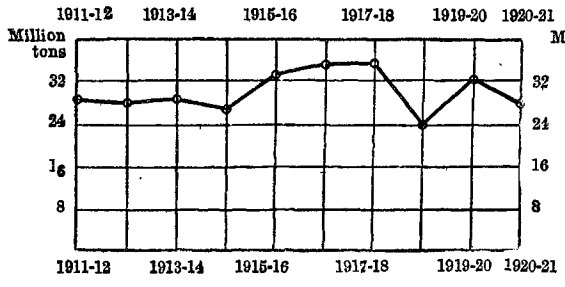
SGPI—83—334 DSI—16-2-21—1,000.

Yield of certain principal crops from 1911-12 to 1920-21.

FOOD CROPS

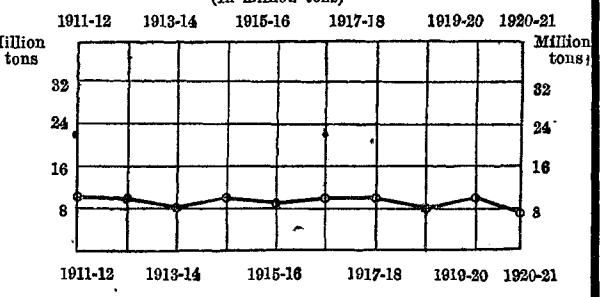
Rice

(In million tons)



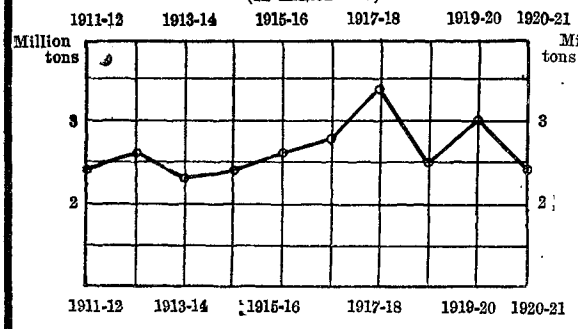
Wheat

(In million tons)



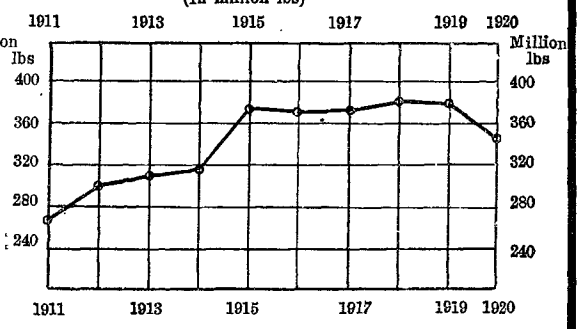
Sugarcane

(In million tons)



Tea

(In million lbs)



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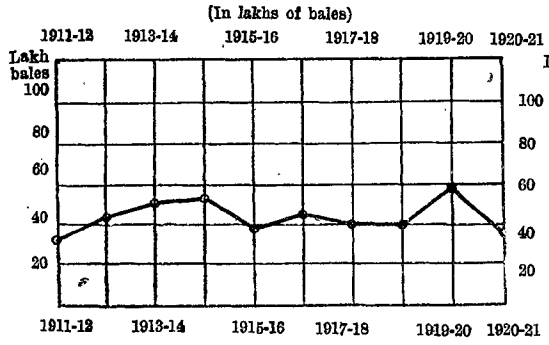
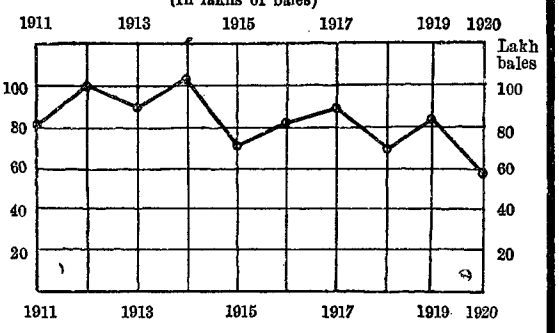
Cotton

(In lakhs of bales)



Jute

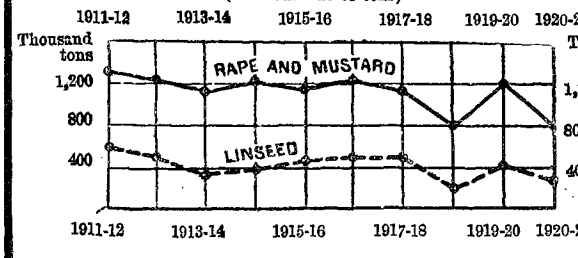
(In lakhs of bales)



OILSEEDS

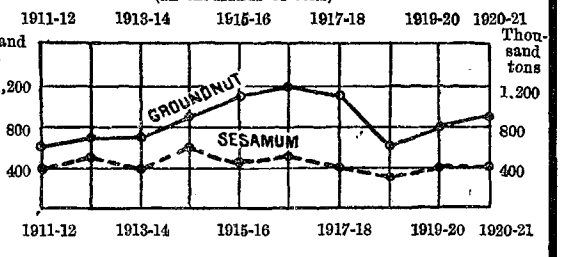
Rape and Mustard and Linseed

(In thousands of tons)



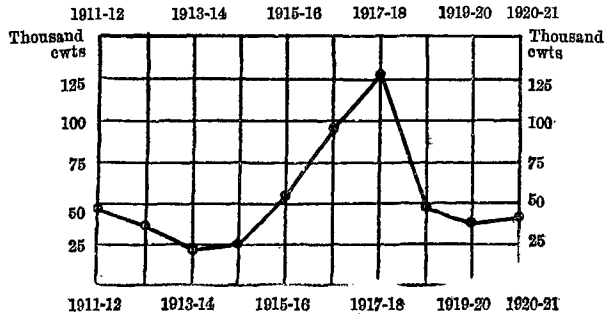
Sesamum and Groundnut

(In thousands of tons)



INDIGO (DYE)

(In thousands of cwts)



[*TWENTY-THIRD ISSUE*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India

1920-21

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

CALCUTTA
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1921

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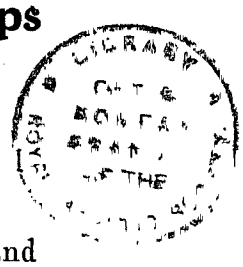
Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1920-21



INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-third of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were made in 1920-21. It is the eighth of the new series that was commenced in 1913-14.

Source and scope of the estimates

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. The dates prescribed for the issue of the forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts.* They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, and indigo. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the nine years ending 1920-21, are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre in table No. 3. A table relating to coffee† and another relating to rubber† have been added this year.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops did not, especially in the forecasts for earlier years, relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent (excepting Burma in the case of sesamum), but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and IV on pages 32–35 and 37. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes already mentioned, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some instances with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates, so far as available, for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jawar, bajra, maize, and gram, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 17), the figures being taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, cotton, barley, maize, and linseed) in foreign countries have been given in table No. 20, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Leading features of the season

The monsoon of 1920 started well, but ended badly. The average rainfall of the monsoon period over the plains of India, as a whole, was 12 per cent below normal; the year's fall was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a lesser yield than that of last year was obtained for all the crops except groundnut and indigo. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1920 is shown in table No. 19.

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* These figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared; the figures are taken from the Annual Reports on these products published by this Department.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months from May to August.* There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The only Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are the states in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, Mysore and Baroda. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1920-21 was reported as 78,023,000 acres, as compared with 79,427,000 acres in the preceding year. The conditions were generally good in the important rice-producing tracts of eastern and southern India. In the central and western provinces, the crop was seriously affected by prolonged drought. The total estimated yield was 28,033,000 tons, as against 32,000,000 tons in 1919-20. To this figure should be added some 327,000 tons in respect of other British provinces † (having an area of about 911,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab(*a*), the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces(*a*) and Berar, Bombay(*a*), Sind(*a*), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1920-21 was reported to be 25,722,000 acres, which is less than the area of the preceding year by 14 per cent. The crop was seriously affected by drought and hot winds in most of the important wheat-growing tracts. The total estimated yield was 6,709,000 tons, which is 34 per cent below the yield of 1919-20. An addition of some 113,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 432,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, and the Central Provinces and Berar. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and of Baroda and Mysore. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1920-21 was 2,553,000 acres, as compared with 2,686,000 acres in the preceding year. The season was, on the whole, not favourable owing to deficient rainfall in some of the important cane-producing provinces. The estimated yield (2,465,000 tons) was 19 per cent below the final figure (3,036,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 25,000 tons in respect of other British provinces§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are planted out when they are at least six months old. The crop is harvested from May to December in Northern India; and January to December in South India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the State of Travancore. The total area under tea in 1920 was reported to be 701,100 acres which is 1 per cent greater than that of the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 345,339,600 lbs as against 377,055,600 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts a reference is invited to the reports on the production of these published separately.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops (namely, the early and the late) of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the

* Rice is sown to a very large extent in Madras (especially in the south) from September to December and again to a fair extent in February and March.

† Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, and Ajmer. ‡ Burma, Madras and the Kashmir State.

(*a*) Including Indian States. § Burma, Delhi, and Ajmer.

harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till October and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 21,016,000 acres in 1920-21, as against 23,352,000 acres in 1919-20, or a decrease of 10 per cent. Conditions were, on the whole, not favourable owing to prolonged drought which characterised the season. The total estimated outturn was 3,556,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 39 per cent less than the final figure for 1919-20. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the last two years * with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be seen that the estimates of "carry over" from one year to another are not taken into account.

	Thousand bales (400 lbs each)	
	1919-20	1918-19
Exports	2,702	1,253
Mill consumption	1,913	2,003
Extra factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Total	5,365	4,006
Less imports	22	15
Approximate crop	5,343	3,991
Estimated in forecast	5,796	3,972

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 31 (46) per cent, Bengal-Sind 31 (24) per cent, Dholleras 13 (9) per cent, Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias 8(4)per cent, Coompta-Dharwars and Broach 5(5) per cent each, and Westerns and Northerns 3 (5) per cent. The percentage of the previous year are shewn in brackets.

	Thousand bales (400 lbs each.)	
	1920-21	1919-20
Oomras	1,117	2,640
Dholleras	445	510
Bengal-Sind	1,086	1,366
Broach	195	308
Westerns and Northerns	121	274
Cocanadas	39	3
Tinnevellys	268	234
Salems and Cambodias		
Coompta-Dharwars	187	296
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	98	165
Total	3,556	5,796

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available for that State. The total area under jute reported in 1920 (2,509,000 acres) was below that of the preceding year by 12 per cent, and the estimated yield (5,915,000 bales of 400 lbs each) fell by 30 per cent. The season was not favourable for the crop. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1920. The area and yield of jute in 1921 are estimated to be 1,513,000 acres and 3,973,000 bales, showing a decrease of 40 and and 33 per cent, respectively.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from the State of Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah State (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1920-21 was 2,234,000 acres, which is 28 per cent below the final figure for the preceding year. The season was not favourable. The total estimated yield (269,000 tons) was below that of the preceding year by 36 per cent. To this figure should be added some 3,000 tons for other British provinces,† for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard

Rape and mustard seeds are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Sind, and Delhi. These tracts contain 98·6 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. No other Indian

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 14.

† Assam, Delhi, Ajmer, Madras, and Burma.

State sends in reports. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1920-21 was 4,912,000 acres, as against 5,895,000 acres in the preceding year, a decrease of 17 per cent. The season was not favourable. The total estimated yield (848,000 tons) was 26 per cent below the final figure for the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 15,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 75 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Indian State or from Burma. The total area under sesamum reported in 1920-21 was 4,291,000 acres, as against 4,254,000 acres in the preceding year. The crop was adversely affected by continued drought from September almost everywhere. The total estimated yield was 368,000 tons, as against 449,000 tons in 1919-20. An addition of approximately 104,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces † (containing an area of about 1,214,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1920-21 was reported to be 1,951,000 acres, which is 23 per cent greater than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (931,000 tons) being 13 per cent greater than that of last year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (238,400 acres) in 1920-21 was 1 per cent above that of the preceding year. The season was not favourable except in Madras. The total estimated yield of dye was 40,400 cwts, which is 6 per cent above the figure of the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to Southern India comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under Coffee in 1919-20 was 126,900 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 26,902,500 lbs. The figures are, however, not quite complete.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated are Burma, Bengal, Assam, Madras, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. The total area in 1920 was 124,900 acres as against 118,500 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 13,788,900 lbs as against 13,615,000 lbs in 1919.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
Calcutta, November 10, 1921.

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* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, and Ajmer.
† Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Coorg.

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16 are given in table No. 2.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,514,000	81,029,000	81,133,000	77,653,000	79,427,000	78,023,000
Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,722,000
Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,451,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,553,000
Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	701,100
Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,204,000	21,828,000	21,745,000	25,299,000	20,997,000	23,352,000	21,016,000
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,000	2,509,000
Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,234,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	4,912,000
Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,291,000
Groundnut	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	1,951,000
Indigo	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	472,000	770,000	710,600	292,000	235,300	238,400
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 126,900	(b) 124,700
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,500	124,900

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Rice . . . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,025,000	35,054,000	35,999,000	24,342,000	32,000,000	28,033,000
Wheat . . . ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,709,000
Sugarcane . . ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,866,000	2,762,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,036,000	2,465,000
Tea . . . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600
Cotton . . . bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,368,000	4,409,000	4,489,000	4,051,000	3,972,000	5,796,000	3,556,000
Jute . . . ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000
Linseed . . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	269,000
Rape and Mustard . ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	848,000
Sesamum . . ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	513,000	382,200	278,000	449,000	368,000
Groundnut . . ,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	931,000
Indigo . . . cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	73,000	95,700	127,000	43,600	38,200	40,400
Coffee . . . lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 26,902,500	(c)
Rubber . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,615,000	13,788,900

(a) Not available
(b) Subject to revision.
(c) Figures not yet received.
Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST NINE YEARS, 1912-13 to 1920-21

Province	Rice (cleaned)									Wheat								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	657	467	734	804	838	799	481	770	507	891	777	933	917	1,014	893	948	954	815
Madras	908	878	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,033	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	826	1,121	826	1,209	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	748	933	973	638	979	1,024	928	836	974	932
Bombay	(b) 1,131	(b) 1,690	(b) 1,180	(b) 1,064	(b) 1,014	(b) 1,047	514	1,151	935	(b) 701	(b) 539	(b) 602	(b) 566	(b) 584	(b) 546	432	561	409
Sind	834	649	814	852	882	608	652	967	927	938	901	987	808	908	841	738	811	555
Bengal	907	837	702	886	851	924	725	883	883	782	793	535	669	695	596	429	541	594
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	745	736	542	613	681	759	874	587
Central Provinces and Berar	...	371	729	749	652	706	314	731	324	636	455	514	603	655	440	545	586	307
Burma	1,012	899	824	904	970	994	863	788	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	972	693	720	666	743	936	657	812	804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	585	627	635	591	595	578	612	425
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	589	373	880	1,018	747	467	747
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	1,008	770	960	787	640	1,071	867	960
Coorg	1,430	956	1,466	1,448	1,440	1,093	1,092	1,457	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	412	464	490	572	333	478	493	407
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	439	549	400	516	436	501	425	424
Hyderabad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	137	127	161	210	224	147	154	43
Mysore	...	...	...	...	619	739	498	623	609	459	461	363	328	373	318	560	291	262
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	730	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	527	535
Average	888	849	792	936	969	934	702	902	805	735	658	697	639	696	626	707	757	584

Province	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)									Tea								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	2,045	1,582	2,167	2,270	2,203	2,413	1,432	2,302	1,761	341	322	297	368	294	294	279	272	223
Madras	3,982	4,188	4,208	4,386	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,286	5,981	310	270	320	412	373	292	273	264	297
Bihar and Orissa	2,464	2,464	2,333	2,223	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	117	142	128	133	112	141	147	196	183
Bombay	(b) 5,098	(b) 5,588	(b) 5,973	(b) 6,149	(b) 6,389	(b) 6,203	4,443	5,264	5,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind																		
Bengal	2,658	2,512	2,403	2,482	2,328	2,608	2,281	2,630	2,608	469	514	473	555	557	548	532	575	416
Punjab	1,674	1,684	1,805	1,775	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,500	208	229	196	199	204	140	185	177	171
Central Provinces and Berar	...	2,383	2,594	2,773	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	51	52	52	51	39	39	81	79
Assam	2,065	2,311	1,827	1,695	1,792	2,042	1,833	2,030	2,036	550	543	554	642	627	615	624	613	558
North-West Frontier Province	2,509	2,480	2,520	2,385	2,389	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,991	2,396	1,960	2,116	1,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	405	413	498	421	449	509	516	497
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	2,987	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	2,267	2,029	2,369	2,467	2,532	2,702	1,903	2,532	2,163	503	504	502	586	571	557	561	545	493

(a) The question regarding the low outturn of the Hyderabad State under investigation

(b) Including Baroda

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST NINE YEARS, 1912-13 to 1920-21—*contd*

Province	Linseed									Rape and Mustard								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	431	361	399	448	457	376	414	422	394	520	340	505	420	419	322	343	464	388
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	444	514	366	459	493	517	369	493	419	444	494	322	423	495	518	371	493	419
Bombay	227	181	302	318	305	297	151	224	126	(c)592	(c)571	(c)567	(c)373	(c)570	(c)591	224	373	498
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	258	251	188	336	257	228	181	180
Bengal	419	395	320	347	357	342	233	282	284	449	454	395	395	435	410	336	381	389
Punjab	...	190	229	210	210	230	166	217	160	395	369	374	290	339	349	384	447	373
Central Provinces and Berar	210	166	146	177	189	166	70	151	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	445	420	344	403	399	399	441	401
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	252	314	387	275	276	314	267	341
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	320	149
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	589*	52*	55*	...	...	...	...	...	...	527†	448†	96†
Hyderabad (b)	76	90	86	93	112	125	218	58	25	40	40	64	37	75	56	134	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543	560
Average	294	285	267	320	331	304	265	302	270	467	388	419	380	412	363	352	468	387

Province	Sesamum									Groundnut (Nuts in shell)								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	247	109	189	202	189	177	91	225	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	178	200	200	191	302	307	286	297	270	827	574	696	1,248	1,031	1,076	989	1,114	1,038
Bihar and Orissa	250	320	283	343	367	311	219	373	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(c)272	(c)236	(c)348	(c)268	(c)302	(c)219	103	262	174	2,210	2,199	2,248	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,088	1,652
Sind	214	263	130	132	187	204	187	145	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	297	270	259	244	241	279	339	373	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	229	246	242	265	273	202	176	244	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	175	180	209	225	165	134	153	220	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	799	733	992	938	936	891	816	908
Assam	380	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	...	19	64	17	172	18	22	132	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	40*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	112	92	101	90	122	72	194	87	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	92	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	213	178	222	211	229	200	174	236	192	1,098	796	879	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,069

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which another valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative

(b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation (c) Includes Baroda

* Refers to Kotah State only † Refers to Alwar State only

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST NINE YEARS, 1912-13 to 1920-21—*concld.*

Province	Cotton (ginned)									Jute								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	148	122	125	126	104	60	81	138	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	47	45	46	47	64	75	74	70	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	83	93	91	96	94	99	101	87	79	1,063	757	840	1,296	986	1,200	898	1,008	748
Bombay	87	88	89	84	93	73	46	103	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	166	158	138	119	130	79	144	105	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	165	110	151	136	110	107	175	145	120	(b) 1,370	(b) 1,292	(b) 1,295	(b) 1,245	(b) 1,258	(b) 1,318	(b) 1,137	(b) 1,223	(b) 962
Punjab	95	119	105	86	115	68	127	120	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	81	81	93	109	63	52	78	112	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	79	74	62	58	72	78	76	83	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	111	137	145	121	137	153	150	175	141	922	901	1,170	846	1,090	989	894	965	880
North-West Frontier Province	93	95	93	62	86	53	72	86	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	208	105	111	35	298	80	187	218	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	63	77	77	86	88	32	69	55	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	127	112	158	102	153	50	88	107	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	42	44	44	61	62	52	107	97	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	49	47	51	61	51	54	45	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	103	93	109	83	97	105	40	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	80	81	85	84	83	64	76	99	68	1,324	1,220	1,246	1,236	1,230	1,296	1,113	1,195	943

Province	Indigo (dye)									Coffee		Rubber	
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919	1920
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	15	14	14	10	10	10	9	10	11	...	...	...	...
Madras	27	23	21	20	14	28	26	23	27	351	...	102	120
Bihar and Orissa	18	12	16	13	15	13	11	16	13	...	...	...	...
Bombay Sind	...	31	27	16	20	17	17	18	10	...	...	...	...
Bengal	11	9	17	14	10	8	9	9	8	...	...	6	...
Punjab	18	17	18	14	19	20	22	25	18	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	63	78
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	157	11	38
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	251	155	141
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	174	186	177
Average	20	17	19	17	14	20	19	18	19	212	...	115	110

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision
(a) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation
(b) Including Cooch Bihar

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gŭr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bengal	(*a*) 1,036 (*b*) 871 (*c*) 1,179	698	2,963	155	1,300	443	480	504	...	12
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 900†	(*d*) 984	2,464	155	1,200	494	494	350	...	20
	(*b*) 823	(*e*) 451								
	(*c*) 823	(*f*) 861								
Assam	(*a*) 952 (*b*) 706 (*c*) 1,008	...	2,016	153	1,320	448	504	...	...	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18
Madras	1,053	...	6,400	77	...	...	...	300	1,120	28
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	(*i*)2,500 (*j*)1,300	*
Sind	1,316	(*i*)1,366 (*j*) 874	8,142	170	...	...	(*i*)393 (*j*) 379	242	...	...
Punjab	...	791	1,933	135	...	*	429	*	...	*
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	85	...	226	...	224	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	595	2,685	86	..	...	319	...	...	...
Burma	(*g*) 1.034 (*h*) 1,083	...	...	84	..	...	...	225	870	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	170	...	...	...	72	...	...
Delhi	...	(*i*)1,120 (*j*)640	(*i*)3,840 (*j*)2,400	(*i*)200 (*j*)133	...	...	(*i*)400 (*j*)320	...	...	...
Coorg	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	920	450	2,668	175	...	...	..	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter Rice
(*b*) Autumn Rice
(*c*) Summer Rice
* Not available
(*d*) Bihar
(*e*) Chota Nagpur
(*f*) Orissa
(*g*) Upper Burma
(*h*) Lower Burma
(*i*) Irrigated
(*j*) Unirrigated
† Provisional

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bengal	20,437,000	20,639,000	19,846,000	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,825,000
Bihar and Orissa	17,363,000	16,196,000	16,223,000	16,130,000	16,255,000	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,986,000
Madras	10,289,000	10,944,000	10,678,000	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,646,000	10,822,000
Burma (*a*)	7,373,000	9,966,000	10,056,000	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,287,000
United Provinces	5,220,000	6,811,000	6,062,000	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	6,715,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*c*)	(*c*)	4,986,000	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(*e*) 5,707,000	(*e*) 5,738,000
Assam	4,458,000	4,486,000	4,327,000	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,370,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	(*c*)	1,624,000	2,628,000	2,650,000	2,336,000	2,599,000	2,622,000	2,100,000	2,402,000	2,127,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(*c*)	(*d*) 1,088,000	1,112,000	1,117,000	1,194,000	1,280,000	1,167,000	1,013,000	1,123,000	1,186,000
Coorg	82,000	83,000	82,000	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	804,000	791,000	634,000	769,000	681,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	151,000	224,000	202,000
TOTAL	65,222,000	71,837,000	76,000,000	77,121,000	78,330,000	81,029,000	81,133,000	77,653,000	79,427,000	78,023,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bengal	8,635,000	8,356,000	7,412,000	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,210,000
Bihar and Orissa	8,906,000	5,969,000	8,120,000	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	(*g*) 6,977,000	5,007,000
Madras	3,888,000	4,435,000	4,186,000	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,370,000	4,890,000
Burma (*a*)	3,325,000	4,501,000	4,037,000	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,355,000
United Provinces	1,779,000	1,998,000	1,264,000	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	1,520,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*c*)	(*c*)	825,000	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(*e*) 1,862,000	(*e*) 829,000
Assam	1,973,000	1,946,000	1,339,000	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,569,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	(*c*)	820,000	1,279,000	1,396,000	1,110,000	1,177,000	1,226,000	482,000	1,234,000	888,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(*c*)	(*d*)405,000	322,000	406,000	454,000	504,000	317,000	295,000	485,000	491,000
Coorg	40,000	53,000	35,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	54,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	222,000	261,000	141,000	214,000	185,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	32,000	73,000	35,000
TOTAL	28,546,000	28,483,000	28,819,000	27,281,000	32,730,000	35,054,000	35,999,000	24,342,000	32,000,000	28,033,000

(*a*) The figures for 1911-12 relate only to the chief rice-growing districts of Lower Burma
(*b*) Figures for Indian States have been added from 1913-14 onwards; but those for Baroda from 1913-14 to 1917-18 only
(*c*) Not available
(*d*) Excludes Indian States (*e*) Includes Indian States (*f*) Included under Bombay
(*g*) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Punjab (including Indian States)	11,018,000	9,316,000	9,588,000	11,336,000	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000
United Provinces	7,578,000	7,382,000	6,406,000	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,493,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	3,739,000	3,743,000	3,384,000	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000
Central India States	2,563,000	3,216,000	2,695,000	3,096,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,794,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	1,284,000	1,735,000	2,102,000	2,253,000	2,252,000	2,250,000	2,681,000	1,017,000	1,849,000	1,462,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,285,000	1,270,000	1,342,000	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,308,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	1,203,000	879,000	992,000	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000
Hyderabad	970,000	851,000	702,000	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000
Rajputana States	963,000	1,014,000	622,000	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	809,000
Sind (including Indian States)	391,000	487,000	490,000	706,000	588,000	629,000	698,000	349,000	590,000	363,000
Bengal	143,000	146,000	144,000	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	59,000	85,000	67,000
Delhi	(*e*)	30,000	20,000	32,000	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*e*)	(*e*)	5,000	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000
Mysore	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
TOTAL	31,141,000	30,073,000	28,495,000	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,722,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Punjab (including Indian States)	3,809,000	2,989,000	3,189,000	3,725,000	2,481,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000
United Provinces	3,032,000	2,938,000	2,221,000	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,361,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	904,000	1,062,000	688,000	778,000	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000
Central India States	686,000	1,049,000	496,000	642,000	645,000	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	508,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	265,000	543,000	506,000	605,000	569,000	587,000	653,000	196,000	463,000	267,000
Bihar and Orissa	557,000	529,000	583,000	347,000	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	280,000	195,000	259,000	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	137,000
Hyderabad	43,000	48,000	43,000	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000
Rajputana States	204,000	244,000	122,000	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	153,000
Sind (including Indian States)	97,000	204,000	197,000	311,000	212,000	255,000	262,000	115,000	161,000	90,000
Bengal	47,000	51,000	51,000	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	10,000	20,000	16,000
Delhi	(*e*)	10,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*e*)	(*e*)	2,000	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000
Mysore	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	9,924,500	9,863,000	8,367,000	10,098,000	8,653,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,709,000

(*a*) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon; other States included from 1919-20
(*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13
(*c*) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies
(*d*) Included under Bombay (*e*) Not available

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	1,340,600	1,425,400	1,379,900	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,286,000
Punjab (*a*)	284,800	367,000	410,900	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	454,000
Bihar and Orissa	263,000	266,100	262,800	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	286,000
Bengal	223,300	221,800	218,300	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*b*)	94,700	79,400	91,400	90,000	106,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	85,000
Madras	108,000	98,900	83,600	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	100,000
Assam	36,600	35,900	37,900	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	33,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	31,500	30,000	31,700	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*d*)	(*d*)	20,400	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	21,000
Mysore	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	36,000	43,000	40,000	36,000	31,000
Baroda	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	4,000	3,000	2,000
TOTAL	2,382,500	2,524,500	2,536,900	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,451,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,553,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces(*f*)	1,259,300	1,301,500	974,500	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,011,000
Punjab (*a*)	161,200	274,300	308,900	295,000	275,000	348,000	437,000	299,000	428,000	304,000
Bihar and Orissa	303,800	292,700	289,100	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000
Bengal	256,300	263,200	244,800	250,000	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*b*)	214,600	180,700	228,000	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	188,000	209,000
Madras	196,000	175,800	156,300	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	261,000	267,000
Assam	27,700	33,100	39,100	31,000	28,000	28,000	21,000	27,000	29,000	30,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	31,900	33,600	35,100	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	39,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*d*)	(*d*)	21,700	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	20,000
Mysore	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	32,000	46,000	35,000	34,000	27,000
Baroda	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	8,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL	2,450,800	2,554,900	2,297,500	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,762,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,036,000	2,465,000

(*a*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts
(*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. The figures for 1911-12 relate to the chief sugarcane-growing districts only; from 1912-13 those for other districts and for Sind have been added
(*c*) Up to 1912-13 the figures relate to three selected districts. From 1913-14 all the districts including the Tochi Agency have been reported on
(*d*) Not available
(*e*) Included under Bombay
(*f*) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18, were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.
Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Assam	354,300	361,700	367,800	376,400	382,800	389,300	399,700	405,900	411,900	420,200
Bengal	146,800	150,500	156,100	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,400
Travancore	32,000	34,100	37,400	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100
Madras	20,600	24,400	26,300	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,200
United Provinces	7,600	7,800	8,000	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700
Punjab	9,400	9,300	9,300	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100
Burma	1,700	1,700	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700
TOTAL	574,600	591,800	610,100	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	701,100

Yield (lbs)

Province	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Assam	179,053,000	198,798,300	199,722,000	208,552,300	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,314,100
Bengal	64,653,900	70,524,200	80,108,700	75,373,200	89,526,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,696,600
Travancore	14,714,500	16,053,600	15,155,600	16,010,200	20,248,800	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100
Madras	5,795,400	7,555,800	7,089,100	8,607,600	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,255,800
United Provinces	2,534,700	2,656,800	2,579,100	2,379,200	2,906,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900
Punjab	1,489,200	1,931,000	2,129,800	1,941,300	1,969,600	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,731,200	1,663,500
Bihar and Orissa	285,500	269,100	311,600	282,400	293,200	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500
Burma	76,500	83,300	153,800	155,200	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	138,500	134,100
TOTAL	268,602,700	297,878,100	307,249,700	313,301,400	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bombay (*a*) . .	5,121,000	6,064,000	6,574,000	6,953,000	4,439,000	6,330,000	7,697,000	5,547,000	5,857,000	5,308,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	4,648,000	4,493,000	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,478,000
Hyderabad . .	3,234,000	2,888,000	3,653,000	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000
Madras (*a*) . .	2,676,000	2,389,000	2,697,000	2,087,000	2,060,000	2,168,000	2,700,000	3,133,000	2,339,000	2,223,000
Punjab (*a*) . .	1,582,000	1,575,000	2,053,000	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,116,000
United Provinces (*b*)	921,000	1,158,000	1,586,000	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000
Central India States	1,400,000	1,314,000	1,426,000	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,338,000
Baroda . .	665,000	762,000	749,000	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000
Rajputana States .	263,000	393,000	470,000	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	371,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	346,000	296,000	341,000	336,000	161,000	240,000	267,000	317,000	319,000	279,000
Burma . .	186,000	233,000	290,000	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	376,000
Mysore . .	101,000	154,000	93,000	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	145,000	111,000
Bihar and Orissa .	88,000	92,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	76,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*) .	56,000	56,000	59,000	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000
Bengal (including Tripura State) .	63,000	51,000	87,000	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	70,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	27,000	50,000	57,000	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000
Assam . .	38,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	34,000
TOTAL .	21,415,000	22,004,000	24,997,000	24,566,000	17,746,000	21,745,000	25,299,000	20,997,000	23,352,000	21,016,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bombay (*a*) . .	599,000	1,324,000	1,439,000	1,544,000	934,000	1,475,000	1,403,000	641,000	1,505,000	876,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	913,000	910,000	961,000	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	511,000
Hyderabad . .	300,000	300,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000
Madras (*a*) . .	308,000	282,000	305,000	242,000	243,000	347,000	504,000	581,000	408,000	356,000
Punjab (*a*) . .	241,000	373,000	612,000	486,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	581,000
United Provinces (*b*)	251,000	428,000	484,000	486,000	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	336,000
Central India States	228,000	206,000	273,000	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	163,000
Baroda . .	96,000	196,000	175,000	229,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000
Rajputana States .	73,000	125,000	132,000	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000
Sind (including Khairpur State) .	124,000	123,000	135,000	116,000	48,000	78,000	53,000	114,000	84,000	42,000
Burma . .	32,000	46,000	54,000	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	63,000
Mysore . .	17,000	19,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000
Bihar and Orissa .	19,000	19,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*) .	12,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000
Bengal (including Tripura State) .	25,000	21,000	24,000	34,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	12,000	26,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000
Assam . .	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	12,000
TOTAL .	3,262,000	4,421,000	5,063,000	5,206,000	3,736,000	4,489,000	4,051,000	3,972,000	5,796,000	3,556,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*d*) .	3,985,000	4,483,000	5,913,000	4,889,000	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	(*e*)

(*a*) Includes Indian States (*b*) Includes the State of Rampur (*c*) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies from 1913-14

(*d*) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information is available as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales, which was included in the figure for each year shown against this item up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that from 1915-16 to 1919-20 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

(*e*) Not yet available

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Bengal	2,536,900	2,456,600	2,872,600	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000
Bihar and Orissa	298,300	318,400	330,100	188,100	224,000	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000	108,000
Assam	98,400	101,300	105,100	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	125,000	76,000
Cooch Bihar	39,600	39,000	44,400	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000
TOTAL (*a*)	2,973,200	2,915,300	3,352,200	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,513,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Bengal	8,698,300	7,939,900	9,308,000	6,506,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000
Bihar and Orissa	7,92,900	602,900	693,200	609,600	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000
Assam	226,800	228,300	307,500	156,800	259,400	248,400	228,300	331,200	275,000	142,000
Cooch Bihar	124,800	122,800	135,200	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	58,000	11,000
TOTAL (*a*)	9,842,800	8,893,900	10,443,900	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,973,000
Exports and consumption (*b*)	10,027,000	9,309,000	8,489,000	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	(*c*)

(*a*) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below :—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1912	96,000	1915	92,000	1918	73,000
1913	105,000	1916	70,000	1919	66,000
1914	37,000	1917	41,000	1920	93,000

(*b*) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates (*c*) Not yet available

Note.—The figures for 1921 are subject to revision

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Central Provinces and Berar	1,858,800	1,509,000	952,100	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	(*c*) 1,025,000	(*c*) 458,000
United Provinces (*a*)	848,800	193,500	240,600	266,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000
	747,000	*667,000*	*367,000*	*620,000*	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*
Bihar and Orissa	567,800	528,000	652,900	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000
Hyderabad	603,500	512,400	412,600	234,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000
Bengal	206,800	199,800	193,700	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	126,000
Bombay (c)	205,300	171,900	173,100	126,000	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	71,000
Punjab	(*b*)	43,300	39,000	49,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	19,000	43,000	41,000
Total (*a*)	4,291,000	3,457,900	2,664,000	2,705,000	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,543,000	1,758,000
	747,000	*667,000*	*367,000*	*620,000*	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*
GRAND TOTAL	5,038,000	4,124,900	3,031,000	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,234,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Central Provinces and Berar	139,000	141,800	70,700	80,000	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	(*c*) 71,000	(*c*) 17,000
United Provinces (*a*)	159,700	95,500	38,800	48,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000	21,000
	140,000	*128,000*	*59,000*	*110,000*	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*
Bihar and Orissa	125,200	104,700	149,700	102,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	98,000	160,000	121,000
Hyderabad	26,800	17,300	16,500	9,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000
Bengal	39,200	37,400	34,200	26,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000
Bombay (c)	15,000	17,400	14,000	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	4,000
Punjab	(*b*)	(*b*)	3,300	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	5,000	1,000	1,000
Total (*a*)	504,900	414,100	327,200	287,000	346,000	388,000	398,000	176,000	314,000	185,000
	140,000	*128,000*	*59,000*	*110,000*	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*
GRAND TOTAL	644,900	542,100	386,200	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	269,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural ; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Not available (*c*) Includes Indian States

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	(*a*)176,200	145,000	150,400	190,000	181,000	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000
	2,872,000	*2,373,000*	*2,154,000*	*2,350,000*	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*
Punjab (*b*)	1,414,100	887,800	1,002,900	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	535,000
Bengal	1,317,500	1,325,400	1,312,600	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000
Bihar and Orissa	780,100	723,300	751,900	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000
Assam	281,800	298,400	311,200	309,000	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	302,000
North-West Frontier Province	94,200	75,700	141,300	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	46,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*c*)	17,600	75,700	83,500	83,000	36,000	55,000	72,000	3,000	18,000	9,000
Delhi	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	2,000	7,000	6,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(*d*)	54,000	43,800	365,000	428,000	203,000	307,000	462,000	108,000	223,000	112,000
Hyderabad	6,500	11,100	5,600	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000
Baroda	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	14,000	33,000	16,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	17,000	15,000	7,000
TOTAL (*a*)	4,142,000	3,586,200	4,124,400	4,162,000	4,038,000	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,889,000
	2,872,000	*2,373,000*	*2,154,000*	*2,350,000*	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*
GRAND TOTAL	7,014,000	5,959,200	6,278,400	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	4,912,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces (*a*)	37,200	33,900	23,000	43,000	34,000	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000
	609,000	*551,000*	*327,000*	*530,000*	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*
Punjab (*b*)	196,600	156,600	165,000	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	89,000
Bengal	243,900	265,800	266,200	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000
Bihar and Orissa	171,900	143,500	165,700	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000
Assam	52,000	58,700	61,800	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	54,000
North-West Frontier Province	12,100	7,200	15,900	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	7,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*c*)	2,600	20,000	21,300	21,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	300	3,000	2,000
Delhi	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	200	1,000	(*h*)
Sind (including Khairpur State)(*d*)	4,700	4,600	42,000	48,000	17,000	46,000	53,000	11,000	18,000	9,000
Hyderabad	100	200	100	200	100	200	200	300	(*g*)	(*g*)
Baroda	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	3,000	8,000	4,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	4,000	3,000	(*i*)
TOTAL (*a*)	721,100	690,500	761,000	689,200	642,100	725,200	750,200	485,800	650,000	497,000
	609,000	*551,000*	*327,000*	*530,000*	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*
GRAND TOTAL	1,330,100	1,241,500	1,088,000	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	848,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(*c*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. The estimates for 1911-12 relate to chief rapeseed-growing districts only; those for other districts have been added from 1912-13

(*d*) Estimates for *jambo* (*Eruca Sativa*) grown in Sind have been added from 1913-14

(*e*) Figures not available (*f*) Included under Bombay (*g*) Less than 100 tons (*h*) 400 tons (*i*) 300 tons.

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces (*a*)	375,000	317,200	378,400	372,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	273,000
	800,000	*900,000*	*850,000*	*1,000,000*	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	548,900	793,300	851,200	1,055,000	820,000	905,000	758,000	217,000	521,000	604,000
Central Provinces and Berar	886,700	778,000	865,700	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	489,000	629,300
Madras	887,300	823,700	809,300	861,000	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	729,000
Hyderabad	663,900	649,100	612,000	599,000	546,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000
Bengal	271,800	264,800	241,000	251,000	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000
Bihar and Orissa	214,600	223,700	219,700	206,000	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	176,000
Punjab (*c*)	92,100	156,800	144,100	222,000	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	58,200	72,300	91,300	86,000	17,000	36,000	44,000	12,000	31,000	26,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*d*)	(*d*)	11,900	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000
Assam	9,700	10,600	(*e*) 1,400	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	26,000	73,000	77,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	42,000	49,000	56,000
TOTAL (*a*)	4,008,200	4,089,500	4,226,000	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,416,000
	800,000	*900,000*	*850,000*	*1,000,000*	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*
GRAND TOTAL	4,808,200	4,989,500	5,076,000	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,291,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces (*a*)	29,000	34,000	18,000	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	24,000
	70,000	*100,000*	*42,000*	*85,000*	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	31,700	96,300	89,700	164,000	98,000	122,000	74,000	10,000	61,000	47,000
Central Provinces and Berar	72,300	60,900	69,400	82,000	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	46,000
Madras	72,600	65,500	72,100	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	88,000
Hyderabad	25,400	32,500	25,100	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000
Bengal	41,500	35,100	29,000	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000
Bihar and Orissa	33,500	25,000	31,400	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	22,000
Punjab (*c*)	9,900	16,000	15,800	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	4,800	6,900	10,700	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*d*)	(*d*)	100	1,000	(*f*)	3,000	200	(*f*)	1,000	(*g*)
Assam	1,300	1,800	(*e*) 200	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	1,000†	3,000	3,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL (*a*)	322,000	374,000	361,500	466,000	392,000	433,000	315,200	240,000	351,000	290,000
	70,000	*100,000*	*42,000*	*85,000*	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*
GRAND TOTAL	392,000	474,000	403,500	551,000	482,000	513,000	382,200	278,000	449,000	368,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate
(*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13
(*c*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts
(*d*) Not available
(*e*) Early crop only
† As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay
(*f*) Less than 100 tons
(*g*) 200 tons
(*h*) Included under Bombay
(*i*) Forecast discontinued

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Madras . .	806,000	924,200	1,605,200	1,866,000	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,500,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	269,300	242,700	254,100	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	160,000
Burma (*b*) . .	138,800	199,500	246,600	269,000	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	291,000
TOTAL .	1,214,100	1,366,400	2,105,900	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	1,951,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Madras . .	306,000	341,100	411,300	580,000	633,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	695,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	248,300	239,500	249,500	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	118,000
Burma (*b*) . .	51,400	89,300	88,000	88,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	118,000
TOTAL .	605,700	669,900	748,800	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	931,000

(*a*) Up to 1913-14 the figures relate to chief groundnut-growing districts; those for other districts have been added from 1914-15
(*b*) The figures for 1911-12 relate to the principal groundnut-growing districts. From 1912-13 estimates for other districts have also been included

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bihar and Orissa	109,600	90,100	63,100	38,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400
Madras . .	90,300	61,500	55,300	71,700	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	88,300	106,800
Punjab (*a*) . .	36,600	37,300	22,400	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	24,800
United Provinces	29,400	26,900	24,400	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,600
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	(*b*)	(*b*)	6,200	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,100
Bengal . .	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700
TOTAL .	266,900	216,800	172,600	148,400	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	235,300	238,400

Yield (cwts) of dye

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bihar and Orissa .	17,800	14,700	7,000	5,500	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000
Madras . .	21,200	14,800	11,500	13,600	40,500	59,100	80,600	33,400	18,500	25,300
Punjab (*a*) . .	5,600	6,000	3,500	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	3,900
United Provinces	3,000	3,500	3,000	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,700	1,000	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200
Bengal . .	100	100	100	200	200	200	500	800	900	700
TOTAL .	47,700	39,100	26,800	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	38,200	40,400

(*a*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts (*b*) No information

Note.—(1) In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab

(2) Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF COFFEE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20*	1920-21*
Madras	28,900	26,600
Coorg	33,000	32,200
Mysore	62,000	62,800
Travancore	900	900
Cochin	2,100	2,200
TOTAL	126,900	124,700

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919-20*	1920-21*
Madras	10,142,700	†
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500
Mysore	9,351,800	9,841,100
Travancore	159,600	226,000
Cochin	230,100	383,400
TOTAL	26,902,500	...

*Subject to revision
† Figures not yet available
Note.—The figures in this table generally exclude small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF RUBBER IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920†
Burma	48,700	56,200
Bengal	100	100
Assam	3,100	3,100
Madras	16,800	13,900
Coorg	2,700	2,600
Mysore	700	600
Travancore	37,700	39,500
Cochin	8,700	8,900
TOTAL	118,500	124,900

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919	1920†
Burma	4,268,400	4,762,900
Bengal	600	*
Assam	*	*
Madras	1,715,500	1,667,900
Coorg	169,600	204,000
Mysore	8,000	19,900
Travancore	5,832,500	5,556,900
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,300
TOTAL	13,615,000	13,788,900

* No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production
† Subject to revision

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	Barley								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	4,591,000	4,376,000	4,576,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,261,000	1,305,000	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000
Bombay	28,000	23,000	25,000	42,000	25,000	32,000	31,000	26,000	20,000
Sind	26,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	32,000	17,000
Bengal	95,000	94,000	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000
Punjab	1,007,000	970,000	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*)16,000	(*b*)8,000	(*b*)11,000	(*b*)19,000	(*b*)24,000	(*b*)22,000	(*b*)11,000	(*b*) 16,000	(*b*) 8,000
North-West-Frontier Province	214,000	291,000	422,000	314,000	248,000	267,000	267,000	269,000	178,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)59,000	(*b*)46,000	(*b*)63,000	52,000	45,000	(*b*)81,000	25,000	27,000	46,060
Delhi	12,000	13,000	13,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000
TOTAL	7,306,000	7,157,000	7,834,000	7,944,000	7,900,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Barley								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	(*a*)	1,679,000	2,048,000	2,259,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,859,000	2,116,000	1,772,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bihar and Orissa	523,000	557,000	426,000	482,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000
Bombay	10,000	7,000	9,000	15,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	5,000
Sind	7,000	10,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	4,000
Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	29,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000
Punjab	280,000	288,000	377,000	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	58,000	140,000	190,000	125,000	89,000	88,000	103,000	110,000	58,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	18,000	11,000	(*a*)	5,000	11,000	11,000
Delhi	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
TOTAL (*c*)	881,000	2,685,000	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,201,000	2,508,000

(*a*) Not available (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (*c*) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	Jawar								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	2,169,000	2,063,000	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,402,000	1,982,000	1,852,000	2,330,000	2,313,000
Madras	5,220,000	5,790,000	5,102,000	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000	5,222,000
Bihar and Orissa	94,000	129,000	107,000	103,000	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000
Bombay	6,850,000	6,606,000	6,504,000	7,668,000	7,299,000	8,140,000	7,271,000	7,803,000	8,402,000
Sind	602,000	689,000	636,000	430,000	761,000	567,000	385,000	605,000	408,000
Bengal	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Punjab	1,212,000	1,248,000	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,494,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	922,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,991,000	3,919,000	4,299,000	4,955,000	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,492,000
Burma	732,000	756,000	651,000	636,000	666,000	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000
North-West Frontier Province	95,000	103,000	120,000	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)61,000	(*b*)69,000	(*b*)77,000	86,000	89,000	(*b*)56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000
Delhi	34,000	31,000	24,000	28,000	21,000	13,000	20,000	38,000	23,000
TOTAL	21,063,000	21,405,000	21,211,000	23,021,000	21,871,000	21,068,000	20,405,000	23,457,000	22,662,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Jawar								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	598,000	227,000	630,000	665,000	523,000	372,000	198,000	562,000	351,000
Madras	943,000	1,082,000	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000	1,420,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	33,000	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000
Bombay	1,418,000	1,375,000	1,683,000	2,097,000	1,707,000	1,707,000	1,034,000	1,844,000	1,145,000
Sind	196,000	202,000	221,000	129,000	302,000	81,000	49,000	150,000	65,000
Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	163,000	119,000	118,000	109,000	120,000	59,000	43,000	200,000	105,000
Central Provinces and Berar	980,000	918,000	1,274,000	1,645,000	881,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	501,000
Burma	82,000	101,000	61,000	62,000	89,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000
North-West Frontier Province	15,000	16,000	19,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	11,000	(*a*)	400	3,000	1,000
Delhi	7,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	4,000
TOTAL (*c*)	4,402,000	4,044,000	5,165,000	6,045,000	5,123,000	4,486,000	3,405,400	5,632,000	3,718,000

(*a*) Not available (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (*c*) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	Bajra								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	2,618,000	2,188,000	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,986,000	2,695,000	2,385,000
Madras	3,606,000	3,273,000	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000
Bihar and Orissa	74,000	75,000	73,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000
Bombay	5,158,000	4,906,000	5,119,000	4,992,000	4,527,000	3,142,000	2,884,000	4,506,000	2,827,000
Sind	1,141,000	1,110,000	1,090,000	538,000	1,139,000	1,019,000	410,000	955,000	937,000
Bengal	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab	2,677,000	2,829,000	2,738,000	1,907,000	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000
Central Provinces and Berar	154,000	146,000	146,000	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000
North-West Frontier Province	205,000	193,000	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)31,000	(*b*)30,000	(*b*)39,000	31,000	52,000	(*b*) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000
Delhi	59,000	52,000	53,000	54,000	59,000	58,000	47,000	61,000	56,000
TOTAL	15,730,000	14,808,000	15,755,000	14,337,000	15,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Bajra								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	611,000	269,000	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	293,000	629,000	395,000
Madras	551,000	535,000	698,000	748,000	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	27,000	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000
Bombay	560,000	655,000	734,000	704,000	670,000	328,000	208,000	672,000	333,000
Sind	253,000	181,000	168,000	116,000	236,000	117,000	48,000	146,000	164,000
Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	315,000	302,000	346,000	150,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	33,000	37,000	48,000	12,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	300	8,000	(*a*)	4,000	2,000	1,000
Delhi	10,000	7,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000
TOTAL (*c*)	2,333,000	1,986,000	2,612,000	2,389,300	2,902,000	2,139,000	1,387,400	2,801,000	1,954,000

(*a*) Not available (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (*c*) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	Maize								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	2,205,000	2,136,000	2,376,000	2,612,000	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000	2,094,000
Madras	134,000	124,000	154,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,699,000	1,714,000	1,492,000	1,656,000	1,681,000	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,776,000	1,764,000
Bombay	162,000	159,000	156,000	173,000	176,000	197,000	243,000	224,000	226,000
Sind	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Bengal	97,000	92,000	95,000	96,000	88,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000
Punjab	1,098,000	1,082,000	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,161,000	1,156,000	1,063,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 150,000	(*b*) 151,000	(*b*) 156,000	(*b*)155,000	(*b*)159,000	(*b*)158,000	(*b*)162,000	(*b*) 161,000	(*b*) 157,000
Burma	172,000	170,000	168,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000
Assam	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*)1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000
North-West Frontier Province	419,000	431,000	419,000	431,000	451,000	463,000	460,000	454,000	418,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*) 68,000	(*b*) 67,000	(*b*) 71,000	60,000	60,000	(*b*)65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000
Delhi	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL	6,228,000	6,148,000	6,146,000	6,681,000	6,522,000	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Maize								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	920,000	721,000	1,050,000	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000	629,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000
Bihar and Orissa	530,000	541,000	395,000	480,000	523,000	612,000	492,000	620,000	656,000
Bombay	54,000	60,000	72,000	62,000	107,000	100,000	60,000	100,000	66,000
Sind	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	30,000	24,000	27,000	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000
Punjab	413,000	441,000	283,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	399,000	496,000	346,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Burma	75,000	68,000	51,000	70,000	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000	31,000
Assam	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	188,000	228,000	203,000	237,000	219,000	249,000	206,000	123,000	162,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	6,000	19,000	(*a*)	25,000	18,000	11,000
Delhi	1,000	300	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	1,000	1,000
TOTAL (*c*)	2,212,000	2,084,300	2,082,300	2,503,000	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,782,300	2,471,000	1,971,000

(*a*) Not available (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (*c*) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

Area (acres)

Province	Gram								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	5,507,000	3,037,000	5,343,000	6,083,000	6,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000
Madras	138,000	166,000	134,000	150,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	94,000
Bihar and Orissa	915,000	1,079,000	1,205,000	1,402,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000
Bombay	475,000	453,000	486,000	594,000	627,000	775,000	310,000	548,000	384,000
Sind	75,000	98,000	111,000	144,000	158,000	150,000	58,000	121,000	93,000
Bengal	184,000	198,000	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000
Punjab	3,401,000	2,849,000	5,193,000	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000	2,229,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 808,000	(*b*) 829,000	(*b*) 852,000	(*b*)783,000	(*b*)894,000	(*b*)845,000	(*b*)649,000	(*b*)748,000	(*b*) 647,000
Burma	34,000	42,000	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	48,000	82,000	62,000
North-West Frontier Province	169,000	199,000	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*c*) 9,000	(*c*) 1,000	(*c*) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(*c*)30,000	18,000	(*c*) 21,000	9,000
Delhi	64,000	7,000	104,000	29,000	108,000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
TOTAL	11,779,000	8,958,000	13,882,000	13,253,000	15,415,000	16,340,000	7,367,000	12,641,000	9,205,000

Yield (tons)

Province	Gram								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	1,817,000	(*d*) 551,000	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,268,000	1,882,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000
Madras	8,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	27,000	23,000	21,000	19,000
Bihar and Orissa	361,000	447,000	357,000	526,000	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000
Bombay	84,000	61,000	86,000	102,000	123,000	140,000	39,000	95,000	43,000
Sind	10,000	9,000	11,000	20,000	18,000	23,000	6,000	21,000	11,000
Bengal	52,000	65,000	44,000	45,000	49,000	41,000	35,000	42,000	44,000
Punjab	735,000	578,000	1,289,000	454,000	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000
Central Provinces and Berar	280,000	190,000	247,000	238,000	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000
Burma	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	29,000	36,000	34,000	16,000	28,000	33,000	33,000	40,000	17,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	1,000	(*a*)	3,000	(*a*)	1,000
Delhi	12,000	1,000	25,000	2,000	18,000	19,000	500	6,000	2,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
TOTAL (*e*)	3,388,000	1,938,000	3,866,000	3,430,000	4,234,000	4,446,000	1,920,500	3,685,000	2,362,400

(*a*) Not available
(*b*) Excludes gram sown with other crops
(*c*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics
(*d*) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season
(*e*) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1920 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
United Provinces—													
United Provinces, East	39·2	41·96	33·46	30·39	38·02	53·7	47·2	46·3	23·3	40·9	31·7	— 7·5	—19
United Provinces, West	37·5	33·13	34·86	23·30	39·89	37·4	47·7	50·9	19·2	39·6	29·6	— 7·9	—21
Madras—													
Malabar	105·2	114·42	151·14	111·61	134·04	119·9	131·2	123·1	106·0	112·3	122·5	+17·3	+16
Madras, South-east	35·0	32·24	34·81	35·89	37·93	38·8	34·0	36·8	35·3	41·5	46·5	+11·5	+33
Madras, Deccan	24·5	18·66	25·87	20·52	21·92	31·7	40·1	34·1	19·8	28·7	17·0	— 7·5	—31
Madras Coast, North	40·3	36·25	40·11	36·91	43·02	61·5	52·7	54·2	35·9	48·9	31·8	— 8·5	—21
Bombay—													
Gujarat	32·5	13·73	41·89	41·30	39·73	16·7	32·6	54·0	11·8	34·2	26·2	— 6·3	—19
Konkan	108·6	81·50	110·90	103·99	137·20	93·9	128·6	136·1	70·9	109·6	77·0	—31·6	—29
Bombay, Deccan	30·9	21·27	31·37	28·02	39·38	34·5	40·9	35·8	17·9	33·6	22·9	— 8·0	—26
Sind	6·5	1·03	5·12	18·79	6·10	1·8	11·1	14·1	1·6	7·1	2·1	— 4·4	—68
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa	57·4	49·85	54·07	61·23	61·80	61·9	57·7	73·8	46·5	67·0	60·0	+ 2·6	+ 5
Chota Nagpur	50·6	54·53	44·81	63·24	43·11	39·3	50·1	66·4	42·9	65·2	56·2	+ 5·6	+11
Bihar	48·7	58·94	43·41	60·43	44·30	49·5	58·7	53·7	52·7	51·3	44·7	— 4·0	— 8
Bengal—													
Eastern	74·8	100·85	79·76	88·96	69·39	80·7	88·3	80·4	82·1	74·3	76·4	+ 1·6	+ 2
Western		55·11											
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·3	23·78	25·93	33·93	40·75	36·5	47·2	41·7	19·2	31·3	16·0	—16·3	—50
Central Provinces, West	45·4	40·42	40·99	39·98	44·15	50·4	57·5	60·1	33·6	61·9	32·9	—12·5	—28
Central Provinces, East	52·3	55·11	54·89	47·72	54·55	55·2	54·1	64·5	53·3	72·7	37·4	—14·9	—28
Punjab—													
East and North	23·1	21·63	22·30	22·71	31·89	18·3	26·8	41·8	13·2	24·9	15·6	— 7·5	—32
South-west	9·5	9·25	8·51	12·59	18·67	4·9	12·3	21·5	6·8	10·2	6·8	— 2·7	—28
Burma—													
Lower Burma	132·6	128·31	129·83	122·48	140·92	135·1	125·5	129·8	148·6	140·4	135·0	+ 2·4	+ 2
Upper Burma	45·3	43·30	43·67	43·47	49·54	46·7	49·9	48·1	46·0	41·7	36·4	— 8·9	—20
Assam	99·8	117·14	101·28	105·89	87·03	112·3	96·6	104·9	110·3	86·8	97·4	— 2·4	— 2
North-West Frontier Province	16·8	20·00	15·78	14·66	30·30	15·9	20·3	20·2	14·5	18·4	10·8	— 6·0	—36
Central India—													
Central India, West	32·1	25·80	32·71	30·22	32·94	27·0	46·9	50·3	20·7	48·8	27·0	— 5·1	—16
Central India, East	38·4	44·84	37·33	31·16	40·77	38·7	48·3	54·6	20·2	56·5	26·0	—12·4	—32
Rajputana—													
Rajputana, West	11·9	5·84	12·53	10·10	12·54	6·9	17·3	32·0	2·8	12·8	10·5	— 1·4	—12
Rajputana, East	24·6	18·29	27·39	15·65	26·36	17·4	33·6	53·0	10·3	31·6	21·4	— 3·2	—13
Hyderabad—													
Hyderabad, North	34·4	24·94	23·39	27·10	42·70	40·8	44·4	48·9	25·2	30·4	16·2	—18·2	—53
Hyderabad, South	30·4	21·11	25·05	19·76	38·71	40·2	50·9	39·9	22·3	34·2	19·1	—11·3	—37
Mysore	36·1	33·94	44·02	32·40	33·88	37·7	46·6	41·5	27·9	39·1	28·9	— 7·2	—20

NO. 19.—CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1920

(Abbreviations— **S**=Scanty, **F**=Fair, **N**=Normal, **Ex**=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending				August week ending				September week ending					October week ending			
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st	28th
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	S	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	S	F	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	F	S	S	S	S
Konkan	F	N	F	S	N	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	F	F	Ex	F	S	S
Bombay, Deccan	N	F	N	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	S	F	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	S
Sind	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	S	NS	S
Bengal	F	F	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	S	F
Assam	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	F
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	F	F	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	S	F	Ex	S	S
Chota Nagpur	S	N	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S
Bihar	S	F	S	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	N	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S
United Provinces—																					
East	S	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S
West	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	S	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	S
Punjab—																					
East and North	F	S	F	N	S	N	F	N	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	F	S	F	S	S	S	S
South-west	S	Ex	S	S	S	F	F	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	N	S	S
North-West Frontier Province	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S
Central Provinces—																					
Berar	S	S	N	S	N	F	S	N	S	S	S	S	F	F	S	F	F	S	S	S	S
West	S	S	Ex	F	N	N	F	Ex	S	F	S	S	N	N	F	S	S	S	S	S	S
East	F	S	Ex	S	N	N	F	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	S	S
Central India—																					
West	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	Ex	F	F	S	F	S	S	S	S
East	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rajputana—																					
West	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	F	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
East	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S
Madras—																					
Malabar	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	S	F	N	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	F
South-east	F	S	F	F	F	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	Ex
Deccan	F	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	F	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F
Coast North	S	F	Ex	S	F	F	F	N	N	S	N	F	F	N	S	N	F	Ex	N	S	Ex
Burma—																					
Lower	F	N	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	S
Upper	S	S	N	F	N	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	N	S	F
Bay Islands	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex
Hyderabad—																					
North	F	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	S	F	F	S	N	F	S	S	S	F	N	S	S	S	S
South	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	F	F	F	Ex	S	S	S
Mysore	F	S	F	Ex	F	S	F	F	S	N	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	S	S
Kashmir	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S
Baluchistan	S	F	S	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S

Note.—**The redder the statement, the scantier the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant the monsoon.**

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1920

Area (acres)

Countries	Rice					Wheat				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	3,271,000	3,220,000	3,185,000	2,799,000	2,647,000
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	14,951,000	14,817,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	11,525,000	9,853,000	8,645,000	7,410,000	9,082,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,209,000	3,413,000
Bulgaria	...	...	...	4,000	8,000	...	...	...	2,080,000	2,154,000
Austria Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371,000	2,451,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	12,899,000	14,795,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,232,000
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	151,000	138,000	140,000	124,000	164,000
Egypt	150,000	276,000	385,000	(a)	140,000	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000
France	...	...	...	...	...	12,850,000	10,393,000	10,988,000	11,311,000	11,995,000
Italy	356,000	346,000	342,000	325,000	282,000	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000	10,567,000	11,290,000
Japan	7,540,000	7,553,000	7,577,000	7,619,000	(a)	1,281,000	1,235,000	1,389,000	1,375,000	1,335,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	27,000	22,000	23,000	...	27,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	134,000	(a)	148,000	162,000	156,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	219,000	294,000	211,000	143,000	212,000
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	14,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	5,682,000	4,143,000	5,156,000
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	10,144,000	10,130,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,255,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	307,000	329,000	381,000	348,000	360,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	124,000	139,000	203,000	130,000	119,000
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	1,482,000	1,309,000	1,378,000	1,189,000	1,343,000
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	755,000	924,000	953,000	...	823,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	2,051,000	2,097,000	2,792,000	2,369,000	1,979,000
United States of America	878,000	964,000	1,118,000	1,089,000	1,337,000	52,763,000	45,922,000	59,156,000	73,213,000	57,192,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	779,000	1,013,000	839,000	720,000	750,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	Rice					Wheat				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	560,000	230,000
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	1,877,000	5,844,000	4,925,000	5,724,000	4,954,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	4,065,000	3,277,000	2,161,000	1,176,000	3,932,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,135,000	2,220,000
Bulgaria	...	...	...	2,000	6,000	...	...	...	911,000	1,103,000
Austria Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,000	928,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	5,890,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,050,000
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	161,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	186,000
Egypt	(a)	358,000	(a)	(a)	460,000	977,000	797,000	870,000	...	850,000
France	...	...	...	...	...	5,737,000	3,853,000	6,034,000	4,757,000	6,172,000
Italy	511,000	503,000	514,000	478,000	424,000	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,899,000	4,532,000	3,786,000
Japan	10,013,000	9,690,000	9,715,000	10,772,000	11,061,000	757,000	691,000	829,000	797,000	790,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	10,000	13,000	...	12,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	126,000	(a)	143,000	161,000	180,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	135,000	168,000	176,000	...	160,000
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	6,000	29,000	29,000	28,000
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	574,000	1,357,000	1,120,000
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	297,000	285,000	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,713,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	240,000	183,000	241,000	254,000	282,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	115,000	122,000	190,000	94,000	96,000
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	192,000	186,000	319,000	196,000	140,000
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	161,000	236,000	240,000	177,000	217,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,621,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,854,000	1,524,000
United States of America	842,000	727,000	774,000	823,000	1,080,000	17,104,000	17,397,000	24,630,000	25,153,000	21,084,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	144,000	344,000	184,000	153,000	276,000

(a) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1920—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	Cotton					Barley				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,639,000	2,444,000
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	388,000	(a)	(a)	615,000	667,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	180,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,781,000	2,962,000
Bulgaria	...	...	...	2,000	4,000	...	...	...	474,000	502,000
Austria Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233,000	1,439,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	1,661,000	2,403,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,552,000
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	632,000	594,000	548,000	569,000	585,000
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,898,000	439,000	445,000	336,000	356,000	340,000
France	...	...	...	...	...	1,547,000	1,474,000	1,371,000	1,339,000	1,495,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	595,000	469,000	478,000	479,000	494,000
Japan	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	3,108,000	2,737 000	2,860,000	2,929,000	2,691,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	501,000	(a)	7,000	...	5,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	(a)	60,000	59,000	56,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	31,000	19,000	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	98,000	(a)	156,000	156,000	156,000
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	2,119,000	1,826,000	3,308,000
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	3,884,000	3,837,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,319,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	421,000	437,000	457,000	412,000	402,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	1,232,000	1,037,000	1,196,000	977,000	934,000
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	57,000	58,000	125,000	...	91,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,651,000	1,795,000	1,837,000	1,869,000	2,048,000
United States of America	35,224,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,534,000	36,383,000	7,671,000	8,831,000	9,736,000	7,417,000	8,083,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	5,000	5,000	11,000

Yield

Countries	Cotton (bales of 400 lbs)					Barley (tons)				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	...	...	...	...	*	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	607,000	202,000
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	(a)	(a)	236,000	240,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	90,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,643,000	1,771,000
Bulgaria	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	222,000	268,000
Austria Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,000	525,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	884,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,357,000
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	505,000
Egypt	1,490,000	1,579,000	119,000	(a)	267,000	282,000	291,000	211,000	...	224,000
France	...	...	...	...	...	843,000	846,000	588,000	505,000	760,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000
Japan	5,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	*	(a)	2,047,000	1,909,000	1,956,000	2,054,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	(a)	3,000	...	2,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	51,000	(a)	56,000	57,000	61,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	18,000	16,000	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	65,000	(a)	120,000	113,000	116,000
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	142,000	256,000	1,033,000
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,938,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	313,000	251,000	250,000	276,000	236,060
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	147,000	177,000	280,000	128,000	56,000
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	(a)	37,000	25,000	24,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,178,000	1,281,000	1,383,000	1,286,000	1,466,000
United States of America	14,515,000	13,653,000	14,358,000	13,153,000	2,774,000	3,869,000	4,469,000	5,479,000	3,544,000	4,330,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	4,000

(a) Not available * Less than 500 tons

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1920—*concld.*

Area (acres)

Countries	Maize					Linseed				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	...	...	...	17,000	22,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
Argentine	8,965,000	(a)	(a)	...	8,090,000	(a)	(a)	3,416,000	3,520,000	3,484,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	1,392,000	1,419,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Austria Hungary	...	...	...	104,000	1,894,000	...	...	...	7,000	...
Canada	173,000	234,000	250,000	265,000	292,000	605,000	917,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(a)	1,734,000	2,125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
France	812,000	867,000	753,000	740,000	819,000	13,000	20,000	28,000	38,000	70,000
Italy	3,829,000	3,873,000	3,556,000	3,707,000	3,707,000	44,000	44,000	48,000	47,000	44,000
Japan	157,000	142,000	144,000	136,000	139,000	39,000	61,000	87,000	68,000	...
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	37,000	30,000	15,000	21,000	53,000
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania	(a)	(a)	5,726,000	6,577,000	7,330,000	(a)	(a)	186,000	34,000	31,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,168,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...
Tunis	...	...	...	...	23,000	(a)	(a)	5,000	8,000	8,000
Union of South Africa	2,607,000	(a)	3,951,000	...	3,493,000	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	91,000	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000
United States of America	108,575,000	119,705,000	104,423,000	102,032,000	104,601,000	1,604,000	1,808,000	1,909,000	1,682,000	1,785,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	552,000	...	(a)	(a)	51,000	68,000	81,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	Maize					Linseed				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	...	...	...	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	*
Argentine	1,468,000	(a)	(a)	...	5,761,000	...	...	692,000	1,050,000	1,065,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	(a)	991,000	...	...	...	*	*
Austria Hungary	...	...	...	53,000	1,208,000	...	...	...	(a)	...
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	200,000
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(a)	1,958,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
France	(a)	405,000	243,000	294,000	420,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	11,000
Italy	1,964,000	2,161,000	1,911,000	2,142,000	2,165,000	9,000	7,000	12,000	11,000	9,000
Japan	102,000	92,000	94,000	...	(a)	7,000	(a)	16,000	12,000	...
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	6,000	4,000	...	(a)
New Zealand	7,000	11,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania	(a)	(a)	781,000	2,529,000	2,324,000	(a)	(a)	7,000	5,000	4,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	692,000	(a)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Switzerland	4,000	6,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	...	...	...	...	...
Tunis	...	...	...	...	*	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Union of South Africa	873,000	(a)	1,030,000	921,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	(a)
United States of America	64,445,000	78,821,000	62,435,000	72,783,000	80,809,000	386,000	211,000	334,000	223,000	275,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	164,000	...	...	...	12,000	17,000	26,000

(a) Not available * Less than 500 tons

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these area estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and seasons were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than that normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied into each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

The question of improving the method of framing estimates of outturn is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 34,500,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Madras (Total cultivated area 32,964,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in Zamindari and *whole inam* villages§, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the Tahsildar to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by Tahsildars in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate Reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments and of the results on the Government farms. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by Tahsildars by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 29,327,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the taluka is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve

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* A sub-divisional officer ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a tahsildar

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a taluk

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1919-20

annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 24,867,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some twenty-eight years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 24,424,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 23,949,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* must amount to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Land Records prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 23,722,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by ten States. No information is available from the other two States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made, the last revision having been made in 1912. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Burma (Total cultivated area 14,971,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

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* Village accountants † Sub-division of a district

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,733,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the district Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute the estimate for which is compiled by the village *choukidari panchayats*. In the permanently settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *choukidari panchayats*, while for all other crops except tea estimates have been framed by the District Officers from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures for tea are obtained in all cases from the garden managers. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,249,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 308,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo***, who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 142,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog* (1) for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar*‖ and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars* (2) (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Central India

In the Central India States estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State. Finally, each Political Agent compiles the returns of the States in his political charge into an Agency return, each of which is shown separately in the return for Central India.

Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

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* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent

** Circle inspector

‖ A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk

(1) Village accountant (2) Revenue officer in charge of a taluk

Hyderabad

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area such as *Jagirs*, etc. Raiyatwari tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluq* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluqs* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District Office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions are, however, being issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments and it is hoped that in future the returns will show approximately correct estimates.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,189,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 2,787,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary those ascertained for the contiguous British Territory with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

APPENDIX III

DATES PRESCRIBED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—*		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	May	30
Final „	August	10
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	October	20
Final „	February	15
INDIGO—		
1st forecast	October	15
Final „	December	20
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	16
JUTE†—		
Preliminary	July	7—15
Final	September	21

*Besides these regular forecasts, three intermediate and one special forecasts were issued in or about the 15th February, 1st April, 1st May, and 10th April during the past five years.

† Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX IV

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States (*a*)
Rice—				
Winter (*b*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States and Bombay States.
Sugarcane	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings planted out when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Madras State (Travancore).
Cotton—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura) and Bombay States.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	.....
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Assam.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bombay States.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop (*c*)	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalli), Central India States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Indigo	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, and Orissa, and Punjab.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

(*a*) Incomplete

(*b*) Rice is sown to a very large extent in Madras (especially in the south) from September to December and again to a fair extent in February and March

(*c*) In parts of Southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April

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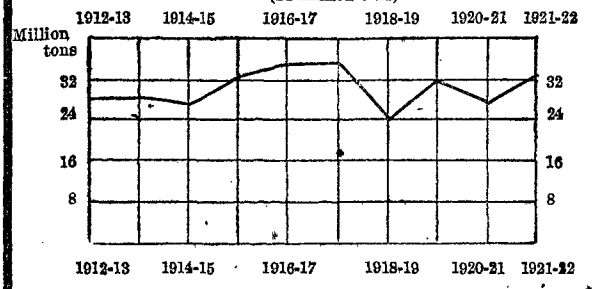
Rice	7
Rubber	9
Sesamum	8
Sugarcane	7
Tea	*ib.*
Wheat	*ib.*

SGPI—S16 334 DSI—13-12-21—1,000.

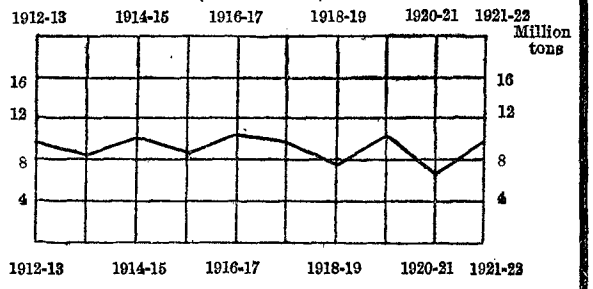
Yield of certain principal crops from 1912-13 to 1921-22.

FOOD CROPS

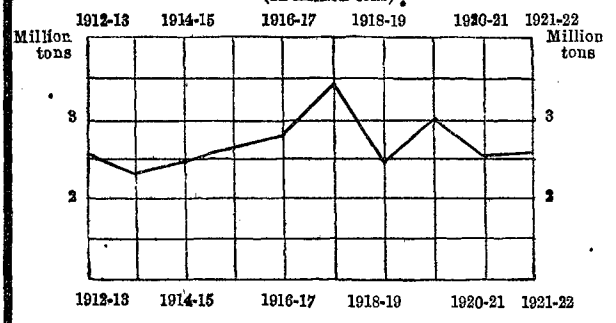
Rice
(In million tons)



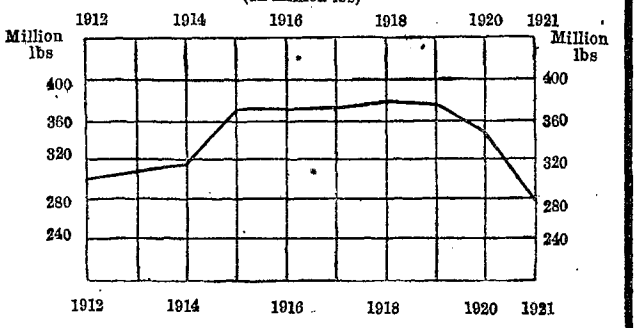
Wheat
(In million tons)



Sugarcane
(In million tons)



Tea
(In million lbs)



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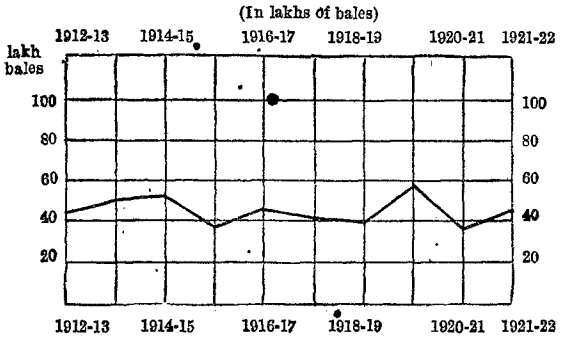
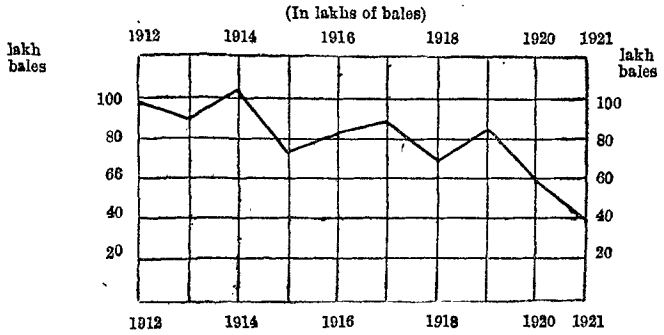
(In lakhs of bales)

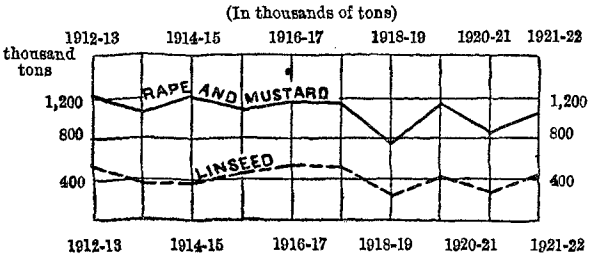


Jute
(In lakhs of bales)

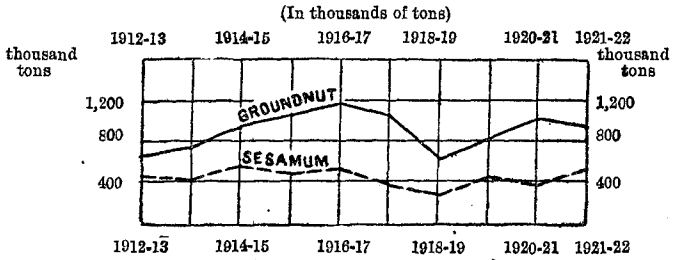


OILSEEDS

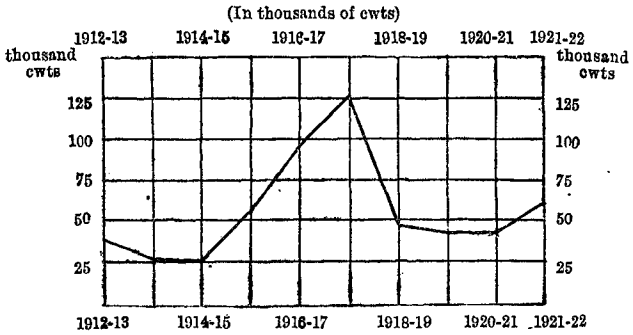
Rape and Mustard and Linseed
(In thousands of tons)



Sesamum and Groundnut
(In thousands of tons)



INDIGO (DYE)
(In thousands of cwts)



[*TWENTY-FOURTH ISSUE*]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1921-22

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1921-22

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-fourth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1921-22. It is the ninth of the new series that was started in 1913-14.

Source and scope of the estimates

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. The dates prescribed for the issue of the forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts.* They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, coffee† and rubber†. The rates of yield per acre of most of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1921-22, are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre in table No. 3.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years, did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent (excepting Burma‡ in the case of sesamum), but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and IV on pages 37—40 and 42. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes mentioned above, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates, so far as available, from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and castor seed, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 17).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, cotton, barley, maize, linseed, rapeseed, tea, coffee, and sugarcane) in foreign countries have been given in table No. 19, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Leading features of the season

The monsoon of 1921 set in in usual time and gave generally normal amounts of rain in all the divisions. Winter depressions began early and caused unusually heavy rain in North-West India, (excluding Rajputana and Gujarat) in the period October to December. Taking the year, as a whole, the amount and distribution of rain were fairly normal. The season was, on the whole, favourable, and almost all the important crops yielded a fairly good outturn. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1921 is shown in the appended chart.

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* These figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared; the figures are taken from the Annual Reports on thees products published by this Department.

‡ Burma has commenced preparing estimates of the Sesamum crop from 1922-23.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months from May to August. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1921-22 was reported as 81,256,000 acres, as compared with 78,952,000 acres (excluding Hyderabad) in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total yield was estimated at 33,038,000 tons, as against 27,662,000 tons (excluding Hyderabad) in 1920-21. To this figure should be added some 383,000 tons in respect of other British provinces * (having an area of about 943,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces†, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces† and Berar, Bombay†, Sind†, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1921-22 was reported to be 28,234,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 9 per cent. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total estimated yield was 9,817,000 tons, which is 46 per cent above the yield of 1920-21. An addition of some 157,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 453,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras the harvest takes place between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces and from Baroda and Mysore. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1921-22 was 2,382,000 acres, as compared with 2,576,000 acres in the preceding year. The season was not favourable at the outset owing to deficient rainfall but subsequent rains improved the condition of the crop. The estimated yield amounted to 2,590,000 tons, being 3 per cent above the final figure (2,522,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 22,000 tons in respect of other British provinces§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is harvested from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Travancore and Tripura. In Burma, tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1921 was reported to be 709,100 acres, which is slightly greater than that of the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 274,263,800 lbs, as against 345,339,600 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts a reference is invited to the Report on the Production of tea published separately.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the

* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur and Ajmer † Including Indian States.
‡ Burma, Madras, Manpur, and the Kashmir State § Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer.

harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 18,436,000 acres in 1921-22, as against 21,340,000 acres in 1920-21, or a decrease of 14 per cent. Conditions were, on the whole, favourable for the crop. The total estimated outturn was 4,464,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 24 per cent greater than the final figure for 1920-21. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the last two years * with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be noticed that the estimates of "carry over" from one year to another are not taken into account.

	1920-21	1919-20
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Exports	2,226	2,702
Mill consumption	2,078	1,913
Extra—factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Total	5,054	5,365
Less imports	113	22
Approximate crop	4,941	5,343
Estimated in forecast	3,600	5,799

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 55 (31) per cent, Bengal-Sind 16 (30) per cent, Dholleras 10 (13) per cent, Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias 6 (7) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars and Broach 4 (6) per cent each, and Westerns and Northerns 3 (4) per cent. The percentages of the previous year are shewn in brackets. Figures for the American cotton grown in the Punjab, Sind, and the United Provinces are included under "Bengal-Sind," the figures for the Punjab-American cotton for 1921-22 being 550,000 acres and 101,000 bales. Separate figures of outturn for the Sind-American and the United Provinces-American crops are not available, the estimated areas for 1921-22 being 7,000 acres for the Sind-American and 5,000 acres for the United Provinces-American crop.

	1921-22	1920-21
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Oomras	2,451	1,128
Dholleras	456	453
Bengal-Sind	700	1,093
Broach	170	199
Westerns and Northerns	134	147
Cocanadas	42	42
Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias	254	242
Coompta-Dharwars	187	216
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	70	80
Total	4,464	3,600

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available for that State. The total area under jute reported in 1921 was 1,518,000 acres, being 39 per cent below that of the preceding year and the estimated yield (3,985,000 bales of 400 lbs each) fell by 33 per cent. The season was unfavourable for the crop. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1921. The area and yield of jute in 1922 are estimated to be 1,456,000 acres and 4,159,000 bales, showing a decrease of 4 per cent in area, but an increase of 4 per cent in yield. Jute

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1921-22 was 2,993,000 acres, which is 32 per cent above the final figure for the preceding year. The season was generally favourable. The total estimated yield (434,000 tons) was above that of the preceding year by 61 per cent. To this figure should be added some 3,000 tons for other British provinces†, for which no reports are made. Linseed

Rape and mustard seeds are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which Rape and mustard

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 15

†Assam, Ajmer, Madras, Burma, and Manpur

reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Sind, and Delhi. These tracts contain 98·6 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1921-22 was 6,120,000 acres, as against 5,010,000 acres in the preceding year, an increase of 22 per cent. The season was generally favourable. The total estimated yield (1,146,000 tons) was 33 per cent above the final figure for the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 16,000 tons in respect of other British provinces*, for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 74 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area under sesamum reported in 1921-22 was 4,641,000 acres, as against 4,432,000 acres in the preceding year. The crop was generally in good condition. The total estimated yield was 515,000 tons, as against 382,000 tons in 1920-21. An addition of approximately 134,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an area of about 1,209,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, where the crop is irrigated, it is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1921-22 was reported to be 1,946,000 acres, which is 8 per cent less than that in the preceding year, the estimated yield (920,000 tons) being 10 per cent below that of last year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, the crop is irrigated, being sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (316,600 acres) in 1921-22 was 29 per cent above that of the preceding year. The season was, on the whole, favourable. The total estimated yield of dye was 60,900 cwts, which is 39 per cent above the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1921-22 was 127,300 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 20,645,700 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Bengal, Assam, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area in 1921 was 124,700 acres, as against 124,200 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 9,056,400 lbs, as against 13,794,600 lbs in 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,

Director of Statistics,

for *Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,

Calcutta, December 19, 1922.

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* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer, and Manpur

† Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur, and Coorg

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1921

(Abbreviations— **S**=Scanty, **F**=Fair, **N**=Normal, **Ex**=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending				August week ending					September week ending				October week ending			
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	31st	7th	14th	21st	28th	6th	12th	19th	26th
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	S	N	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	F	S
Konkan	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	S
Bombay, Deccan	N	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	Ex	S	S
Sind	S	S	S	N	S	S	N	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	N	N	S	S
Bengal	N	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	S	Ex	N	N	F	S
Assam	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	F
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	S	N	N	N	F	F	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	N	F	Ex
Chota Nagpur	S	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	F	S
Bihar	S	F	F	N	S	Ex	N	N	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	F	S
United Provinces—																					
East	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
West	S	S	N	Ex	S	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S
Punjab—																					
East and North	F	S	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	N
South-west	F	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	N	S	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S
Central Provinces—																					
Berar	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
West	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	S	S
East	S	N	Ex	N	F	N	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	F	S	S
Central India—																					
West	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex
East	S	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S
Rajputana—																					
West	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
East	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S
Madras—																					
Malabar	N	N	F	S	F	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	N	S	N	Ex	S	F
South-east	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	S	Ex	S	F	N	Ex	F	Ex
Deccan	Ex	F	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	S
Coast North	S	N	F	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	S
Burma—																					
Lower	N	F	Ex	F	N	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	F	S	Ex	F
Upper	N	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Bay Islands	S	Ex	S	S	S	N	N	Ex	S	N	N	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex
Hyderabad—																					
North	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	Ex	S	S
South	Ex	N	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	S
Mysore	Ex	S	F	S	S	N	Ex	N	F	F	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	F	S
Kashmir	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	S	N	N	F	S	Ex	Ex
Baluchistan	S	S	S	F	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S

Note.—The redder the statement, the scantier the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant the monsoon.

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,515,000	81,133,000	77,653,000	79,429,000	78,952,000	81,256,000
Wheat . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,234,000
Sugarcane .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,576,000	2,382,000
Tea . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,100
Cotton . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,860,000	25,337,000	21,037,000	23,383,000	21,340,000	18,436,000
Jute . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000
Linseed . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	2,993,000
Rape and Mustard .	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,120,000
Sesamum .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	4,641,000
Groundnut .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	1,946,000
Indigo . .	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	472,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	316,600
Coffee . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,400	125,600	127,300
Rubber . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,500	124,200	124,700

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,031,000	35,999,000	24,342,000	32,028,000	27,662,000	33,038,000
Wheat . ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,817,000
Sugarcane ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,867,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,590,000
Tea . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800
Cotton . bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,464,000
Jute . ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	434,000
Rape and Mustard ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	859,000	1,146,000
Sesamum ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	382,200	278,000	449,000	382,000	515,000
Groundnut ,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	920,000
Indigo . cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	60,900
Coffee . lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,325,000	22,486,700	20,645,700
Rubber . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,615,000	13,794,600	9,056,400

(a) Not available

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1912-13 to 1921-22

Province	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	657	467	734	804	838	799	481	770	509	754	891	777	933	917	1,014	893	948	954	807	872
Madras	908	878	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	826	1,121	826	1,202	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	727	943	933	973	638	979	1,024	928	836	974	932	1,079
Bombay	(b) 1,131	(b) 1,090	(b) 1,180	(b) 1,064	(b) 1,014	(b) 1,047	514	1,151	889	1,071	(b)701	(b)539	(b)602	(b)566	(b)584	(b)546	432	561	407	459
Sind	834	649	814	852	882	608	652	967	702	708	938	901	987	808	908	841	738	611	433	652
Bengal	907	837	702	886	851	924	725	883	882	952	782	793	535	669	695	596	429	541	594	470
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	745	736	542	613	681	759	874	587	939
Central Provinces and Berar	...	371	729	749	652	706	314	731	323	666	636	455	514	603	655	440	545	586	307	618
Burma	1,012	899	824	904	970	994	863	788	882	974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	972	693	720	666	743	936	657	812	783	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	497	585	627	635	591	596	578	612	456	619
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	589	373	880	1,018	747	467	747	707
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	1,008	770	960	787	640	1,071	867	960	983
Coorg	1,430	956	1,466	1,448	1,440	1,093	1,092	1,457	1,440	1,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	412	464	490	572	333	478	493	407	514
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	439	539	400	516	436	501	425	426	498
Hyderabad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	126	137	127	161	210	224	147	154	43	188
Mysore	...	...	...	...	619	739	498	623	580	622	459	461	363	328	373	318	560	291	260	280
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	730	389	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	527	535	649
Average	888	849	792	936	969	934	702	903	785	911	735	658	697	639	696	626	707	757	583	779

Province	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	2,045	1,582	2,167	2,270	2,203	2,413	1,432	2,302	1,789	2,174	341	322	297	368	294	294	279	272	223	160
Madras	3,982	4,188	4,208	4,386	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,359	5,937	5,850	310	270	320	419	373	292	273	264	297	270
Bihar and Orissa	2,464	2,464	2,333	2,223	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	2,475	117	142	128	133	112	141	147	196	183	82
Bombay Sind	(b) 5,098	(b) 5,588	(b) 5,973	(b) 6,149	(b) 6,389	(b) 6,203	4,443	5,264	5,500	4,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,658	2,512	2,403	2,482	2,328	2,608	2,281	2,630	2,608	2,433	469	513	473	555	557	548	532	575	416	332
Punjab	1,674	1,684	1,805	1,775	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,544	1,643	208	229	196	199	204	140	185	177	171	143
Central Provinces and Berar	...	2,383	2,594	2,773	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,128	2,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	51	52	52	51	39	39	81	79	(c)
Assam	2,065	2,311	1,827	1,695	1,702	2,042	1,833	2,030	2,048	1,713	550	543	554	642	627	615	624	581	558	434
North-West Frontier Province	2,509	2,480	2,520	2,385	2,389	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,613	2,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,991	2,396	1,960	2,116	1,879	2,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	405	413	495	424	449	509	516	497	407
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	2,987	4,480	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Average	2,267	2,029	2,369	2,467	2,524	2,697	1,904	2,534	2,193	2,436	503	504	502	586	571	557	561	545	490	387

(a) The question regarding the low outturn of the Hyderabad State is under investigation (b) Including Baroda (c) Discontinued

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1912-13 to 1921-22—*contd*

Province	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	431	361	399	448	457	376	414	422	394	385	520	340	505	420	419	322	343	464	388	466
Bihar and Orissa	444	514	366	459	493	517	369	493	419	527	444	494	322	423	495	518	371	493	419	498
Bombay	227	181	302	318	305	297	151	224	128	220	(c)592	(c)571	(c)567	(c)373	(c)570	(c)591	224	373	280	345
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	258	251	188	336	257	228	181	177	337
Bengal	419	395	320	347	357	342	233	282	284	269	449	454	395	395	435	410	336	381	389	370
Punjab	...	190	229	210	210	230	166	217	160	187	395	369	374	290	340	349	384	447	361	368
Central Provinces and Berar	210	166	146	177	189	166	70	155	79	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	445	420	344	403	399	399	441	411	420
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	252	314	387	275	276	314	267	304	268
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	320	149	373
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	589*	52*	55*	112*	...	...	...	...	...	...	527†	448†	249†	434†
Hyderabad (b)	76	90	86	93	112	125	218	58	25	80	40	40	64	37	75	56	134	...	...	56
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543	560	258
Average	294	285	267	320	331	304	265	302	267	325	467	388	419	380	412	363	352	438	384	419

Province	Sesamum										Groundnut (Nuts in shell)									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	247	109	189	202	189	177	91	225	200	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	178	200	200	191	302	307	286	297	271	271	827	574	696	1,248	1,031	1,076	989	1,114	1,036	1,010
Bihar and Orissa	250	320	283	343	367	311	219	373	282	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(c)272	(c)236	(c)348	(c)268	(c)302	(c)219	103	263	177	319	2,210	2,199	2,248	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,088	1,670	1,818
Sind	214	263	130	132	187	204	167	145	83	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	297	270	259	244	241	279	339	373	383	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	229	246	242	265	273	202	176	244	207	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	175	180	209	225	165	134	153	220	167	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	799	733	992	938	936	891	816	850	721
Assam	380	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara(a)	...	19	64	17	172	18	22	132	24	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	40*	124*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	112	92	101	90	122	72	184	87	60	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	92	87	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	213	178	222	211	229	200	174	236	193	249	1,098	796	879	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,059

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative

(b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation (c) Includes Baroda

* Refers to Kotah State only † Refers to Alwar State only

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1912-13 to 1921-22—*concld.*

Province	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	148	122	125	126	104	60	81	138	116	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	47	45	46	47	64	74	74	69	67	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	83	93	91	96	94	99	101	87	77	75	757	840	1,296	986	1,200	898	1,008	749	833	858
Bombay	87	88	89	84	93	73	46	103	65	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	166	158	138	119	130	79	144	105	61	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	165	110	151	136	110	107	175	145	118	91	(b) 1,292	(b) 1,295	(b) 1,245	(b) 1,258	(b) 1,318	(b) 1,137	(b) 1,223	(b) 962	(b) 1,085	(b) 1,174
Punjab	95	119	105	86	115	68	127	120	110	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	81	81	93	109	63	52	78	112	46	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	79	74	62	58	72	78	76	83	46	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	111	137	145	121	137	153	150	175	144	113	901	1,170	846	1,090	989	894	965	880	760	1,178
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	93	95	93	62	86	53	72	86	74	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	208	105	111	35	298	80	187	218	143	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	63	77	77	86	88	32	69	55	49	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	127	112	158	102	153	50	88	107	86	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	42	44	44	61	62	52	107	97	62	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	49	47	51	61	51	54	45	50	40	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	103	93	109	83	97	105	40	64	64	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	80	81	85	84	83	64	76	99	67	97	1,220	1,246	1,236	1,230	1,296	1,113	1,195	943	1,050	1,143

Province	Indigo (dye)										Coffee			Rubber		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1919	1920	1921
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	15	14	14	10	10	10	9	10	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	27	23	21	20	14	28	26	26	28	26	182	186	188	102	128	41
Bihar and Orissa	18	12	16	13	15	13	11	16	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Sind	...	31	27	16	20	17	17	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	11	9	17	14	10	8	9	9	8	5	...	...	...	6	...	...
Punjab	18	17	19	14	19	20	21	25	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85	62
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	171	63	78	22
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	154	149	11	32	18
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	251	101	155	141	108
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	186	177	67
Average	20	17	19	17	14	20	19	20	20	22	183	179	162	115	111	73

(a) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation
(b) Including Cooch Bihar
Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gûr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bengal	(*a*) 1,036 (*b*) 871 (*c*) 1,179	698	2,963	155	1,300	443	480	504	...	12
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 987 (*b*) 741 (*c*) 823	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,464	155	1,200	494	494	350	...	20
Assam	(*a*) 952 (*b*) 706 (*c*) 1,008	...	2,016	153	1,320	448	504	...	...	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18
Madras	1,058	...	6,400	77	...	...	...	300	1,120	28
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	(*i*)2,500 (*j*)1,300	*
Sind	1,316	(*i*)1,366 (*j*) 874	8,142	170	...	...	(*i*)393 (*j*) 379	242	...	...
Punjab	...	791	1,933	135	...	*	429	*	...	*
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	85	...	226	...	224	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	595	2,685	86	..	...	319	...	...	...
Burma	(*g*) 776 (*h*) 1,028	...	...	110	...	...	...	225	975	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	170	...	...	...	72	...	...
Delhi	...	(*i*)1,120 (*j*)640	(*i*)3,840 (*j*)2,400	(*i*)200 (*j*)133	...	...	(*i*)400 (*j*)320	...	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	920	450	2,668	175	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice
(*b*) Autumn rice
(*c*) Summer rice
* Not available
(*d*) Bihar
(*e*) Chota Nagpur
(*f*) Orissa
(*g*) Upper Burma
(*h*) Lower Burma
(*i*) Irrigated
(*j*) Unirrigated

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bengal	20,639,000	19,846,000	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,884,000	21,883,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	16,196,000	16,223,000	16,130,000	16,255,000	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,938,000	15,232,000
Madras	10,944,000	10,678,000	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000	11,096,000	11,386,000
Burma	9,966,000	10,056,000	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	10,637,000
United Provinces	6,811,000	6,062,000	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(*i*) 6,868,000	(*i*) 6,878,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*)	4,986,000	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(*d*) 5,707,000	(*d*) 5,836,000	(*d*) 5,942,000
Assam	4,486,000	4,327,000	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,290,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	1,624,000	2,628,000	2,650,000	2,336,000	2,599,000	2,622,000	2,100,000	2,402,000	2,348,000	2,166,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(*c*) 1,088,000	1,112,000	1,117,000	1,194,000	1,280,000	1,167,000	1,013,000	1,123,000	1,251,000	1,104,000
Coorg	83,000	82,000	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	717,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	804,000	791,000	634,000	769,000	680,000	710,000
Baroda	(*b*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000
TOTAL	(*g*) 71,837,000	(*g*) 76,000,000	(*g*) 77,121,000	(*g*) 78,330,000	(*g*) 81,029,000	(*g*) 81,133,000	(*g*) 77,653,000	(*g*) 79,429,000	(*g*) 78,952,000	81,256,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bengal	8,356,000	7,412,000	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,219,000	9,298,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	5,969,000	8,120,000	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	(*f*) 6,977,000	4,846,000	6,412,000
Madras	4,435,000	4,186,000	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,987,000	5,232,000
Burma	4,561,000	4,037,000	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000
United Provinces	1,998,000	1,264,000	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	(*i*) 1,560,000	(*i*) 2,316,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*)	825,000	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(*d*) 1,862,000	(*d*) 842,000	(*d*) 1,767,000
Assam	1,946,000	1,339,000	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,480,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	820,000	1,279,000	1,396,000	1,110,000	1,177,000	1,226,000	482,000	1,234,000	932,000	1,036,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(*c*) 405,000	322,000	406,000	454,000	504,000	317,000	295,000	485,000	392,000	349,000
Coorg	53,000	35,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	54,000	41,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	215,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	222,000	261,000	141,000	214,000	176,000	197,000
Baroda	(*b*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	32,000	73,000	35,000	72,000
TOTAL	(*g*) 28,483,000	(*g*) 28,819,000	(*g*) 27,281,000	(*g*) 32,730,000	(*g*) 35,054,000	(*g*) 35,999,000	(*g*) 24,342,000	(*g*) 32,028,000	(*g*) 27,662,000	33,038,000

(*a*) Figures for Indian States have been added from 1913-14 onwards; but those for Baroda from 1913-14 to 1917-18 only
(*b*) Not available (*c*) Excludes Indian States (*d*) Includes Indian States (*e*) Included under Bombay
(*f*) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice (*g*) Excluding Hyderabad
(*h*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 2,806,000 acres and 1,358,000 tons as against 2,863,000 acres and 1,181,000 tons in 1920-21 (*i*) Includes the State of Rampur

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Punjab (including Indian States)	9,316,000	9,588,000	11,336,000	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000 (*f*)	9,981,000 (*f*)
United Provinces	7,382,000	6,406,000	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000	6,905,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	3,743,000	3,384,000	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,681,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000
Central India States	3,216,000	2,695,000	3,096,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	2,577,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	1,735,000	2,102,000	2,253,000	2,252,000	2,250,000	2,681,000	1,017,000	1,849,000	1,424,000	1,959,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,270,000	1,342,000	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,308,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,133,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	879,000	992,000	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000
Hyderabad	851,000	702,000	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000	644,000
Rajputana States	1,014,000	622,000	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000
Sind (including Indian States)	487,000	490,000	706,000	588,000	629,000	698,000	349,000	590,000	362,000	464,000
Bengal	146,000	144,000	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000
Delhi	30,000	20,000	32,000	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*e*)	5,000	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000
Mysore	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
TOTAL	30,073,000	28,495,000	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,234,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Punjab (including Indian States)	2,989,000	3,189,000	3,725,000	2,481,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000 (*f*)	4,185,000 (*f*)
United Provinces	2,938,000	2,221,000	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,374,000	2,689,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	1,062,000	688,000	778,000	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	697,000
Central India States	1,049,000	496,000	642,000	645,000	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	591,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	543,000	506,000	605,000	569,000	587,000	653,000	196,000	463,000	259,000	401,000
Bihar and Orissa	529,000	583,000	347,000	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	195,000	259,000	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	259,000
Hyderabad	48,000	43,000	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000
Rajputana States	244,000	122,000	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000
Sind (including Indian States)	204,000	197,000	311,000	212,000	255,000	262,000	115,000	161,000	70,000	135,000
Bengal	51,000	51,000	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000	26,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	16,000	20,000	16,000	20,000
Delhi	10,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*e*)	2,000	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	9,863,000	8,367,000	10,098,000	8,653,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,817,000

(*a*) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon; other States included from 1919-20
(*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
(*c*) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies
(*d*) Included under Bombay (*e*) Not available (*f*) Includes Indian States

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	1,425,400	1,379,900	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,297,000(*f*)	1,162,000(*f*)
Punjab (*a*)	367,000	410,900	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	375,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	266,100	262,800	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	286,000	305,000
Bengal	221,800	218,300	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)(*b*)	79,400	91,400	90,000	103,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	72,000
Madras	98,900	83,600	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	103,000	121,000
Assam	35,900	37,900	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	34,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	30,000	31,700	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000	34,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*d*)	20,400	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000
Delhi	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	7,000
Mysore	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	36,000	43,000	40,000	36,000	31,000	32,000
Baroda	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	2,524,500	2,536,900	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,451,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,576,000	2,382,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gûr)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces(*g*)	1,301,500	974,500	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,036,000(*f*)	1,128,000(*f*)
Punjab (*a*)	274,300	308,900	295,000	275,000	348,000	437,000	299,000	428,000	315,000	275,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	292,700	289,100	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000
Bengal	263,200	244,800	250,000	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	240,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)(*b*)	180,700	228,000	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	188,000	221,000	158,000
Madras	175,800	156,300	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000	273,000	316,000
Assam	33,100	39,100	31,000	28,000	28,000	31,000	27,000	29,000	32,000	26,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	33,600	35,100	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	42,000	43,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*d*)	21,700	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000
Delhi	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	11,000
Mysore	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	32,000	46,000	35,000	34,000	26,000	31,000
Baroda	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
TOTAL	2,554,900	2,297,500	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,762,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,590,000

(*a*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts (*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18
(*c*) Figures for 1912-13 relate to three selected districts. From 1913-14 all the districts including the Tochi Agency have been reported on (*d*) Not available (*e*) Included under Bombay (*f*) Including Rampur State
(*g*) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18, were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made
(*h*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 20,000 acres and 16,000 tons as against 21,000 acres and 18,000 tons in 1920-21

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Assam	361,700	367,800	376,400	382,800	389,300	399,700	405,900	411,900	420,200	417,800
Bengal	150,500	156,100	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,300	176,800
Travancore	34,100	37,400	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,800
Madras	24,400	26,300	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,700
United Provinces	7,800	8,000	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,300
Punjab	9,300	9,300	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,800
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,800
Bihar and Orissa	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100
Burma	1,700	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(*a*)
TOTAL	591,800	610,100	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,100

Yield (lbs)

Province	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Assam	198,798,300	199,722,000	208,552,300	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,314,100	181,502,800
Bengal	70,524,200	80,108,700	75,373,200	89,526,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,696,800	58,753,700
Travancore	16,059,600	15,155,600	16,010,200	20,248,800	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100	19,876,800
Madras	7,555,800	7,089,100	8,607,600	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,255,800	11,521,800
United Provinces	2,656,800	2,579,100	2,379,200	2,906,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900	1,006,300
Punjab	1,931,000	2,129,800	1,941,300	1,969,600	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,731,200	1,663,500	1,405,900
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	24,000
Bihar and Orissa	269,100	311,600	282,400	293,200	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500	172,500
Burma	83,300	153,800	155,200	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	138,500	134,100	(*a*)
TOTAL	297,878,100	307,249,700	313,301,400	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800

(*a*) Discontinued (*Vide* footnote (*f*) on page 2)
(*b*) Not available

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bombay (*a*)	6,064,000	6,574,000	6,953,000	4,439,000	6,330,000	7,697,000	5,547,000	5,857,000	5,688,000	4,437,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,493,000	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,440,000
Hyderabad	2,888,000	3,653,000	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000
Madras (*a*)	2,413,000	2,727,000	2,116,000	2,087,000	2,194,000	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,795,000
Punjab (*a*)	1,575,000	2,053,000	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,284,000
United Provinces (*b*)	1,158,000	1,586,000	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	820,000
Central India States	1,314,000	1,426,000	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	1,122,000
Baroda	762,000	749,000	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000
Rajputana States	393,000	470,000	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	296,000	341,000	336,000	161,000	240,000	267,000	317,000	319,000	275,000	135,000
Burma	233,000	290,000	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	366,000	305,000
Mysore	154,000	93,000	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	145,000	111,000	59,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	92,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	80,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	56,000	59,000	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	51,000	87,000	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	66,000
Ajmer-Merwara	50,000	57,000	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000
Assam	36,000	35,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	39,000
Delhi	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	2,000
TOTAL	22,028,000	25,027,000	24,595,000	17,773,000	21,771,000	25,337,000	21,037,000	23,383,000	21,340,000	18,436,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bombay (*a*)	1,324,000	1,439,000	1,544,000	934,000	1,475,000	1,403,000	641,000	1,505,000	927,000	1,063,000
Central Provinces and Berar	910,000	961,000	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,133,000
Hyderabad	300,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000
Madras (*a*)	285,000	308,000	245,000	245,000	350,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	347,000
Punjab (*a*)	373,000	612,000	486,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	588,000	297,000
United Provinces (*b*)	428,000	484,000	486,000	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	243,000
Central India States	206,000	273,000	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	197,000
Baroda	196,000	175,000	229,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000
Rajputana States	125,000	132,000	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	123,000	135,000	116,000	48,000	78,000	53,000	114,000	84,000	42,000	49,000
Burma	46,000	54,000	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000
Mysore	19,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	19,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	13,000	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	21,000	24,000	34,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000
Ajmer-Merwara	26,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000
Assam	10,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	11,000
Delhi	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000
TOTAL	4,424,000	5,066,000	5,209,000	3,738,000	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,464,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*g*)	4,483,000	5,913,000	4,889,000	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	(*e*)

(*a*) Includes Indian States (*b*) Includes the State of Rampur (*c*) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies from 1913-14
(*d*) Not available (*e*) Not yet available (*f*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 54,000 acres and 3,000 tons as against 49,000 acres and 2,000 tons in 1920-21
(*g*) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Millowners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information is available as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales, which was included in the figure for each year shown against this item up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that from 1915-16 to 1920-21 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Bengal	2,456,600	2,872,600	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000	1,197,000
Bihar and Orissa	318,400	330,100	188,100	224,000	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000	108,000	146,000
Assam	101,300	105,100	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	91,000
Cooch Bihar	39,000	44,400	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000
TOTAL (*c*)	2,915,300	3,352,200	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,456,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Bengal	7,939,900	9,308,000	6,506,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	3,526,000
Bihar and Orissa	602,900	693,200	609,600	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000	313,000
Assam	228,300	307,500	156,800	259,400	248,400	228,300	331,200	275,000	154,000	268,000
Cooch Bihar	122,800	135,200	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	58,000	11,000	52,000
TOTAL (*c*)	8,893,900	10,443,900	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	4,159,000
Exports and consumption (*a*)	9,309,000	8,489,000	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	(*b*)

(*a*) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates (*b*) Not yet available

(*c*) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below :—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1913	105,000	1916	70,000	1919	66,000
1914	37,000	1917	41,000	1920	93,000
1915	92,000	1918	73,000	1921	75,000
				1922	(*b*)

Note.—Figures for 1922 are subject to revision

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Central Provinces and Berar	1,509,000	952,100	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	1,025,000 (*c*)	455,000 (*c*)	795,000 (*c*)
United Provinces (*a*)	493,500	240,600	266,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	283,000
	667,000	*367,000*	*620,000*	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*
Bihar and Orissa	528,000	652,900	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000	701,000
Hyderabad	512,400	412,600	234,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000
Bengal	199,800	193,700	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	126,000	133,000
Bombay (*c*)	171,900	173,100	126,000	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	102,000
Punjab	43,300	39,000	49,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	36,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000
Total (*a*)	3,457,900	2,664,000	2,705,000	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,543,000	1,793,000	2,333,000
	667,000	*367,000*	*620,000*	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*
GRAND TOTAL	4,124,900	3,031,000	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	2,993,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Central Provinces and Berar	141,800	70,700	80,000	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	71,000 (*c*)	16,000 (*c*)	67,000 (*c*)
United Provinces (*a*)	95,500	38,800	48,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000	21,000	49,000
	128,000	*59,000*	*110,000*	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*
Bihar and Orissa	104,700	149,700	102,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	98,000	160,000	121,000	165,000
Hyderabad	17,300	16,500	9,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	8,000
Bengal	37,400	34,200	26,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Bombay (*c*)	17,400	14,000	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	10,000
Punjab	(*b*)	3,300	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total (*a*)	414,100	327,200	287,000	346,000	388,000	398,000	176,000	314,000	186,000	321,000
	128,000	*59,000*	*110,000*	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*
GRAND TOTAL	542,100	386,200	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	434,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural ; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Not available (*c*) Includes Indian States

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (*a*)	145,000	150,400	190,000	181,000	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000	151,000
	2,373,000	*2,154,000*	*2,350,000*	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*
Punjab (*b*)	887,800	1,002,900	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,322,000
Bengal	1,325,400	1,312,600	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	723,300	751,900	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000
Assam	298,400	311,200	309,000	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	315,000
North-West Frontier Province	75,700	141,300	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	192,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*c*)	75,700	83,500	83,000	36,000	55,000	72,000	3,000	18,000	8,000	13,000
Delhi	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(*d*)	43,800	365,000	428,000	203,000	307,000	462,000	108,000	223,000	139,000	246,000
Hyderabad	11,100	5,600	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Baroda	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	14,000	33,000	16,000	26,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000
TOTAL (*a*)	3,586,200	4,124,400	4,162,000	4,038,000	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,987,000	3,988,000
	2,373,000	*2,154,000*	*2,350,000*	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*
GRAND TOTAL	5,959,200	6,278,400	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,120,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (*a*)	33,900	23,000	43,000	34,000	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000	31,000
	551,000	*327,000*	*530,000*	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*
Punjab (*b*)	156,600	165,000	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	217,000
Bengal	265,800	266,200	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	143,500	165,700	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000
Assam	58,700	61,800	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	57,000	59,000
North-West Frontier Province	7,200	15,900	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	23,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*c*)	20,000	21,300	21,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	300	3,000	1,000	2,000
Delhi	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	200	1,000	(*h*)	1,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(*d*)	4,600	42,000	48,000	17,000	46,000	53,000	11,000	18,000	11,000	37,000
Hyderabad	200	100	200	100	200	200	300	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000
TOTAL (*a*)	690,500	761,000	689,200	642,100	725,200	750,200	485,800	650,000	508,000	702,000
	551,000	*327,000*	*530,000*	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*
GRAND TOTAL	1,241,500	1,088,000	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	859,000	1,146,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(*c*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18

(*d*) Estimates for *jambo* (*Eruca Sativa*) grown in Sind have been added from 1913-14

(*e*) Figures not available (*f*) Included under Bombay (*g*) Less than 100 tons (*h*) 400 tons (*i*) 100 tons

(*j*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 105,000 acres and 9,000 tons as against 45,000 acres and 7,000 tons in 1920-21

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (*acres*)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (*a*)	317,200	378,400	372,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	276,000	250,000
	900,000	*850,000*	*1,000,000*	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	793,300	851,200	1,055,000	820,000	905,000	758,000	217,000	521,000	646,000	611,000
Central Provinces and Berar	778,000	865,700	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	489,000	709,000	744,000
Madras	823,700	809,300	861,000	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	786,000
Hyderabad	649,100	612,000	599,000	546,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000	554,000
Bengal	264,800	241,000	251,000	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	208,000
Bihar and Orissa (*k*)	223,700	219,700	206,000	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	185,000
Punjab (*c*)	156,800	144,100	222,000	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	151,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	72,300	91,300	86,000	17,000	36,000	44,000	12,000	31,000	27,000	33,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*d*)	11,900	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	15,000
Assam	10,600	(*e*) 1,400	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	26,000	73,000	77,000	75,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000
TOTAL (*a*)	4,089,500	4,226,000	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,557,000	3,666,000
	900,000	*850,000*	*1,000,000*	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*
GRAND TOTAL	4,989,500	5,076,000	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	4,641,000

Yield (*tons*)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (*a*)	34,000	18,000	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	25,000	28,000
	100,000	*42,000*	*85,000*	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*
Bombay (including Indian States) (*b*)	96,300	89,700	164,000	98,000	122,000	74,000	10,000	61,000	51,000	87,000
Central Provinces and Berar	60,900	69,400	82,000	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	76,000
Madras	65,500	72,100	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	95,000
Hyderabad	32,500	25,100	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000
Bengal	35,100	29,000	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000
Bihar and Orissa (*k*)	25,000	31,400	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	30,000
Punjab (*c*)	16,000	15,800	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	17,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	6,900	10,700	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*d*)	100	1,000	(*f*)	3,000	(*g*)	(*f*)	1,000	(*g*)	1,000
Assam	1,800	(*e*) 200	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	1,000(*j*)	3,000	3,000	5,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
TOTAL (*a*)	374,000	361,500	466,000	392,000	433,000	315,000	240,000	351,000	304,000	415,000
	100,000	*42,000*	*85,000*	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*
GRAND TOTAL	474,000	403,500	551,000	482,000	513,000	382,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	515,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.

(*c*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts.

(*d*) Not available

(*e*) Early crop only

(*f*) Less than 100 tons

(*g*) 200 tons

(*h*) Included under Bombay

(*i*) Forecast discontinued

(*j*) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay

(*k*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 409,000 acres and 50,000 tons, as against 395,000 acres and 34,000 tons in 1920-21

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Madras . .	924,200	1,605,200	1,866,000	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,428,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	242,700	254,100	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000
Burma . .	199,500	246,600	269,000	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	295,000
TOTAL .	1,366,400	2,105,900	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	1,946,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Madras . .	341,100	411,300	580,000	633,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	644,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	239,500	249,500	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	167,000	181,000
Burma . .	89,300	88,000	88,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000
TOTAL .	669,900	748,800	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	920,000

(*a*) Up to 1913-14 the figures relate to chief groundnut-growing districts ; those for other districts have been added from 1914-15

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bihar and Orissa	90,100	63,100	38,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900
Madras . .	61,500	55,300	71,700	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	182,600
Punjab (*a*) . .	37,300	22,400	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	31,200
United Provinces	26,900	24,400	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	43,500
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	(*b*)	6,200	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	8,800
Bengal . .	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600
TOTAL .	216,800	172,600	148,400	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	316,600

Yield (cwts) of dye

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bihar and Orissa .	14,700	7,000	5,500	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400
Madras . .	14,800	11,500	13,600	40,500	59,100	80,600	33,400	23,600	27,800	42,900
Punjab (*a*) . .	6,000	3,500	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	4,700	5,800
United Provinces	3,500	3,000	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	4,900
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	(*b*)	1,700	1,000	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,400
Bengal . .	100	100	200	200	200	500	800	900	700	500
TOTAL .	39,100	26,800	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	60,900

(*a*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts (*b*) No information

Note.—(1) In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces Bombay, and Madras. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab

(2) Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF COFFEE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22*
Madras	25,100	26,600	28,000
Coorg	33,000	32,200	31,900
Mysore	55,300	63,700	64,200
Travancore	900	900	1,000
Cochin	2,100	2,200	2,200
TOTAL	116,400	125,600	1,27,300

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22*
Madras	4,565,200	4,945,600	5,261,900
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,462,900
Mysore	9,351,800	9,841,100	9,543,600
Travancore	159,600	226,100	101,500
Cochin	230,100	283,400	275,800
TOTAL	21,325,000	22,486,700	20,645,700

*Subject to revision

Note.—The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee

16—AREA AND YIELD OF RUBBER IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921†
Burma	48,700	56,200	58,600
Bengal	100	100	(a)
Assam	3,100	3,100	3,100
Madras	16,800	13,000	11,400
Coorg	2,700	2,600	2,400
Mysore	700	800	800
Travancore	37,700	39,500	39,600
Cochin	8,700	8,900	8,800
TOTAL	118,500	124,200	124,700

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919	1920	1921†
Burma	4,268,400	4,762,900	3,639,700
Bengal	600	*	*
Assam	*	*	*
Madras	1,715,500	1,667,900	467,200
Coorg	169,600	204,000	53,600
Mysore	8,000	25,600	14,300
Travancore	5,832,500	5,556,900	4,290,800
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,300	590,800
TOTAL	13,615,000	13,794,600	9,056,400

(a) The area of 100 acres reported in previous years is not workable and hence the column has been shown blank in 1921

* No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production

† Subject to revision

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	BARLEY									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	4,591,000	4,376,000	4,576,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000	4,304,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	1,261,000	1,305,000	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000
Bombay	28,000	23,000	25,000	42,000	25,000	32,000	31,000	26,000	20,000	24,000
Sind	20,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	32,000	17,000	20,000
Bengal	95,000	94,000	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000
Punjab	1,007,000	970,000	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,304,000	631,000	1,112,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)16,000	(b)8,000	(b)11,000	(b)19,000	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b) 16,000	(b) 8,000	(b) 12,000
North-West Frontier Province	214,000	291,000	422,000	314,000	248,000	267,000	267,000	269,000	178,000	298,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)59,000	(b)46,000	(b)63,000	52,000	45,000	(b)81,000	25,000	27,000	46,000	55,000
Delhi	12,000	13,000	13,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	19,000
TOTAL	7,306,000	7,157,000	7,834,000	7,944,000	7,900,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,300,000

Yield (tons)

Province	BARLEY									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	(a)	1,679,000	2,048,000	2,259,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,859,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,052,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	523,000	557,000	426,000	482,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	613,000
Bombay	10,000	7,000	9,000	15,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	5,000	8,000
Sind	7,000	10,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	4,000	6,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	29,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	25,000
Punjab	280,000	288,000	377,000	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000	297,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	1,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Province	58,000	140,000	190,000	125,000	89,000	88,000	103,000	110,000	58,000	104,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,000	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000
Delhi	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	6,000
TOTAL (c)	881,000	2,685,000	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,205,000	2,509,000	3,128,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop ~~(except Jowar and Castorseed for which the Hyderabad State prepares forecasts) dealt with in this table~~ The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	JOWAR									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	2,169,000	2,063,000	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,402,000	1,982,000	1,852,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,684,000
Madras	5,220,000	5,700,000	5,102,000	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000	5,222,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	94,000	129,000	107,000	103,000	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000	84,000
Bombay	6,850,000	6,606,000	6,504,000	7,668,000	7,299,000	8,140,000	7,271,000	7,803,000	8,402,000	8,041,000
Sind	602,000	689,000	636,000	430,000	761,000	567,000	385,000	605,000	408,000	574,000
Bengal	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Punjab	1,212,000	1,248,000	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,494,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	922,000	1,214,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,991,000	3,919,000	4,209,000	4,955,000	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,492,000	4,984,000
Burma	732,000	756,000	651,000	636,000	666,000	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000	842,000
North-West Frontier Province	95,000	103,000	120,000	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000	108,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)61,000	(b)69,000	(b)77,000	86,000	89,000	(b)56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000	43,000
Delhi	34,000	31,000	24,000	28,000	21,000	13,000	20,000	38,000	23,000	31,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,878,000
TOTAL	21,063,000	21,405,000	21,211,000	23,021,000	21,871,000	21,068,000	20,405,000	22,457,000	22,662,000	28,437,000

Yield (tons)

Province	JOWAR									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	598,000	227,000	630,000	665,000	523,000	372,000	198,000	562,000	351,000	647,000
Madras	943,000	1,082,000	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000	1,420,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	33,000	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	34,000
Bombay	1,418,000	1,375,000	1,683,000	2,097,000	1,707,000	1,707,000	1,054,000	1,844,000	1,145,000	1,581,000
Sind	196,000	202,000	221,000	129,000	302,000	81,000	49,000	150,000	65,000	156,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	163,000	119,000	118,000	109,000	120,000	59,000	43,000	200,000	105,000	171,000
Central Provinces and Berar	980,000	918,000	1,274,000	1,645,000	881,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	501,000	1,444,000
Burma	82,000	101,000	61,000	62,000	89,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000	124,000
North-West Frontier Province	15,000	16,000	19,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	15,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	11,000	(a)	400	3,000	1,000	2,000
Delhi	7,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	4,000	5,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	776,000
TOTAL (c)	4,402,000	4,044,000	5,165,000	6,045,000	5,123,000	4,486,000	3,405,400	5,632,000	3,718,000	4,956,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops (except ~~Jowar and Castorseed~~ for ~~which~~ the Hyderabad State ~~prepares forecasts~~) ~~dealt with in this table~~
The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	BAJRA									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	2,618,000	2,188,000	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,986,000	2,695,000	2,385,000	2,662,000
Madras	3,606,000	3,273,000	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	74,000	75,000	73,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000
Bombay	5,158,000	4,906,000	5,119,000	4,992,000	4,527,000	3,142,000	2,884,000	4,506,000	2,827,000	5,006,000
Sind	1,141,000	1,110,000	1,090,000	538,000	1,139,000	1,019,000	410,000	955,000	937,000	1,107,000
Bengal	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab	2,677,000	2,829,000	2,738,000	1,907,000	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000	3,323,000
Central Provinces and Berar	154,000	146,000	146,000	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000	174,000
North-West Frontier Province	205,000	193,000	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)31,000	(b)30,000	(b)39,000	31,000	52,000	(b) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000
Delhi	59,000	52,000	53,000	54,000	59,000	58,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000
TOTAL	15,730,000	14,808,000	15,755,000	14,337,000	15,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000	12,691,000

Yield (tons)

Province	BAJRA									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	611,000	269,000	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	293,000	629,000	395,000	556,000
Madras	551,000	535,000	698,000	749,000	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,000	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	28,000
Bombay	560,000	655,000	734,000	704,000	670,000	328,000	208,000	672,000	333,000	568,000
Sind	253,000	181,000	168,000	116,000	236,000	117,000	48,000	146,000	164,000	188,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	315,000	302,000	346,000	150,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000	391,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,000	15,000	50,000
North-West Frontier Province	33,000	37,000	48,000	12,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	300	8,000	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	10,000	7,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000	6,000
TOTAL (c)	2,333,000	1,986,000	2,612,000	2,389,300	2,902,000	2,139,000	1,387,400	2,842,000	1,969,000	1,815,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops (except Jowar and Castorseed for which the Hyderabad State prepares forecasts) dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	MAIZE									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	2,205,000	2,136,000	2,376,000	2,612,000	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000	2,094,000	2,075,000
Madras	134,000	124,000	154,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	1,699,000	1,714,000	1,492,000	1,656,000	1,581,000	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,800,000
Bombay	162,000	159,000	156,000	173,000	176,000	197,000	243,000	224,000	226,000	210,000
Sind	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Bengal	97,000	92,000	95,000	96,000	88,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000	90,000
Punjab	1,098,000	1,082,000	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,063,000	1,112,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 150,000	(b) 151,000	(b) 156,000	(b)155,000	(b)159,000	(b)158,000	(b)162,000	(b) 161,000	(b) 157,000	(b) 162,000
Burma	172,000	170,000	158,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000	211,000
Assam	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	(b) 1,000	(b)1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000
North-West Frontier Province	419,000	431,000	419,000	431,000	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	462,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b) 68,000	(b) 67,000	(b) 71,000	60,000	60,000	(b)65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000	57,000
Delhi	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
TOTAL	6,228,000	6,148,000	6,146,000	6,681,000	6,522,000	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,186,000

Yield (tons)

Province	MAIZE									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	920,000	721,000	1,050,000	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000	629,000	815,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	530,000	541,000	395,000	480,000	523,000	612,000	492,000	620,000	635,000	727,000
Bombay	54,000	60,000	72,000	62,000	107,000	100,000	60,000	100,000	66,000	64,000
Sind	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	30,000	24,000	27,000	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000
Punjab	413,000	441,000	283,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	399,000	496,000	346,000	380,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	115,000	112,000	116,000
Burma	75,000	68,000	51,000	70,000	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000	31,000	40,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province	188,000	228,000	203,000	237,000	219,000	249,000	206,000	123,000	162,000	217,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,000	19,000	(a)	25,000	18,000	11,000	15,000
Delhi	1,000	300	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL (c)	2,212,000	2,084,300	2,082,300	2,503,000	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,782,300	2,586,000	2,083,000	2,406,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete

Note.—No foercast is prepared for the crops ~~(except Jowar and castor seed for which the Hyderabad State prepares forecasts) dealt with in this table.~~ The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	GRAM									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	5,507,000	3,037,000	5,343,000	6,083,000	6,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	6,058,000
Madras	138,000	166,000	134,000	150,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	94,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	915,000	1,079,000	1,205,000	1,402,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,481,000
Bombay	475,000	453,000	486,000	594,000	627,000	775,000	310,000	548,000	384,000	488,000
Sind	75,000	98,000	111,000	144,000	158,000	150,000	58,000	121,000	93,000	175,000
Bengal	184,000	198,000	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	142,000
Punjab	3,401,000	2,849,000	5,193,000	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000	2,229,000	5,147,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 808,000	(b) 829,000	(b) 852,000	(b)783,000	(b)894,000	(b)845,000	(b)649,000	(b)748,000	(b) 647,000	(b) 637,000
Burma	34,000	42,000	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	46,000	82,000	62,000	119,000
North-West Frontier Province	169,000	199,000	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	269,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 9,000	(c) 1,000	(c) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(c)30,000	18,000	(c) 21,000	9,000	15,000
Delhi	64,000	7,000	104,000	29,000	108,000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	97,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	11,779,000	8,958,000	13,882,000	13,253,000	15,415,000	16,340,000	7,367,000	12,641,000	9,265,000	14,630,000

Yield (tons)

Province	GRAM									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	1,817,000	(d) 551,000	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,268,000	1,882,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000
Madras	8,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	361,000	447,000	357,000	526,000	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000	649,000
Bombay	84,000	61,000	86,000	102,000	133,000	140,000	39,000	95,000	42,000	76,000
Sind	10,000	9,000	11,000	20,000	18,000	23,000	6,000	21,000	11,000	38,000
Bengal	52,000	65,000	44,000	45,000	49,000	41,000	35,000	42,000	44,000	32,000
Punjab	735,000	578,000	1,289,000	454,000	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000	1,143,000
Central Provinces and Berar	280,000	190,000	247,000	238,000	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	193,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16,000	12,000	24,000
North-West Frontier Province	29,000	36,000	34,000	16,000	28,000	33,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	46,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	(a)	3,000	(a)	1,000	1,000
Delhi	12,000	1,000	25,000	2,000	18,000	19,000	500	6,000	2,000	19,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
TOTAL (e)	3,388,000	1,938,000	3,866,000	3,430,000	4,234,000	4,446,000	1,920,500	3,701,000	2,374,400	4,335,400

(a) Not available
(b) Excludes gram sown with other crops
(c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics
(d) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season
(e) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop ~~(except Jowar and Castorseed for which the Hyderabad State prepares forecasts) dealt with in this table.~~ The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

Area (acres)

Province	CASTOR SEED									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Madras	(a)	518,000	457,000	552,000	547,000	489,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	392,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	40,000	38,000	35,000
Bombay	108,000	112,000	89,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	79,000	(a)
Sind	(b)	3,000	1,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	(a)
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	42,000
Assam	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Hyderabad	700,000	686,000	757,000	784,000	(a)	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,015,000
TOTAL	810,000	1,321,000	1,307,000	1,339,000	550,000	1,307,000	1,077,000	520,000	1 245,000	1,489,000

Yield (tons)

Province	CASTOR SEED									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	51,000	38,000	45,000	39,000	35,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
Bombay	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Sind	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	6,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad	37,000	37,000	59,000	57,000	(a)	75,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	94,000
TOTAL (c)	37,000	37,000	59,000	57,000	...	126,000	103,000	51,000	84,000	141,000

(a) Not available (b) Below 500 acres (c) Incomplete

(d) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop is however 500 lbs. for Gujarat and 400 lbs. for the remainder of the Presidency where the crop is grown.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for the crops (except ~~Jowar and castor seed~~ for which the Hyderabad State ~~prepares forecasts~~)

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1921 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
United Provinces—													
United Provinces, East	39·2	33·46	30·39	38·02	53·7	47·2	46·3	23·3	40·9	31·7	41·9	+2·7	+7
United Provinces, West	37·3	34·86	23·30	39·89	37·4	47·7	50·9	19·2	39·6	29·6	46·0	+8·7	+23
Madras—													
Malabar	103·0	151·14	111·61	134·04	119·9	131·2	123·1	106·0	112·3	122·5	99·0	—4·0	—4
Madras, South-east	35·0	34·91	35·89	37·93	38·8	34·0	36·8	35·3	41·5	46·5	38·1	+3·1	+9
Madras, Deccan	24·4	25·87	20·52	21·92	31·7	40·1	34·1	19·8	28·7	17·0	25·4	+1·0	+4
Madras Coast, North	40·3	40·11	36·91	43·02	61·5	52·7	54·2	35·9	48·9	31·8	41·5	+1·2	+3
Bombay—													
Gujarat	32·5	41·89	41·30	39·73	16·7	32·6	54·0	11·8	34·2	26·2	41·1	+8·6	+26
Konkan	109·0	110·90	103·99	137·20	93·9	128·6	136·1	70·9	109·6	77·0	108·4	—0·6	—1
Bombay, Deccan	31·0	31·37	28·02	39·38	34·5	40·9	35·8	17·9	33·6	22·9	27·3	— 3·7	—12
Sind	6·7	5·12	18·79	6·10	1·8	11·1	14·1	1·6	7·1	2·1	7·2	+0·5	+7
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa	57·2	54·07	61·23	61·80	61·9	57·7	73·8	46·5	67·0	60·0	54·0	— 3·2	— 6
Chota Nagpur	50·6	44·81	63·24	43·11	39·3	50·1	66·4	42·9	65·2	56·2	48·4	— 2·2	— 4
Bihar	48·9	43·41	60·43	44·30	49·5	58·7	53·7	52·7	51·3	44·7	51·0	+2·1	+ 4
Bengal—													
Eastern	74·7	79·76	88·96	69·39	80·7	88·3	80·4	82·1	74·3	76·4	76·3	+ 1·6	+ 2
Western													
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·4	25·93	33·93	40·75	36·5	47·2	41·7	19·2	31·3	16·0	32·0	—0·4	—1
Central Provinces, West	45·0	40·99	39·98	44·15	50·4	57·5	60·1	33·6	61·9	32·9	39·6	—5·4	—12
Central Provinces, East	52·1	54·89	47·72	54·55	55·2	54·1	64·5	53·3	72·7	37·4	49·9	—2·2	— 4
Punjab—													
East and North	23·0	22·30	22·71	31·89	18·3	26·8	41·8	13·2	24·9	15·6	18·3	— 4·7	—20
South-west	9·6	8·51	12·59	18·67	4·9	12·3	21·5	6·8	10·2	6·8	12·3	+2·7	+28
Burma—													
Lower Burma	128·2	129·83	122·48	140·92	135·1	125·5	129·8	148·6	140·4	135·0	131·3	+ 3·1	+ 2
Upper Burma	45·3	43·67	43·47	49·54	46·7	49·9	48·1	46·0	41·7	36·4	46·1	+ 0·8	+ 2
Assam	99·2	101·28	105·89	87·03	112·3	96·6	104·9	110·3	86·8	97·4	111·1	+11·9	+12
North-West Frontier Province	16·9	15·78	14·66	30·30	15·0	20·3	20·2	14·5	18·4	10·8	15·0	— 1·9	—11
Central India—													
Central India, West	31·7	32·71	30·22	32·94	27·0	46·9	50·3	20·7	48·8	27·0	31·1	— 0·6	— 2
Central India, East	38·3	37·33	31·16	40·77	38·7	48·3	54·6	20·2	56·5	26·0	38·2	—0·1	0
Rajputana—													
Rajputana, West	11·8	12·53	10·10	12·54	6·9	17·3	32·0	2·8	12·8	10·5	9·2	— 2·6	—22
Rajputtana, East	24·5	27·39	15·65	26·36	17·4	33·6	53·0	10·3	31·6	21·4	21·4	— 3·1	—13
Hyderabad—													
Hyderabad, North	34·5	23·39	27·10	42·70	40·8	44·4	48·9	23·2	30·4	16·2	29·9	—4·6	—13
Hyderabad, South	30·3	25·05	19·76	38·71	40·2	50·9	39·9	22·3	34·2	19·1	27·2	—3·1	—10
Mysore	36·2	44·02	32·40	33·88	37·7	46·6	41·5	27·9	39·1	28·9	36·3	+ 0·1	- 0

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921

Area (acres)

Countries	RICE						WHEAT					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,271,000	3,220,000	3 185,000	2,889,000	3,095,000	2,815,000
Argentine	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	29,000	...	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	14,951,000	14,810,000	13,921,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,528,000	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,416,000	9,060,000	9,401,000
Austria*	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 2,007,000	(c) 2,035,000	(d) 1,924,000	371,000 (b)	376,000 (b)	378,000 (b)
Bulgaria*	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	2,381,000	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,182,000	2,360,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,363,000	14,749,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000
Denmark*	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,000	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000
Egypt	154,000	273,000	385,000	150,000	165,000	(a) 302,000	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000	1,458,000
Formosa	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,228,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
France*	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 12,424,000	(c) 10,353,000	(c) 10,988,000	11,628,000	12,581,000	13,165,000
Germany*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,157,000	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,208,000	3,397,000	3,559,000
Hungary*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,661,000	2,695,000
Indo-China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	352,000	341,000	(c)342,000	325,000	276,000	287,000	11,674,000	10,552,000	(c) 10,783,000	10,588,000	11,285,000	11,774,000
Japan	7,523,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,658,000	...	1,303,000	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,344,000	1,299,000	1,263,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,000	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	176,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	219,000	281,000	208,000	140,000	220,000	363,000
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
Poland*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063,000	1,790,000	2,081,000
Roumania*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,842,000	...	5,682,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000
Siam	5,118,000	5,359,000	5,490,000	5,332,000	6,123,000	6,044,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	10,144,000	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	318,000	328,000	378,000	348,000	360,000	360,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,000	96,000	151,000	130,000	119,000	117,000
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482,000	1,447,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,499,000
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	755,000	986,000	953,000	819,000	823,000	839,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,978,000	2,083,000
United States of America	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	1,063,000	1,324,000	1,022,000	52,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	75,663,000	61,118,000	62,382,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	779,000	976,000	839,000	680,000	700,000	741,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	RICE						WHEAT					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	387,000	182,000	902,000
Argentine	(e)	(e)	21,000	(e)	(e)	...	2,141,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,724,000	4,537,000	4,140,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,074,000	3,067,000	2,022,000	1,229,000	3,860,000	3,919,000
Austria*	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 743,000	(c) 674,000	(d) 594,000	137,000 (b)	145,000 (b)	172,000 (b)
Bulgaria*	4,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	791,000	777,000	620,000	796,000	802,000	1,136,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,024,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,035,000	8,042,000
Denmark*	...	...	...	...	...	...	162,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	198,000	300,000
Egypt	167,000	353,000	501,000	176,000	204,000	(a) 326,000	977,000	797,000	859,000	806,000	848,000	989,000
Formosa	826,000	859,000	823,000	874,000	860,000	882,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
France*	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 5,477,000	(c) 3,597,000	(c) 6,034,000	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,628,000
Germany*	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,031,000	2,244,000	2,493,000	2,130,000	2,207,000	2,881,000
Hungary*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023,000	1,258,000
Indo-China	4,860,000	4,556,000	4,548,000 (c)	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	...	...	... (c)	...	...	...
Italy	511,000	517,000	514,000	478,000	443,000	462,000	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,899,000	4,538,000	3,778,000	5,154,000
Japan	10,380,000	9,692,000	9,715,000	10,802,000	11,222,000	9,801,000	759,000	875,000	829,000	820,000	750,000	720,000
Luxemburg	...	..	...	...	...	...	12,000	9,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	18,000
Netherlands	...	..	...	...	...	...	123,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	232,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,000	182,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	12,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000
Poland*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421,000	608,000	(d) 951,000
Roumania*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,099,000	...	574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,021,000
Siam	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	297,000	284,000	257,000	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,705,000	3,880,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	242,000	185,000	238,000	254,000	281,000	336,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,000	120,000	140,000	94,000	96,000	102,000
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 147,000	(d) 195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	284,000
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,000	271,000	223,000	137,000	217,000	232,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,598,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,853,000	1,519,000	1,973,600
United States of America	819,000	696,000	774,000	842,000	1,036,000	795 000	17,009,000	17,018,000	24,630,000	25,882,000	22,267,000	21,247,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,000	349,000	184,000	159,000	208,000	324,000

(a) Exclusive of "Nili" crop (b) Preliminary Estimate (c) Exclusive of Invaded territory (d) Incomplete data (e) Not available

* The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	MAIZE						BARLEY					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	22,000	24,000	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,793,000	2,506,000
Argentine	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	...	388,000	604.000	615,000	669,000	667,000	...
Australia	360,000 (b)	332,000 (b)	287,000 (c)	265,000	...	...	230,000 (b)	205,000 (b)	255,000 (c)	267,000	...	...
Austria †	362,000	359,000	230,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	1,972,000	1,921,000	1,811,000	232,000	238,000	266,000
Brazil	...	...	...	... (a)	... (a)	... (a)	...	...	...	... (a)	... (a)	... (a)
Bulgaria†	1,456,000	1,396,000	1,461,000	1,443,000	1,407,000	1,417,000	598,000	603,000	601,000	484,000	554,000	550,000
Canada	173,000	234,000	250,000	264,000	292,000	297,000	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551.000	2,794,000
Denmark†	...	...	...	...	...	...	633,000	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000
Egypt	1,737,000 (b)	1,684,000 (b)	1,811,000 (b)	1,791,000	1,937,000	...	439,000 (b)	497,000 (b)	336,000 (b)	356,000	340,000	394,000
France†	881,000	847,000	753,000	744,000	829,000	809,000	1,537,000	1,698,000	1,371,000	1,501,000	1.640,000	1,652,000
Germany†	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,780,000	2,948,000	2,807,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	2,016,000	2,016,000	...	...	(b)	...	1,266,000	1,187,000
Italy	3,916,000	3,852,000	(b)3,556,000	3,707,000	3,708,000	3,705,000	595,000	469,00 0	478,000	480,000	494,000	540,000
Japan	144,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	139,000	...	3,073,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,928,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	62,000
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	...	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,000	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000
Poland†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,428,000
Ronmania†	5,054,000	...	5,726,000	6,749,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	1,453,000	...	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,317,000	4,333,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	412,000	436,000	457,000	412,000	401,000	400,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	16,000
Tunis	40,000	46,000	36,000	45,000	25,000	50,000	1,232,000	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,230,000
Union of South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,492,000	...	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	91,000	87,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,653,000	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	2,047,000	1,781,000
United States of America	105,252,000	116,681,000	104,424,000	97,130,000	101,657,000	103,807,000	7,754,000	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,717,000	7,597,000	7,237,000
Uruguay	627,000	590,000	552,000	495,000	494,000	...	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	11,000	5,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	MAIZE						BARLEY					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	640,000	1,031,000
Argentine	1,468,000	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,454,000	5,749,000	...	46,000	(d)	(d)	220,000	239,000	...
Australia	213,000 (b)	221,000 (b)	172,000 (c)	169,000	...	...	91,000 (b)	89,000 (b)	106,000 (c)	96,000	...	...
Austria †	142,000	132,000	88,000	53,000	53,000	61,000	835,000	496,000	537,000	82,000	94,000	111,000
Brazil	...	...	...	... (a)	... (a)	... (a)	...	...	...	... (a)	... (a)	... (b)
Bulgaria†	481,000	435,000	211,000	635,000	520,000	858,000	224,000	215,000	145,000	208,000	202,000	283,000
Canada	157,000	194,000	354.000	423,000	358,000	372,000	915,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277 000
Denmark†	...	...	...	...	...	...	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	584,000
Egypt	1,603,000 (b)	1,596,000 (b)	1,634,000 (b)	1,596,000	1,761,000	...	281,000 (b)	291,000 (b)	211,000 (b)	216,000	223,000	255,000
France†	415,000	372,000	243,000	252,000	381,000	394,000	818,000	797,000	588,000	562,000	821,000	808,000
Germany†	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,640,000	1,761,000	1,904,000
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	1,251,000	677,000	...	...	...	...	483,000	440,000
Italy	2,034,000	2,065,000	(b)1,911,000	2,093,000	2,228,000	2,357,000	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,00 0	126,000	222,000
Japan	99,000	95,000	84,000	101,000	(d)	...	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,879,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	48,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	78,000
New Zealand	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	...	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,000	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000
Poland†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595,000	825,000	1,140,000
Roumania†	(d)	...	781,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,687,000	6,42,000	...	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	1,056,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	1,910,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	293,000	243,000	247,000	276,000	235,000	264,000
Switzerland	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000
Tunis	3,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	105,000	167,000	280,000	118,000	56,000	246,000
Union of South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	835,000	1,075,000	...	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	24,000	27,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178,000	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,285,000	1,463,000	1,205,000
United States of America	64,038,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	70,260,000	80,593,000	76,869,000	3,898,000	4,528,000	5,479,000	3,156,000	4,049,000	3,233,000
Uruguay	170,000	188,000	164,000	69,000	118,000	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000

(a) Preliminary estimate (b) Exclusive of invaded territory (c) Incomplete data (d) Not available

†The figures for the different years are not comparable owing to the changes of frontier, that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	COTTON						LINSEED					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000‡	...
Argentine	8,000	29,000	33,000	33,000	59,000	...	3,206,000	3,231,000	3,418,000	3,520,000	3,482,000	3,890,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	2,000	21,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Austria†	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,000 (*b*)	48,000 (*b*)	65,000 (*c*)	7,000	8,000	8,000
Brazil	501,000	726,000	605,000	685,000 (*a*)	805,000 (*a*)	1,419,000 (*a*)	...	...	...	... (*a*)	... (*a*)	... (*a*)
Bulgaria†	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000	533,000
Denmark†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,339,000	1,000 (*b*)	... (*b*)	4,000 (*b*)	3,000	6,000	6,000
France†	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	22,000	28,000	52,000	86,000	45,000
Germany†	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,000	74,000	104,000**	110,000	...	118,000**
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	10,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,000	41,000	43,000	47,000	50,000	49,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	...	36,000	48,000	85,000	68,000	...	... (*d*)
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,000	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	24,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania†	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	186,000	50,000	32,000	27,000
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,000	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000	48,000
United States of America	34,970,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,552,000	35,863,000	31,414,000	1,473,000	1,983,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,756,000	1,165,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	36,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	72,000

Yield

Countries	COTTON (bales of 400 lbs.)						LINSEED (TONS)					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	...	1,000	...	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	...	...	*	*	*	...
Argentine	5,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	33,000	...	100,000	489,000	768,000	1,049,000	1,259,000	791,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	...
Austria†	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) 8,000	(*b*) 7,000	(*c*) 9,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)
Brazil	335,000	411,000	404,000	458,000	538,000	729,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria†	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*a*) 1,000	(*a*) 1,000	(*a*) 2,000	...	...	*	*	*	*
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000
Denmark†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	815,000	(*d*)	...	(*d*)	1,000	3,000	(*d*)
France†	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) 3,000	(*b*) 4,000	(*b*) 5,000	9,000	19,000	7,000
Germany†	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	(*d*)
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	8,000	(*b*) 12,000	11,000	10,000	10,000
Japan	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	...	7,000	(*d*)	16,000	12,000	...	16,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	(*d*)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	2,000	5,000	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania†	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	7,000	8,000	5,000	(*d*)
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
United States of America	13,654,000	13,478,000	14,359,000	13,619,000	16,027,000	9,945,000	357,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	202,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	22,000

* Less than 500 tons

(*a*) Preliminary estimate (*b*) Exclusive of invaded territory (*c*) Incomplete data (*d*) Not available (*e*) Less than 500 bales

‡ Algiers and Oran ** Flax and hemp

† The figures for the different year are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	RAPESEED						TEA					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Andaman and Nicobar	... (b)	... (b)	... (c)	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	...	...
Austria (e)	10,000	13,000	24,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	4,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria (e)	...	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	498,000	509,000	505,000	450,000	(a)	400,000
Czechoslovakia (e)	...	...	...	22,000	16,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	3,000 (b)	3,000 (b)	3,000 (b)	2,000	...	...	106,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000	89,000
France (e)	41,000	37,000	43,000	57,000	68,000	17,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany (e)	110,000	160,000	279,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hungary (e)	...	...	...	...	9,000	41,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	292,000	294,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	...	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	...
Java	...	...	...	...	...	...	303,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	312,000	...
Mauritious	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	...
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyssaland	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
Poland (e)	...	...	...	...	102,000	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania (e)	63,000	...	23,000	208,000	140,000	104,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
Viti Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	...

Yield

Countries	RAPESEED (TONS)						TEA (LBS)					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Andaman and Nicobar.	... (b)	... (b)	... (c)	...	...	...	73,000	70,000	79,000	63,000	...	...
Austria (e)	5,000	4,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	2,000 (d)	2,000 (d)	2,000 (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria(e)	...	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,829,000	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000	161,271,000
Czecho slovakia(e)	...	...	...	11,000	7,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	† (b)	† (b)	† (b)	†	...	..	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,688,000	35,112,000	35,385,000	(a)
France(e)	20,000	16,000	20,000	35,000	40,000	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany(e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary(e)	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	103,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	(a)	...	84,010,000	86,924,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	...
Java	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,959,000	87,377,000	70,095,000	67,292,000	(a)	...
Mauritious	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,000	66,000	66,000	44,000	44,000	...
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyssaland	...	...	...	...	...	...	458,000	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000	(a)
Poland(e)	...	...	...	...	29,000	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania(e)	10,000	...	1,000	53,000	23,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000
Viti Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,000	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	...

* Below 500 acres † Below 500 tons ‡ Export figures

(a) Not available (b) Exclusive of Invaded Territory (c) Incomplete data (d) Preliminary Estimate

(e) The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—*contd.*

Area (*acres*)

Countries	COFFEE						SUGARCANE					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Antigon	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	16,000	...	...	...	...
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	212,000	230,000	234,000	235,000	230,000	...
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	...	...	178,000(a)	186,000(a)	171,000(a)	159,000(a)	...	...
Brazil	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...	78,000	78,000	74,000	71,000	71,000	...
Colombia	...	(d)	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...
Dutch East Indies(e)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	300,000(c)	263,000(c)	251,000(c)	385,000(c)	...	...
Dutch Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	7,000	6,000	5,000	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,000	66,000	59,000	53,000	66,000	(d)
Federated Malay States.	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	315,000	301,000	(d)	...	322,000	...
French Central Africa	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe and dependencies.	12,000	15,000	17,000	(d)	(d)	...	94,000	99,000	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	271,000	91,000	166,000	151,000	148,000	...	16,000	...	40,000	42,000	...	...
Hawai	6,000	6,000	...	6,000	...	...	124,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	113,000	...
Indo-China	11,000	11,000	...	11,000	...	...	64,000	66,000	...	...	...	...
Jamaca	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	...	...	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	72,000	68,000	...	...	...
Mauritious	...	...	...	...	...	...	175,000	176,000	176,000	178,000	179,000	...
Mexico	188,000(c)	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	...	52,000	...	...	...	...
Nicargua	...	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...
Nyssaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	15,000	15,000	...	...	...	...
Peru	...	...	(d)	(d)	...	...	112,000	123,000	...	100,000	...	...
Philippines	(d)	2,000	(d)	3,000	...	...	459,000	508,000	494,000	488,000	...	...
Porto-Rico	168,000	148,000	159,000	160,000	...	...	205,000	256,000	239,000	240,000	...	...
Salvador	...	103,000	172,000	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	21,000	18,000	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...	...
Uganda	24,000	23,000	32,000	38,000	...	...	2,000	1,000	2,000	(d)	...	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,000	184,000	...	160,000	...	...
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	221,000	244,000	231,000	176,000	183,000	209,000
Venezuela	(d)	(d)	(d)	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viti Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000	68,000	69,000	74,000	91,000	...

(a) Total area, including unproductive portions (b) Below 500 acres (c) Incomplete data (d) Not available
(e) In case of Sugarcane the figures relate to Java and Madura only

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—*concld.*

Yield

Countries	COFFEE (LBS)						SUGARCANE (TONS)					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Antigon	...	...	...	.	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,044,000	(a)	...
Australia	15,000	16,000	13,000	16,000	...	...	1,719,000	2,873,000	1,776,000	1,347,000	...	...
Brazil	1,685,267,000	2,091,679,000	1,285,754,000	1,009,038,000	1,592,976,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a).	(a)	...
Colombia	...	165,000,000	198,000,000	...	...	224,400,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	26,988,000	25,194,000	30,720,000	30,367,000	23,201,000	37,400,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,493,000	31,469,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	...	...
Dutch East Indies(d)	119,975,000	98,507,000	111,823,000	66,306,000	109,702,080	74,866,000	17,044,000	15,675,000	13,395,000	14,370,000	...	...
Dutch Guiana	1,682,000	3,401,000	4,077,000	2,821,000	3,832,000	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	1,703,000	1,566,000	1,766,000	1,842,000
Federated Malay Estates	825,000	402,000	379,000	230,000	38,000	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,002,000	4,017,000	3,318,000	...	3,214,000	...
French Central Africa	47,000	27,000	97,000	87,000	164,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe and dependencies.	1,108,000	2,356,000	1,131,000	1,756,000	1,470,000	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	98,961,000	52,777,000	106,612,000	98,661,000	52,800,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawai	4,752,000	4,752,000	...	19,842,000(b)	...	...	4,651,000	4,326,000	4,227000	3,985,000	4,149,000	...
Indo-China	2,662,000	2,706,000	...	2,706,000	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...
Jamaca	5,747,000	10,215,000	8,229,000	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,502,000	1,167,000	1,057,000	...	...	...
Mauritious	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,063,000	2,171,000	2,201,000	(a)	(a)	...
Mexico	(c) 82,060,000	(c) 104,681,000	...	...	(c) 75,733,000	...	...	1,251,000	...	...	...	...
Nicargua	...	25,507,000	33,618,000	...	...	..	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Nyssaland	...	94,000	133,000	39,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	...	1,683,000	...	...	...	...	(a)	118,000	...	...	...	...
Peru	...	...	93,720,000	77,000,000	...	...	2,161,000	2,557,000	...	2,495,000	...	..
Philippines	1,308,000	1,588,000	1,578,000	2,701,000	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...
Porto-Rico	39,532,000	37,539,000	27,839,000	32,708,000	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...
Salvador	...	65,454,000	84,616,000	72,600,000	49,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,000	85,000	63,000	72,000	...	...
Uganda	2,218,000	6,070,000	6,590,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	1,121,000	...	(a)	...	...
Jnited States of Americh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	1,573,000	2,615,000	(a)
Venezuela	96,976,000	87,971,000	179,415,000	73,573,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viti Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	829,000	662,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000	..

(a) Not available (b) Coffee (Cherries) (c) Incomplete data
(d) In case of sugarcane the figures relate to Java and Madura only

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these area estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and seasons were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than that normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied into each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 33,796,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Madras (Total cultivated area 32,636,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in Zamindari and *whole inam*§ villages, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the Tahsildar to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by Tahsildars in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his Staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by Tahsildars by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 28,118,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the taluka is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1920-21

* A sub-divisional officer ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a tashildar

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a taluk

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk

§ Entire villages granted rent-free

the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 24,527,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some thirty years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 24,260,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 22,157,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Land Records prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Central Provincesa and Berar (Total cultivated area 23,354,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by ten States. No information is available from the other two States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop" and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Burma (Total cultivated area 15,023,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

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* Village accountants † Sub-division of a district

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the district Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute the estimate for which is compiled by the village *choukidari panchayats*. In the permanently settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *choukidari panchayats*, while for all other crops except tea estimates have been framed by the District Officer from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures for tea are obtained in all cases from the garden managers. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,692,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 1,970,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo***, who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 292,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog* (1) for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar*‖ and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars* (2) (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 142,000 acres)

In the Central India States estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State. Finally, each Political Agent compiles the returns of the States in his political charge into an Agency return, each of which is shown separately in the return for Central India.

Central India

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

Rajputana

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* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent

** Circle inspector

‖ A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk

(1) Village accountant (2) Revenue officer in charge of a taluk

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 21,851,000* acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. Raiyatwari tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluq* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluqs* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District Office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions are, however, being issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments and it is hoped that in future the returns will show approximately correct estimates. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,020,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 2,870,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

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* Represents average for two years ending 1920-21

APPENDIX III

DATES PRESCRIBED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS BY THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	October	20
Final „	February	15
INDIGO—		
1st forecast	October	15
Final „	December	20
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15
JUTE†—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21

† Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX IV

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States*
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States and Bombay States.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings planted out when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Travancore (Madras) and Tripura (Bengal)
Cotton (*c*)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura) and Bombay States.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	.....
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Assam.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bombay States.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop (*d*)	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut (*e*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalli), Central India States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Indigo (*f*)	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, and Orissa, and Punjab.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the Second crop between January and May

(*b*) In Madras the harvest takes place between December and May

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July

(*d*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April

(*e*) In Madras, there is an irrigated crop which is sown in February-March and hervested in July-August

(*f*) In Madras, there is an irrigated crop which is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

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[TWENTY-FIFTH ISSUE]

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- XXIV

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1922-23

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1924

Price Twelve annas.

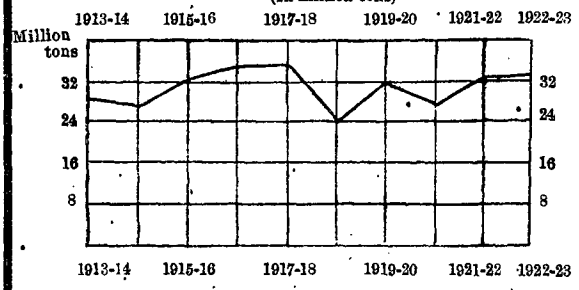
[No. 1851]

Yield of certain principal crops from 1913-14 to 1922-23.

FOOD CROPS

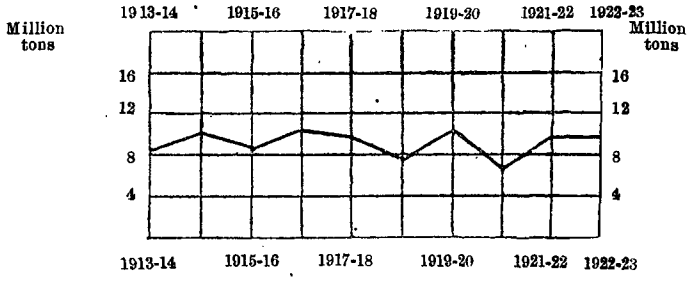
Rice

(In million tons)



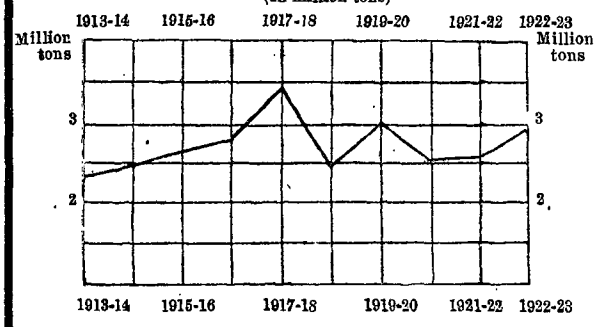
Wheat

(In million tons)



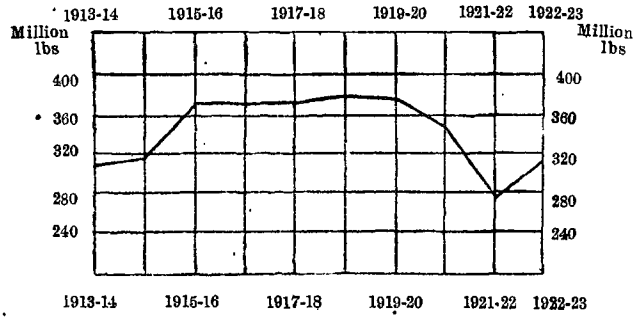
Sugarcane

(In million tons)



Tea

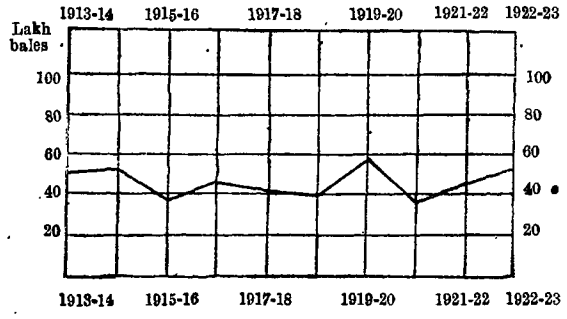
(In million lbs)



FIBRES

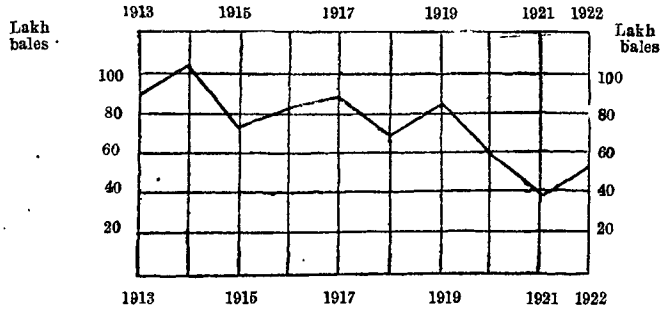
Cotton

(In lakhs of bales)



Jute

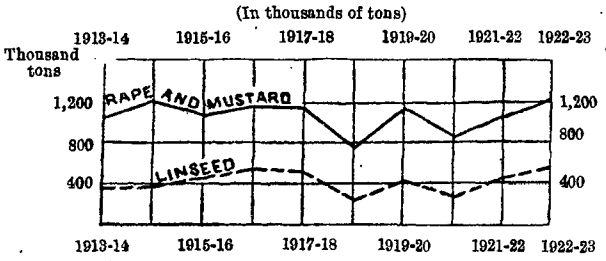
(In lakhs of bales)



OILSEEDS

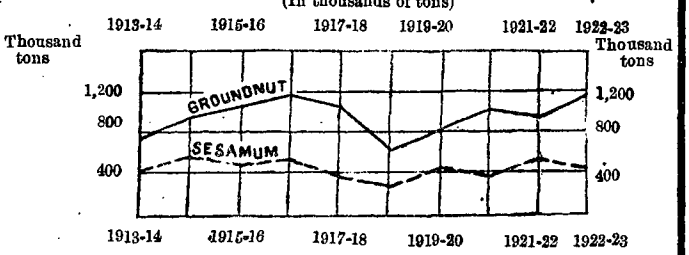
Rape and Mustard and Linseed

(In thousands of tons)



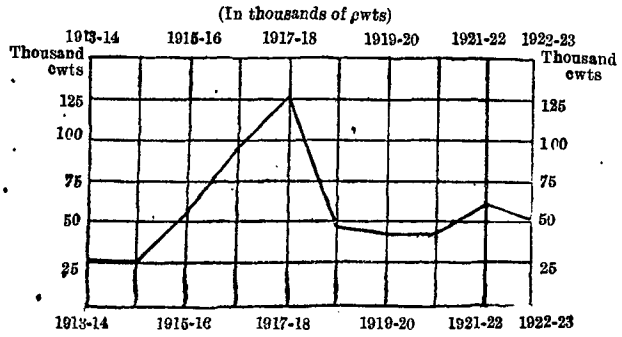
Sesamum and Groundnut

(In thousands of tons)



INDIGO (DYE)

(In *thousands of cwts*)



Govt. of India
16-5-24

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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1922-23

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-fifth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1922-23. It is the tenth of the new series that was started in 1913-14.

Source and scope of the estimates

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts, as in the case of rice, oilseeds and sugarcane. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the groundnut and indigo crops. The dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts.* They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea,† cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, coffee† and rubber.† The rates of yield per acre of most of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1922-23 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre as far as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield of Principal Crops in India are also given in table No. 3.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and IV on pages 41—44 and 46. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes mentioned above, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and castor seed, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 17).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, cotton, barley, maize, linseed, rapeseed, tea, coffee, and sugarcane) in foreign countries have been given in table No. 19, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Leading features of the season

The monsoon of 1922 was stronger than usual in the United Provinces and north-east India and gave generally normal amounts of rain in the central parts of the country and over the greater part of north-west India. In Mysore and the Deccan plateau it was very weak. It retreated at an earlier date than usual from north-east India, but became vigorous in Burma and the Peninsula. Winter disturbances began early and gave very heavy rain in the Punjab plains. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was fairly well distributed except in Sind and Baluchistan where there was a large deficiency. The season was, on the whole, favourable, and almost all the important crops except sesamum and indigo gave a fairly good outturn. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18, and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1922 is shown in the appended chart.

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* In the case of Madras finally adjusted figures of the Season and Crop Report are entered. For the other provinces also the final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared; the figures are taken from the Annual Notes on these products published by this Department.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1922-23 was reported as 81,961,000 acres, as compared with 81,662,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total yield was estimated at 33,468,000 tons, as against 33,160,000 tons in 1921-22. To this figure should be added some 397,000 tons in respect of other British provinces* (having an area of about 977,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab,† the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces,† Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces † and Berar, Bombay,† Sind,† Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1922-23 was reported to be 30,844,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 9 per cent. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total estimated yield was 9,888,000 tons, which is nearly 1 per cent above the yield of 1921-22. An addition of some 154,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 479,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras the harvest takes place between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces and from Baroda and Mysore. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1922-23 was 2,720,000 acres, as compared with 2,395,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally good. The estimated yield amounted to 2,994,000 tons of raw sugar (gur), being 14 per cent above the final figure (2,618,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 24,000 tons in respect of other British provinces§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is harvested from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Travancore and Tripura. In Burma, tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1922 was reported to be 707,700 acres, which is slightly less than that of the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 310,598,400 lbs, as against 274,263,800 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts, a reference is invited to the Report on the Production of Tea published as a Supplement to the Indian Trade Journal.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and

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* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, and Ajmer-Merwara. † Including Indian States.
‡ Burma, Madras, Manpur Pargana, and the Kashmir State. § Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer-Merwara.

northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 21,077,000 acres in 1922-23, as against 18,451,000 acres in 1921-22, or an increase of 14 per cent. Conditions were, on the whole, favourable for the crop. The total estimated outturn was 5,181,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 16 per cent greater than the final figure for 1921-22. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 * with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be noticed that the estimates of "carry-over" from one year to another are not taken into account.

	1921-22 1,000 bales	1920-21 1,000 bales
Exports	3,170	2,226
Mill consumption	2,159	2,078
Extra—factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Total	6,079	5,054
Less imports	107	113
Approximate crop	5,972	4,941
Estimated in forecast	4,485	3,600

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 56 (55) per cent, Bengal-Sind 13 (14) per cent, Dholleras 9 (10) per cent, Tinnevellys and Coompta-Dharwars 3 per cent each, Broach 5 (4) per cent, Westerns and Northerns 3 (3) per cent and Americans 2 (2) per cent. The percentages of the previous year are shewn in brackets.

	1922-23 1,000 bales	1921-22 1,000 bales
Oomras	2,882	2,449
Dholleras	488	455
Bengal-Sind	691	622
American—		
Punjab	117	79
Sind	4	‡
Broach	271	168
Westerns and Northerns	163	143
Cocanadas	55	42
Tinnevellys	141	134
Salems	23	17
Cambodias	130	91
Coompta-Dharwars	139	212
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts.	77	73
Total	5,181	4,485

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. The total area under jute in 1922 was 1,800,000 acres, being 19 per cent above that of the preceding year and the estimated yield 5,408,000 bales of 400 lbs each) rose by 36 per cent. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1922. The area and yield of jute in 1923 are estimated to be 2,313,000 acres and 6,923,000 bales, showing an increase of 28 per cent both in area and yield as compared with 1922.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1922-23 was 3,358,000 acres, which is 12 per cent above the final figure for the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally good except in Bengal where the plants had been adversely affected through continued absence of rain. The total estimated yield (532,000 tons) was above that of the preceding year by 22 per cent. To this figure should be added some 4,000 tons for other British provinces,† for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 16
† Assam, Ajmer, Madras, Burma, Manpur Pargana
‡ Included under Bengal-Sind

reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Sind, and Delhi. These tracts contain 98·7 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1922-23 was 6,212,000 acres, as against 6,355,000 acres in the preceding year, a decrease of 2 per cent. The condition of the crops was reported to be generally good except in Bengal where the plants had been adversely affected by continued drought. The total estimated yield (1,213,000 tons) was 4 per cent above the final figure for the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 15,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 99·6 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area under sesamum reported in 1922-23 was 5,006,000 acres, as against 5,746,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally fair. The total estimated yield was 484,000 tons, as against 518,000 tons in 1921-22. An addition of approximately 1,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an area of about 15,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1922-23 was reported to be 2,533,000 acres, which is 18 per cent more than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (1,175,000 tons) being 23 per cent above that of last year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated, being grown as a second crop on wet land after paddy; this irrigated crop is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (285,300 acres) in 1922-23 was 15 per cent below that of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 52,400 cwts, which is 22 per cent below the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1922-23 was 131,700 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 25,467,700 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Bengal, Assam, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1922 was 128,000 acres, as against 124,000 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 11,912,900 lbs, as against 9,056,400 lbs in 1921.

D. N. GHOSH,

Director of Statistics,

for *Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,

Calcutta, December 22, 1923.

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* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and Manpur Pargana.

† Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, and Coorg

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1922

(Abbreviations—**S** = **Scanty**, **F**=Fair, **N**=Normal, **Ex**=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending				August week ending					September week ending				October week ending		
	7th	14th	21st	28th	5th	12th	19th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	6th	13th	20th	27th	4th	11th	18th
Bombay—																				
Gujarat	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	Ex
Konkan	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	F	N	F	S	F	S
Bombay, Deccan	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	S	Ex	S
Sind	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	S	S	N	N	N	N
Bengal	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Assam	N	F	N	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	F	Ex	N	S	F	Ex	F	N	F
Bihar and Orissa—																				
Orissa	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Chota Nagpur	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Bihar	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	F	N	F	S	S	Ex	N	S	S
United Provinces—																				
East	Ex	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
West	Ex	S	S	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	Ex
Punjab—																				
East and North	Ex	F	S	N	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	N
South-west	N	Ex	S	Ex	N	S	S	N	N	S	S	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	N
Central Provinces—																				
Berar	F	S	N	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S
West	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	N	N	N	N	F	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
East	Ex	S	Ex	N	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S
Central India—																				
West	Ex	S	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N
East	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	N	S	S	S
Rajputana—																				
West	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	F	F	Ex	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	N
East	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	S	F	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	N
Madras—																				
Malabar	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	F	F	F	F
South-east	Ex	S	Ex	S	F	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	F	S	F	F	N	N
Deccan	F	S	F	S	S	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	Ex	F	S	S	S	N	Ex	S
Coast North	Ex	S	F	F	S	F	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	S	Ex	F	N	F	F	N	S	F
Burma—																				
Lower	N	Ex	F	F	N	N	N	N	Ex	N	N	N	N	Ex	F	N	N	N	S	F
Upper	F	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N
Bay Islands	F	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	S	N
Hyderabad—																				
North	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	S
South	F	S	N	F	F	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	F	S	N	F	Ex	S
Mysore	F	S	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	S	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	S
Kashmir	F	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	S	F	N	F	S	S	F	N	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	F
Baluchistan	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	N	S	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	N	N

Note.—**The redder the statement, the scantier is the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant is the monsoon.**

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16.

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No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,515,000	77,653,000	79,429,000	78,952,000	81,662,000	81,961,000
Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,844,000
Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,576,000	2,395,000	2,720,000
Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	707,700
Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,960,000	21,037,000	23,383,000	21,340,000	18,451,000	21,077,000
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000
Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,358,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,212,000
Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	5,006,000
Groundnut	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,533,000
Indigo	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	475,000	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	285,300
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,400	125,600	127,300	131,700
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,500	124,200	124,000	128,000

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Rice tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,359,000	32,031,000	24,342,000	32,028,000	27,662,000	33,160,000	33,468,000
Wheat ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,888,000
Sugarcane ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,867,000	2,466,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,618,000	2,994,000
Tea lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	310,598,400
Cotton bales*	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,485,000	5,181,000
Jute ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000
Linseed tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	532,000
Rape and Mustard ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	768,800	1,153,000	859,000	1,163,000	1,213,000
Sesamum ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	484,000
Groundnut ,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,175,000
Indigo cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,400
Coffee lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,586,700	25,467,700
Rubber ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900

(a) Not available
Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision
* A bale contains 400 lbs.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1913-14 to 1922-23

Province	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	467	794	804	838	799	481	770	509	755	673	777	933	917	1,014	893	948	954	807	875	824
Madras	878	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,039	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1,121	826	1,209	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	727	943	1,062	973	638	979	1,024	928	836	974	932	1,079	917
Bombay	(b) 1,090	(b) 1,180	(b) 1,064	(b) 1,014	(b) 1,047	514	1,151	889	1,052	1,043	(b)539	(b)602	(b)566	(b)584	(b)548	432	561	407	459	482
Sind	649	814	852	882	608	652	967	702	997	864	901	987	808	908	841	738	911	433	652	673
Bengal	837	702	886	851	924	725	883	882	951	931	793	535	669	695	596	429	541	594	470	520
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	745	736	542	613	681	759	874	587	939	760
Central Provinces and Berar	371	729	749	652	706	314	731	323	697	635	455	514	603	655	440	545	586	307	619	766
Burma	899	824	904	970	994	863	788	882	941	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	693	720	666	743	936	657	812	783	694	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	585	627	635	591	596	578	612	456	626	614
Ajmer-Merwara	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	589	373	880	1,018	747	467	747	707	560
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	770	960	787	640	1,071	867	960	983	823
Coorg	956	1,466	1,448	1,440	1,093	1,092	1,457	1,440	1,093	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	464	490	572	333	478	493	407	455	569
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	539	400	516	436	501	425	426	498	510
Hyderabad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	793	137	127	161	210	224	147	154	43	188	198
Mysore	...	...	...	619	739	498	623	580	622	617	461	363	328	373	318	560	291	260	286	259
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	475	730	389	710	518	...	...	...	...	...	380	527	535	649	655
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	611	594
Average	849	792	936	969	994	702	903	785	910	915	658	697	639	696	626	707	757	583	781	718

Province	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	1,582	2,167	2,270	2,203	2,413	1,432	2,302	1,789	2,174	2,225	322	297	368	294	294	279	272	223	155	257
Madras	4,188	4,208	4,386	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,359	5,937	5,929	6,122	270	320	419	373	292	273	264	297	271	327
Bihar and Orissa	2,464	2,333	2,223	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	2,467	2,118	142	128	133	112	141	147	196	183	78	95
Bombay Sind	(b) 5,588	(b) 5,973	(b) 6,149	(b) 6,389	(b) 6,203	4,443	5,264	5,500	4,950	5,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,512	2,403	2,482	2,328	2,608	2,281	2,630	2,608	2,422	2,363	513	473	555	557	548	532	575	416	331	398
Punjab	1,684	1,805	1,775	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,544	1,669	1,807	229	196	199	204	140	185	177	171	143	158
Central Provinces and Berar	2,383	2,594	2,773	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,128	2,635	2,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,520	3,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	52	52	51	39	39	81	79	(c)	(c)
Assam	2,311	1,827	1,695	1,792	2,042	1,833	2,030	2,048	1,748	1,960	543	554	642	627	615	624	581	558	435	482
North-West Frontier Province	2,480	2,520	2,385	2,389	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,613	2,833	2,800	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	..	...	...	1,991	2,396	1,960	2,116	1,879	2,170	1,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	405	413	495	424	449	509	516	497	408	462
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	2,987	4,480	5,600	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23
Average	2,029	2,369	2,467	2,524	2,697	1,904	2,534	2,193	2,449	2,465	504	502	586	571	557	561	545	490	387	439

(a) The question regarding the low outturn of the Hyderabad State is under investigation. (b) Including Baroda. (c) Discontinued.
(d) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21. (e) Included under Central India.
Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1913-14 to 1922-23—*contd*

Province	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	361	399	448	457	376	414	422	394	385	436	340	505	420	419	322	343	464	388	466	475
Bihar and Orissa	514	366	459	493	517	369	493	419	527	468	494	322	423	495	518	371	493	419	498	444
Bombay	181	302	318	305	297	151	224	123	222	161	(c)571	(c)567	(c)373	(c)570	(c)591	224	373	280	395	640
Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	251	188	336	257	228	181	177	306	323
Bengal	395	320	347	357	342	233	282	284	269	353	454	395	395	435	410	336	381	389	370	384
Punjab	190	229	210	210	230	166	217	160	182	204	369	374	290	340	349	384	447	361	358	424
Central Provinces and Berar	166	146	177	189	166	70	155	79	189	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	420	344	403	399	399	441	411	422	412
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	314	387	275	276	314	267	304	209	292
Delhi	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	320	149	373	373
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	..	589*	52*	55*	112*	266*	...	...	...	...	...	527†	448†	249†	434†	603†
Hyderabad (b)	90	86	93	112	125	218	58	25	80	141	40	64	37	75	56	134	...	...	56	160
Baroda	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543	560	258	427
Average	285	267	320	331	304	265	302	267	324	355	388	419	380	412	363	352	438	384	412	437

Province	Sesamum										Groundnut (Nuts in shell)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	109	189	202	189	177	91	225	200	234	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	200	200	191	302	307	286	297	271	265	293	574	696	1,248	1,031	1,076	989	1,114	1,036	1,041	1,051
Bihar and Orissa	320	283	343	367	311	219	373	282	371	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(c)236	(c)348	(c)268	(c)302	(c)219	103	262	177	317	311	2,199	2,248	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,088	1,670	1,778	1,776
Sind	263	130	132	187	204	187	145	83	118	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	270	259	244	241	279	339	373	383	366	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	246	242	265	273	202	176	244	207	215	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	180	209	225	165	134	153	220	167	226	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	799	733	992	938	936	891	816	850	695	785
Assam	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	19	64	17	172	18	22	132	24	149	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	40*	124*	166*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	92	101	90	122	72	184	87	60	150	152	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	199
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	86	92	87	149	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	178	222	211	229	200	174	236	193	202	217	796	879	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,002	1,039

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative.

(b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation.

(c) Includes Baroda.

(d) Not available.

* Refers to Kotah State only.

† Refers to Alwar State only.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1913-14 to 1922-23—*concld.*

Province	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	122	125	126	104	60	81	138	116	118	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	45	46	47	64	74	74	69	67	76	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	93	91	96	94	99	101	87	77	76	75	840	1,296	986	1,200	898	1,008	749	833	857	861
Bombay	88	89	84	93	73	46	103	65	96	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	158	138	119	130	79	144	105	61	144	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	110	151	136	110	107	175	145	118	92	94	(b) 1,295	(b) 1,245	(b) 1,258	(b) 1,318	(b) 1,137	(b) 1,223	(b) 962	(b) 1,085	(b) 1,238	(b) 1,232
Punjab	119	105	86	115	68	127	120	110	96	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	81	93	109	63	52	78	112	46	102	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	74	62	58	72	78	76	83	46	49	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	137	145	121	137	153	150	175	144	130	130	1,170	846	1,090	989	894	965	880	760	1,187	1,130
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	95	93	62	86	53	72	86	74	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	105	111	35	298	80	187	218	143	185 (c)	167 (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (c)	77	77	86	88	32	69	55	49	89	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	112	158	102	153	50	88	107	86	92	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	44	44	61	62	52	107	97	62	119	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	47	51	61	51	54	45	50	40	102	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	93	109	83	97	105	40	64	64	57	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	52	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	81	85	84	83	64	76	99	67	97	98	1,246	1,236	1,230	1,296	1,113	1,195	943	1,050	1,202	1,197

Province	Indigo (dye)										Coffee				Rubber			
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1919	1920	1921	1922
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	14	14	10	10	10	9	10	11	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	23	21	20	14	28	26	26	28	28	26	182	186	188	266	102	128	44	112
Bihar and Orissa	12	16	13	15	13	11	16	13	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Sind	31	27	16	20	17	17	18	18	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	9	17	14	10	8	9	9	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Punjab	17	19	14	19	20	21	25	19	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85	62	70
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	171	240	63	78	22	71
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	154	149	144	11	25	18	9
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	214	42	147	155	141	108	117
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	124	186	177	67	167
Average	17	19	17	14	20	19	20	20	23	21	183	179	162	193	115	111	73	93

(a) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation
(b) Including Cooch Bihar
(c) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21
(d) Included under Central India.

NOTE.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bengal	(*a*) 1,029 (*b*) 888 (*c*) 1,156	688	3,004	155	1,330	467	485	503	...	12
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 987 (*b*) 741 (*c*) 800	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,460	155	1,200	492	492	350	...	20
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 706 (*c*) 1,008	...	2,128	153	1,400	336	504	...	...	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18
Madras	1,065	...	6,420	78	...	...	...	300	1,120	28
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	(*g*) 2,500 (*h*) 1,300	...
Sind	1,341	(*g*) 1,032 (*h*) 711	...	190	...	...	(*g*) 348 (*h*) 375	320	...	...
Punjab	777	856	2,191	138	...	...	440	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	86	...	226	...	224	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	862	614	2,721	92	..	...	322	..	...	...
Burma	970	540	...	90	..	...	...	160	975	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	136	...	...	...	72	...	...
Delhi	...	792	2,391	100	...	...	317	317	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1,322	450	2,621	147	...	...	..	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice
(*b*) Autumn rice
(*c*) Summer rice
(*d*) Bihar
(*e*) Chota Nagpur
(*f*) Orissa
(*g*) Irrigated
(*h*) Unirrigated

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bengal	19,846,000	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,884,000	21,832,000	21,773,000
Bihar and Orissa (*g*)	16,223,000	16,130,000	16,255,000	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,938,000	15,220,000	15,362,000
Madras	10,678,000	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000	11,096,000	11,280,000	11,286,000
Burma	10,056,000	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	11,001,000	11,183,000
United Provinces	6,062,000	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(*c*) 6,868,000	(*c*) 6,880,000	(*c*) 7,044,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,986,000	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(*c*) 5,707,000	(*c*) 5,836,000	(*c*) 5,915,000	(*c*) 6,187,000
Assam	4,327,000	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,335,000	4,279,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	(*a*) 2,628,000	(*a*) 2,650,000	(*a*) 2,336,000	(*a*) 2,599,000	(*a*) 2,622,000	2,100,000	2,402,000	2,348,000	2,410,000	2,171,000
Sind (including Indian States)	1,112,000	1,117,000	1,194,000	1,280,000	1,167,000	1,013,000	1,123,000	1,251,000	1,051,000	1,151,000
Coorg	82,000	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	84,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	717,000	534,000
Mysore	...	...	...	804,000	791,000	634,000	769,000	680,000	710,000	708,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000	199,000
TOTAL	(*f*) 76,000,000	(*f*) 77,121,000	(*f*) 78,330,000	(*f*) 81,029,000	(*f*) 81,133,000	(*f*) 77,653,000	(*f*) 79,429,000	(*f*) 78,952,000	81,662,000	81,961,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bengal	7,412,000	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000 (*e*)	8,219,000	9,269,000	9,049,000
Bihar and Orissa (*g*)	8,120,000	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	6,977,000	4,846,000	6,408,000	7,281,000
Madras	4,186,000	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,987,000	5,230,000	5,232,000
Burma	4,037,000	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000	4,606,000
United Provinces	1,264,000	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	(*c*) 1,560,000	(*c*) 2,320,000	(*c*) 2,116,000
Central Provinces and Berar	825,000	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(*c*) 1,862,000	(*c*) 842,000	(*c*) 1,841,000	(*c*) 1,755,000
Assam	1,339,000	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,344,000	1,490,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	(*a*) 1,279,000	(*a*) 1,396,000	(*a*) 1,110,000	(*a*) 1,177,000	(*a*) 1,226,000	482,000	1,234,000	932,000	1,132,000	1,011,000
Sind (including Indian States)	322,000	406,000	454,000	504,000	317,000	295,000	485,000	392,000	468,000	444,000
Coorg	35,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	54,000	41,000	54,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	215,000	189,000
Mysore	...	...	...	222,000	261,000	141,000	214,000	176,000	197,000	195,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	32,000	73,000	35,000	72,000	46,000
TOTAL	(*f*) 28,819,000	(*f*) 27,281,000	(*f*) 32,730,000	(*f*) 35,054,000	(*f*) 35,999,000	(*f*) 24,342,000	(*f*) 32,028,000	(*f*) 27,662,000	33,160,000	33,468,000

(*a*) Includes Baroda. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Includes Indian States. (*d*) Included under Bombay.
(*e*) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice. (*f*) Excluding Hyderabad.
(*g*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 3,032,000 acres and 1,633,000 tons as against 3,212,000 acres and 1,652,000 tons in 1921-22.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Punjab (including Indian States)	9,588,000	11,336,000	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000 (e)	9,981,000 (e)	10,870,000 (e)
United Provinces	6,406,000	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000	6,906,000	7,099,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,384,000	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	3,104,000
Central India States (f)	2,695,000	3,096,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	1,507,000	1,745,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,042,000	1,221,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	2,102,000	2,253,000	2,252,000	2,250,000	2,681,000	1,017,000	1,849,000	1,424,000	1,959,000	1,918,000
Bihar and Orissa (h)	1,342,000	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,308,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,133,000	1,266,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	992,000	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000	1,138,000
Hyderabad	702,000	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000	644,000	700,000
Rajputana States	622,000	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000	989,000
Sind (including Indian States)	490,000	706,000	588,000	629,000	698,000	349,000	590,000	362,000	464,000	533,000
Bengal	144,000	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000	125,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000	65,000
Delhi	20,000	32,000	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000	49,000
Ajmer-Merwara	5,000	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000	16,000
Mysore	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
TOTAL	28,495,000	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,844,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Punjab (including Indian States)	3,189,000	3,725,000	2,481,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000 (e)	4,185,000 (e)	3,688,000 (e)
United Provinces	2,221,000	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,374,000	2,699,000	2,611,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	688,000	778,000	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	698,000	1,061,000
Central India States (f)	496,000	642,000	645,000	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	306,000	443,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	284,000	324,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	506,000	605,000	569,000	587,000	653,000	196,000	463,000	259,000	401,000	413,000
Bihar and Orissa (h)	583,000	347,000	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000	518,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	259,000	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	262,000	312,000
Hyderabad	43,000	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000	62,000
Rajputana States	122,000	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000	225,000
Sind (including Indian States)	197,000	311,000	212,000	255,000	262,000	115,000	161,000	70,000	135,000	160,000
Bengal	51,000	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	29,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	16,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	19,000
Delhi	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	8,367,000	10,098,000	8,653,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,888,000

(a) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon; other States included from 1919-20.
(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
(c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies.
(d) Included under Bombay.
(e) Includes Indian States.
(f) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(g) Included under Central India States.
(h) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,700 acres with a yield of 700 tons as against 2,300 acres and 500 tons last year.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	1,379,900	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,227,000(*d*)	1,162,000(*d*)	1,332,000(*d*)
Punjab	410,900	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	373,000	497,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	262,800	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	286,000	306,000	294,000
Bengal	218,300	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000	201,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States) (*a*)	91,400	90,000	106,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	81,000	86,000
Madras	83,600	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	103,000	119,000	131,000
Assam	37,900	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	41,000	40,000
North-West Frontier Province	31,700	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000	34,000	40,000
Central Provinces and Berar	20,400	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	19,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	7,000	9,000
Mysore	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	36,000	43,000	40,000	36,000	31,000	32,000	38,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
TOTAL	2,536,900	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,451,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,576,000	2395., 000	2,720,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gûr)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces(*e*)	974,500	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,036,000(*d*)	1,128,000(*d*)	1,353,000(*d*)
Punjab	308,900	295,000	275,000	348,000	437,000	299,000	428,000	315,000	278,000	401,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	289,100	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000	278,000
Bengal	244,800	250,000	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	239,000	212,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)(*a*)	228,000	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	188,000	221,000	179,000	229,000
Madras	156,300	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000	273,000	315,000	358,000
Assam	39,100	31,000	28,000	28,000	21,000	27,000	29,000	32,000	32,000	35,000
North-West Frontier Province	35,100	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	42,000	43,000	50,000
Central Provinces and Berar	21,700	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	24,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	11,000	15,000
Mysore	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	32,000	46,000	35,000	34,000	26,000	31,000	33,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
TOTAL	2,297,500	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,762,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,618,000	2,994,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18 (*b*) Not available
(*c*) Included under Bombay (*d*) Including Rampur State
(*e*) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18 were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.
(*f*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 21,000 acres and 16,000 tons being the same as in last year
Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Assam	367,800	376,400	382,800	389,300	399,700	405,900	411,900	420,200	417,200	412,500
Bengal	156,100	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,300	177,300	180,400
Travancore	37,400	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,700	48,300
Madras	26,300	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,500	43,600
United Provinces	8,000	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,500	6,000
Punjab	9,300	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,800	9,800
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	4,800	5,000
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,100
Burma	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(*a*)	(*a*)
TOTAL	610,100	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	707,700

Yield (lbs)

Province	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Assam	199,722,000	208,552,300	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,314,100	181,502,800	198,924,800
Bengal	80,108,700	75,373,200	89,526,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,696,600	58,753,700	71,720,700
Travancore	15,155,600	16,010,200	20,248,800	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100	19,876,800	22,307,400
Madras	7,089,100	8,607,600	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,255,800	11,521,800	14,240,300
United Provinces	2,579,100	2,379,200	2,906,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900	1,006,300	1,542,400
Punjab	2,129,800	1,941,300	1,969,600	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,731,200	1,663,500	1,405,900	1,548,400
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	24,000	114,200
Bihar and Orissa	311,600	282,400	293,200	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500	172,500	200,200
Burma	153,300	155,200	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	138,500	134,100	(*a*)	(*a*)
TOTAL	307,249,700	313,301,400	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	310,598,400

(*a*) Discontinued (*b*) Not available

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bombay (*a*)	6,574,000	6,953,000	4,439,000	6,330,000	7,697,000	5,547,000	5,857,000	5,688,000	4,532,000	5,023,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,414,000	4,703,000
Hyderabad	3,653,000	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000	3,813,000
Madras (*a*)	2,727,000	2,116,000	2,087,000	2,194,000	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,803,000	2,323,000
Punjab (*a*)	2,053,000	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,239,000	1,417,000
United Provinces (*b*)	1,586,000	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	828,000	659,000
Central India States (*e*)	1,426,000	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	714,000	890,000
Baroda	749,000	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000	585,000
Gwalior	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	355,000	523,000
Rajputana States	470,000	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000	302,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	341,000	336,000	161,000	240,000	267,000	317,000	319,000	275,000	144,000	239,000
Burma	290,000	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	366,000	325,000	272,000
Mysore	93,000	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	145,000	111,000	59,000	83,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	73,000	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	79,000	80,000
North-West Frontier Province	59,000	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000	15,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	87,000	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000
Ajmer-Merwara	57,000	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000	36,000
Assam	35,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	40,000	40,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	25,027,000	24,595,000	17,773,000	21,771,000	25,337,000	21,037,000	23,383,000	21,340,000	18,451,000	21,077,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bombay (*a*)	1,439,000	1,544,000	934,000	1,475,000	1,403,000	641,000	1,505,000	927,000	1,085,000	1,132,000
Central Provinces and Berar	961,000	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,127,000	1,200,000
Hyderabad	400,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000	1,116,000
Madras (*a*)	308,000	245,000	245,000	350,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	341,000	428,000
Punjab (*a*)	612,000	486,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	588,000	296,000	409,000
United Provinces (*b*)	484,000	486,000	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	244,000	178,000
Central India States (*e*)	273,000	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	158,000	216,000
Baroda	175,000	229,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000	116,000
Gwalior	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	46,000	74,000
Rajputana States	132,000	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000	76,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	135,000	116,000	48,000	78,000	53,000	114,000	84,000	42,000	52,000	103,000
Burma	54,000	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000	45,000
Mysore	11,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	24,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Province	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	24,000	34,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000	17,000
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	15,000
Assam	12,000	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*g*)	1,000
TOTAL	5,066,000	5,209,000	3,738,000	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,485,000	5,181,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*i*)	5,913,000	4,889,000	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	5,972,000	(*d*)

(*a*) Includes Indian States. (*b*) Includes the State of Rampur (*c*) Not available (*d*) Not yet available
(*e*) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21 (*f*) Included under Central India States (*g*) 300 bales
(*h*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 54,000 acres and 17,000 bales as against 59,000 acres and 22,000 bales in 1921-22
(*i*) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Millowners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information is available as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association) to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales, which was included in the figure for each year shown against this item up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that from 1915-16 to 1921-22 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Bengal	2,872,600	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000	1,528,000	1,986,000
Bihar and Orissa	330,100	188,100	224,000	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000	108,000	160,000	184,000
Assam	105,100	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	90,000	114,000
Cooch Bihar	44,400	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000	29,000
TOTAL(*c*)	3,352,200	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,313,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Bengal	9,308,000	6,506,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	4,746,000	6,146,000
Bihar and Orissa	693,200	609,600	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000	343,000	396,000
Assam	307,500	156,800	259,400	248,400	228,300	331,200	275,000	154,000	267,000	322,000
Cooch Bihar	135,200	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	58,000	11,000	52,000	59,000
TOTAL (*c*)	10,443,900	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	6,923,000
Exports and consumption (*a*)	8,489,000	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	8,149,000	(*b*)

(*a*) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates. (*b*) Not yet available

(*c*) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below :—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1914	37,000	1917	41,000	1921	75,000
1915	92,000	1918	73,000	1922	57,000
1916	70,000	1919	66,000	1923	(*b*)
		1920	93,000		

Note.—Figures for 1923 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Central Provinces and Berar	952,100	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	1,025,000 (*c*)	455,000 (*c*)	793,000 (*c*)	1,045,000 (*c*)
United Provinces (*a*)	240,600	266,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	283,000	281,000
	367,000	*620,000*	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*
Bihar and Orissa	652,900	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000	701,000	746,000
Hyderabad	412,600	234,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000	191,000
Bengal	193,700	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	126,000	133,000	127,000
Bombay (*c*)	173,100	126,000	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	121,000	139,000
Punjab	39,000	49,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	37,000	33,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000	59,000
Total (*a*)	2,664,000	2,705,000	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,543,000	1,793,000	2,351,000	2,621,000
	367,000	*620,000*	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*
GRAND TOTAL	3,031,000	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,358,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Central Provinces and Berar	70,700	80,000	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	71,000 (*c*)	16,000 (*c*)	67,000 (*c*)	126,000 (*c*)
United Provinces (*a*)	38,800	48,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000	21,000	49,000	55,000
	59,000	*110,000*	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*
Bihar and Orissa	149,700	102,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	98,000	160,000	121,000	165,000	156,000
Hyderabad	16,500	9,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	12,000
Bengal	34,200	26,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	20,000
Bombay (*c*)	14,000	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	10,000
Punjab	3,300	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000
Total (*a*)	327,200	287,000	346,000	388,000	398,000	176,000	314,000	186,000	323,000	389,000
	59,000	*110,000*	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*
GRAND TOTAL	386,200	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	532,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural ; hence they have been kept separate.

(*b*) Not available. (*c*) Includes Indian States.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces (*a*)	150,400	190,000	181,000	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000	155,000	116,000
	2,154,000	*2,350,000*	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*
Punjab	1,002,900	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,464,000	1,309,000
Bengal	1,312,600	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000	753,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	751,900	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000	818,000
Assam	311,200	309,000	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	308,000	315,000
North-West Frontier Province	141,300	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	193,000	138,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*b*)	83,500	83,000	36,000	55,000	72,000	3,000	18,000	8,000	17,000	28,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	365,000	428,000	203,000	307,000	462,000	108,000	223,000	139,000	337,000	208,000
Hyderabad	5,600	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	7,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	14,000	33,000	16,000	26,000	21,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000	26,000
TOTAL (*a*)	4,124,400	4,162,000	4,038,000	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,987,000	4,223,000	3,745,000
	2,154,000	*2,350,000*	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*
GRAND TOTAL	6,278,400	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,212,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces (*a*)	23,000	43,000	34,000	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	25,000
	327,000	*530,000*	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*
Punjab	165,000	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	234,000	248,000
Bengal	266,200	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000	129,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	165,700	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000	162,000
Assam	61,800	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	57,000	58,000	58,000
North-West Frontier Province	15,900	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000	18,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(*b*)	21,300	21,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	300	3,000	1,000	3,000	8,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	200	1,000	(*f*)	1,000	1,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	42,000	48,000	17,000	46,000	53,000	11,000	18,000	11,000	46,000	30,000
Hyderabad	100	200	100	200	200	300	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*g*)	(*h*)
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000
TOTAL (*a*)	761,000	689,200	642,100	725,200	750,200	485,800	650,000	508,000	724,000	690,000
	327,000	*530,000*	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*
GRAND TOTAL	1,088,000	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	859,000	1,168,000	1,213,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent " mixed " crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural ; hence they have been kept separate.

(*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Included under Bombay.

(*e*) Less than 100 tons (*f*) 400 tons (*g*) 100 tons, (*h*) 500 tons

(*i*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 111,000 acres and 10,000 tons as against 109,000 acres and 10,000 tons in 1921-22.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (*acres*)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Burma	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,034,000	865,000
United Provinces (a)	378,400	372,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	276,000	250,000	198,000
	850,000	*1,000,000*	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	851,200	1,055,000	820,000	905,000	758,000	217,000	521,000	646,000	643,000	547,000
Central Provinces and Berar	865,700	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	489,000	709,000	773,000	590,000
Madras	809,300	861,000	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	778,000	727,000
Hyderabad	612,000	599,000	546,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000	554,000	530,000
Bengal	241,000	251,000	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	208,000	156,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	219,700	206,000	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	193,000	192,000
Punjab	144,100	222,000	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	156,000	147,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	91,300	86,000	17,000	36,000	44,000	12,000	31,000	27,000	38,000	33,000
Ajmer-Merwara	11,900	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	15,000	16,000
Assam	(d) 1,400	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Baroda	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	26,000	73,000	77,000	75,000	76,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	54,000
TOTAL (a)	4,226,000	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,557,000	4,771,000	4,131,000
	850,000	*1,000,000*	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*
GRAND TOTAL	5,076,000	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	5,006,000

Yield (*tons*)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Burma	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	50,000
United Provinces (a)	18,000	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	25,000	28,000	18,000
	42,000	*85,000*	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	89,700	164,000	98,000	122,000	74,000	10,000	61,000	51,000	91,000	76,000
Central Provinces and Berar	69,400	82,000	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	78,000	48,000
Madras	72,100	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	92,000	95,000
Hyderabad	25,100	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000	36,000
Bengal	29,000	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	24,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	31,400	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	32,000	30,000
Punjab	15,800	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	14,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	10,700	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
Ajmer-Merwara	100	1,000	(e)	3,000	(f)	(e)	1,000	(f)	1,000	1,000
Assam	(d) 200	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Baroda	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,000(i)	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000
TOTAL (a)	361,500	466,000	392,000	433,000	315,000	240,000	351,000	304,000	418,000	404,000
	42,000	*85,000*	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*
GRAND TOTAL	403,500	551,000	482,000	513,000	382,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	484,000

(a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
(c) Not available.
(d) Early crop only.
(e) Less than 100 tons.
(f) 200 tons.
(g) Included under Bombay.
(h) Forecast discontinued.
(i) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(j) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 337,000 acres and 21,000 tons, as against 409,000 acres and 27,000 tons in 1921-22.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	1,605,200	1,866,000	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,459,000	1,754,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	254,100	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000	285,000
Burma	246,600	269,000	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	306,000	314,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	156,000	180,000
TOTAL	2,105,900	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,533,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	411,300	580,000	633,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	678,000	823,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (*a*)	249,500	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	167,000	177,000	226,000
Burma	88,000	88,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000	110,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	9,000	16,000
TOTAL	748,800	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	6,26,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,175,000

(*a*) The figures for 1913-14 relate to chief groundnut-growing districts ; those for other districts have been added from 1914-15
(*b*) Not available.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bihar and Orissa	63,100	38,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900	35,400
Madras	55,300	71,700	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	197,300	141,300
Punjab	22,400	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	33,000	50,300
United Provinces	24,400	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	44,600	39,100
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State)	6,200	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	9,400	11,900
Bengal	1,200	1,300	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600	7,300
TOTAL	172,600	148,400	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	285,300

Yield (cwts) of dye

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bihar and Orissa	7,000	5,500	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400	4,100
Madras	11,500	13,600	40,500	59,100	80,600	33,400	23,600	27,800	48,600	32,600
Punjab	3,500	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	4,700	6,300	9,300
United Provinces	3,000	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	5,000	4,000
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State)	1,700	1,000	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,500	2,200
Bengal	100	200	200	200	500	800	900	700	500	200
TOTAL	26,800	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,400

Note.—(1) In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF COFFEE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 *
Madras	25,100	26,600	28,000	28,800
Coorg	33,000	32,200	31,900	31,600
Mysore	55,300	63,700	64,200	68,200
Travancore	900	900	1,000	900
Cochin	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200
TOTAL	116,400	125,600	127,300	131,700

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 *
Madras	4,565,200	4,945,600	5,261,900	7,650,700
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,462,900	7,577,300
Mysore	9,351,800	9,841,100	9,543,700	9,835,700
Travancore	159,600	193,000	42,400	132,100
Cochin	230,100	283,500	275,800	271,900
TOTAL	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,586,700	25,467,700

* Subject to revision

Note.—The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee.

16—AREA AND YIELD OF RUBBER IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922 †
Burma	48,700	56,200	58,600	60,900
Bengal	100	100	(a)	...
Assam	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
Madras	16,800	13,000	10,700	10,500
Coorg	2,700	2,600	2,400	2,400
Mysore	700	800	800	1,000
Travancore	37,700	39,500	39,600	41,300
Cochin	8,700	8,900	8,800	8,800
TOTAL	118,500	124,200	124,000	128,000

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922 †
Burma	4,268,400	4,762,900	3,639,700	4,261,400
Bengal	600	*	*	*
Assam	*	*	*	*
Madras	1,715,500	1,667,900	467,200	1,172,500
Coorg	169,600	204,000	53,600	171,000
Mysore	8,000	19,900	14,300	9,500
Travancore	5,832,500	5,556,900	4,290,800	4,831,500
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,300	590,800	1,467,000
TOTAL	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900

(a) The area reported in previous years is not workable and hence the column has been shown blank.

* No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production.

† Subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Barley

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	4,376,000	4,576,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000	4,304,000	4,286,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,305,000	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000	1,406,000
Bombay	23,000	25,000	42,000	25,000	32,000	31,000	26,000	20,000	24,000	26,000
Sind	28,000	31,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	32,000	17,000	20,000	16,000
Bengal	94,000	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000	83,000
Punjab	970,000	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000	1,112,000	1,173,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)8,000	(b)11,000	(b)19,000	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b) 16,000	(b) 8,000	(b) 12,000	(b)18,000
North-West Frontier Province	291,000	422,000	314,000	248,000	267,000	267,000	269,000	178,000	298,000	270,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)46,000	(b)63,000	52,000	45,000	(b)81,000	25,000	27,000	46,000	55,000	51,000
Delhi	13,000	13,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	19,000	18,000
TOTAL	7,157,000	7,834,000	7,944,000	7,900,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,303,000	7,350,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	1,679,000	2,048,000	2,259,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,859,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,052,000	2,091,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	557,000	426,000	482,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	613,000	500,000
Bombay	7,000	9,000	15,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	5,000	8,000	9,000
Sind	10,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	5,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	29,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	24,000
Punjab	288,000	377,000	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000	297,000	365,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
North-West Frontier Province	140,000	190,000	125,000	89,000	88,000	103,000	110,000	58,000	104,000	94,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	18,000	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000	18,000
Delhi	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL (c)	2,685,000	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,205,000	2,509,000	3,128,000	3,117,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	2,063,000	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,402,000	1,982,000	1,852,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,684,000	2,270,000
Madras	5,790,000	5,102,000	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000	5,222,000	5,573,000	5,255,000
Bihar and Orissa	129,000	107,000	103,000	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000	84,000	74,000
Bombay	6,606,000	6,504,000	7,668,000	7,299,000	8,140,000	7,271,000	7,803,000	8,402,000	8,041,000	8,237,000
Sind	689,000	636,000	430,000	761,000	567,000	385,000	605,000	408,000	574,000	483,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Punjab	1,248,000	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,494,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	932,000	1,214,000	951,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,919,000	4,299,000	4,955,000	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,492,000	4,984,000	4,526,000
Burma	756,000	651,000	636,000	666,000	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000	842,000	868,000
North-West Frontier Province	103,000	120,000	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000	108,000	60,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)69,000	(*b*)77,000	86,000	89,000	(*b*)56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000	43,000	47,000
Delhi	31,000	24,000	28,000	21,000	13,000	20,000	38,000	23,000	31,000	26,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	9,878,000	8,755,000
TOTAL	21,405,000	21,211,000	23,021,000	21,871,000	21,068,000	20,405,000	23,457,000	22,663,000	34,060,000	31,556,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	227,000	630,000	665,000	523,000	372,000	198,000	562,000	351,000	647,000	486,000
Madras	1,082,000	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	1,438,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	(*a*)	33,000	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	34,000	18,000
Bombay	1,375,000	1,683,000	2,097,000	1,707,000	1,707,000	1,034,000	1,844,000	1,145,000	1,581,000	1,539,000
Sind	202,000	221,000	129,000	302,000	81,000	49,000	150,000	65,000	156,000	152,000
Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	119,000	118,000	109,000	120,000	59,000	43,000	200,000	105,000	171,000	118,000
Central Provinces and Berar	918,000	1,374,000	1,645,000	881,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	501,000	1,444,000	1,211,000
Burma	101,000	61,000	62,000	89,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000	124,000	120,000
North-West Frontier Province	16,000	19,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	15,000	10,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	11,000	(*a*)	400	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
Delhi	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	776,000	1,056,000
TOTAL	(*c*) 4,044,000	(*c*) 5,185,000	(*c*) 6,045,000	(*c*) 5,123,000	(*c*) 4,486,000	(*c*) 3,405,400	(*c*) 5,632,000	(*c*) 3,718,00	6,480,000	6,157,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop except by Bombay and the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	2,188,000	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,986,000	2,695,000	2,385,000	2,662,000	2,347,000
Madras	3,273,000	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000	3,197,000	3,078,000
Bihar and Orissa	75,000	73,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000	54,000
Bombay	4,906,000	5,119,000	4,992,000	4,527,000	3,142,000	2,884,000	4,506,000	2,827,000	5,006,000	4,018,000
Sind	1,110,000	1,090,000	588,000	1,139,000	1,019,000	410,000	955,000	937,000	1,107,000	926,000
Bengal	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab	2,829,000	2,738,000	1,907,000	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000	3,323,000	3,119,000
Central Provinces and Berar	146,000	146,000	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000	174,000	166,000
North-West Frontier Province	193,000	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000	143,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)30,000	(b)39,000	31,000	52,000	(b) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	22,000
Delhi	52,000	53,000	54,000	59,000	58,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000	63,000
TOTAL	14,808,000	15,755,000	14,337,000	15,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000	15,888,000	13,939,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	269,000	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	293,000	629,000	395,000	556,000	461,000
Madras	535,000	698,000	748,000	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000	825,000	816,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	27,000	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	28,000	10,000
Bombay	655,000	734,000	704,000	670,000	328,000	208,000	672,000	333,000	568,000	423,000
Sind	181,000	168,000	116,000	236,000	117,000	48,000	146,000	164,000	188,000	190,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	302,000	346,000	150,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000	391,000	424,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,000	15,000	50,000	44,000
North-West Frontier Province	37,000	48,000	12,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000	38,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	300	8,000	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	7,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000	6,000	12,000
TOTAL	(c) 1,986,000	(c) 2,612,000	(c) 2,389,300	(c) 2,902,000	(c) 2,139,000	(c) 1,387,400	2,842,000	1,969,000	2,640,000	2,420,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop except by Bombay. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	2,136,000	2,376,000	2,612,000	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000	2,094,000	2,075,000	1,873,000
Madras	124,000	154,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000	104,000	127,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,714,000	1,492,000	1,656,000	1,581,000	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,800,000	1,639,000
Bombay	159,000	156,000	173,000	176,000	197,000	243,000	224,000	226,000	210,000	209,000
Sind	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bengal	92,000	95,000	96,000	88,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	78,000
Punjab	1,082,000	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,063,000	1,112,000	1,115,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 151,000	(*b*) 156,000	(*b*)155,000	(*b*)159,000	(*b*)158,000	(*b*)162,000	(*b*) 161,000	(*b*) 157,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 160,000
Burma	170,000	158,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000	211,000	194,000
Assam	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*)1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*)1,000
North-West Frontier Province	431,000	419,000	431,000	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	462,000	450,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*) 67,000	(*b*) 71,000	60,000	60,000	(*b*)65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
Delhi	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,148,000	6,146,000	6,681,000	6,522,000	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,290,000	5,908,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	721,000	1,050,000	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000	629,000	815,000	598,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000	52,000	64,000
Bihar and Orissa	541,000	395,000	480,000	523,000	612,000	492,000	620,000	635,000	727,000	349,000
Bombay	60,000	72,000	62,000	107,000	100,000	60,000	100,000	66,000	64,000	96,000
Sind	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	24,000	27,000	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000	24,000
Punjab	441,000	283,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	399,000	496,000	346,000	380,000	391,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	115,000	112,000	116,000	114,000
Burma	68,000	51,000	70,000	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000	31,000	40,000	34,000
Assam	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	223,000	203,000	237,000	219,000	249,000	206,000	123,000	162,000	217,000	220,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	6,000	19,000	(*a*)	25,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	11,000
Delhi	300	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	200
TOTAL (*c*)	2,084,300	2,082,300	2,503,000	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,782,300	2,586,000	2,083,000	2,458,000	1,902,200

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	3,037,000	5,343,000	6,083,000	6,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	6,058,000	7,121,000
Madras	166,000	134,000	150,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	94,000	112,000	127,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,079,000	1,205,000	1,402,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,481,000	1,541,000
Bombay	453,000	486,000	594,000	627,000	775,000	310,000	548,000	384,000	488,000	586,000
Sind	98,000	111,000	144,000	158,000	150,000	58,000	131,000	93,000	175,000	202,000
Bengal	198,000	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	142,000	141,000
Punjab	2,849,000	5,193,000	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000	2,229,000	5,147,000	5,428,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 829,000	(*b*) 852,000	(*b*)783,000	(*b*)894,000	(*b*)845,000	(*b*)649,000	(*b*)748,000	(*b*) 647,000	(*b*) 637,000	(*b*) 710,000
Burma	42,000	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	48,000	82,000	62,000	119,000	162,000
North-West Frontier Province	199,000	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	269,000	221,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*c*) 1,000	(*c*) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(*c*)30,000	18,000	(*c*) 21,000	9,000	15,000	10,000
Delhi	7,000	104,000	29,000	108,000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	97,000	85,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL	8,958,000	13,882,000	13,253,000	15,415,000	16,340,000	7,367,000	12,641,000	9,205,000	14,742,000	16,395,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	(*d*) 551,000	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,268,000	1,882,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000	2,543,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	27,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	22,000	25,000
Bihar and Orissa	447,000	357,000	526,000	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000	649,000	670,000
Bombay	61,000	86,000	102,000	123,000	140,000	39,000	95,000	42,000	76,000	92,000
Sind	9,000	11,000	20,000	18,000	23,000	6,000	21,000	11,000	38,000	47,000
Bengal	65,000	44,000	45,000	49,000	41,000	35,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	34,000
Punjab	578,000	1,289,000	454,000	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000	1,143,000	1,510,000
Central Provinces and Berar	190,000	247,000	238,000	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	193,000	220,000
Burma	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	16,000	12,000	24,000	32,000
North-West Frontier Province	36,000	34,000	16,000	28,000	33,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	46,000	13,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	1,000	(*a*)	3,000	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	1,000	25,000	2,000	18,000	19,000	500	6,000	2,000	19,000	18,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	200
TOTAL	(*e*) 1,938,000	(*e*) 3,866,000	(*e*) 3,430,000	(*e*) 4,234,000	(*e*) 4,446,000	(*e*) 1,920,500	(*e*) 3,701,000	2,374,400	4,357,400	5,205,200

(*a*) Not available.
(*b*) Excludes gram sown with other crops.
(*c*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*d*) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season.
(*e*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

Castor.

Province	CASTOR SEED									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	518,000	457,000	552,000	547,000	489,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	381,000	327,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	40,000	38,000	35,000	38,000
Bombay	112,000	89,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	79,000	(d) 69,000	58,000
Sind	3,000	1,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	(d) 5,000	5,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	52,000	42,000	45,000
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 4,000	4,000
Assam	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	300
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 400	200
Hyderabad	686,000	757,000	784,000	(a)	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,015,000	793,000
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 120,000	(e)
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 108,000	(d) 112,000
TOTAL (b)	1,321,000	1,307,000	1,339,000	550,000	1,307,000	1,077,000	520,000	1,245,000	1,795,400	1,387,500

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	51,000	38,000	45,000	39,000	36,000	33,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Bombay	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Sind	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	7,000	6,000	(a)
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad	37,000	59,000	57,000	(a)	75,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	94,000	78,000
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
TOTAL (b)	37,000	59,000	57,000	...	126,000	103,000	51,000	84,000	142,000	117,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete

(c) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop is however 500 lbs for Gujarat and 400 lbs for the remainder of the Presidency where the crop is grown.

(d) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(e) Not yet available.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for the crop except by Madras and the Hyderabad State.

E.

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1922 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
United Provinces—													
East	39·2	30·39	38·02	53·7	47·2	46·3	23·3	40·9	31·7	41·9	51·6	+12·4	+32
West	37·4	23·30	39·89	37·4	47·7	50·9	19·2	39·6	29·6	46·0	46·3	+8·9	+24
Madras—													
Malabar	105·2	111·61	134·04	119·9	131·2	123·1	106·0	112·3	122·5	99·0	122·0	+16·8	+16
Madras, South-east	35·0	35·89	37·93	38·8	34·0	36·8	35·3	41·5	46·5	38·1	41·2	+6·2	+18
Madras Deccan	24·4	20·52	21·92	31·7	40·1	34·1	19·8	28·7	17·0	25·4	20 2	—4·2	—17
Madras Coast, North	40·4	36·91	43·02	61·5	52·7	54·2	35·9	48·9	31·8	41·5	38·1	—2·3	— 6
Bombay—													
Gujarat	32·4	41·30	39·73	16·7	32·6	54·0	11·8	34·2	26·2	41·1	28·7	—3·7	—11
Konkan	109·0	103·99	137·20	93·9	128·6	136·1	70·9	109·6	77·0	108·4	107·6	—1·4	—1
Bombay Deccan	30·9	28·02	39·38	34·5	40·9	35·8	17·9	33·6	22·9	27·3	28·5	— 2·4	—8
Sind	6·5	18·79	6·10	1·8	11·1	14·1	1·6	7·1	2·1	7·2	1·4	—5·1	—78
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa	57·2	61·23	61·80	61·9	57·7	75·8	46·5	67·0	60·0	54·0	57·8	+ 0·6	+1
Chota Nagpur	51·0	63·24	43·11	39·3	50·1	66·4	42·9	65·2	56·2	48·4	57·0	+ 6·0	+12
Bihar	48·5	60·43	44·30	49·5	58·7	53·7	52·7	51·3	44·7	51·0	59·2	+10·7	+22
Bengal	75·4	88·96	69·39	80·7	88·3	80·4	82·1	74·3	76·4	76·3	78·1	+ 2·7	+ 4
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·4	33·93	40·75	36·5	47·2	41·7	19·2	31·3	16·0	32·0	34·9	+2 5	+8
Central Provinces, West	45·2	39·98	44·15	50·4	57·5	60·1	33·6	61·9	32·9	39·6	44·9	—0·3	—1
Central Provinces, East	52·4	47·72	54·55	55·2	54·1	64·5	53·3	72·7	37·4	49·9	49·8	—2·6	— 5
Punjab—													
East and North	23·0	22·71	31·89	18·3	26·8	41·8	13·2	24·9	15·6	18·3	22·3	— 0·7	—3
South-west	9·6	12·59	18·67	4·9	12·3	21·5	6·8	10·2	6·8	12·3	7·9	—1·7	—18
Burma—													
Lower Burma	128·0	122·48	140·92	135·1	125·5	129·8	148·6	140·4	135·0	131·3	135·0	+ 7·0	+ 5
Upper Burma	45·5	43·47	49·54	46·7	49·9	48·1	46·0	41·7	36·4	46·1	43·4	— 2·1	— 5
Assam	99·3	105·89	87·03	112·3	96·6	104·9	110·3	86·8	97·4	111·1	85·4	—13 9	—14
North-West Frontier Province	15·7	14·66	30·30	15·0	20·3	20·2	14·5	18·4	10·8	15·0	14·8	— 1·9	—11
Central India—													
West	31·2	30·22	32·94	27·0	46·9	50·3	20·7	48·8	27·0	31·1	35·3	+4·1	+13
East	40·8	31·16	40·77	38·7	48·3	54·6	20·2	56·5	26·0	38·2	44·7	+3·9	+10
Rajputana—													
West	12·1	10·10	12·54	6·9	17·2	32·0	2·8	12·8	10·5	9·2	10·4	— 1·7	—14
East	24·4	15·65	26·36	17·4	33·6	53·0	10·3	31·6	21·4	21·4	25·9	+ 1·5	+6
Hyderabad—													
North	34·4	27·10	42·70	40·8	44·4	48·9	25·2	30·4	16·2	29·9	32·5	—1·9	—6
South	30·4	19·76	38·71	40·2	56·9	39·9	22·3	34·2	19·1	27·2	25·1	—5·3	—17
Mysore	36·1	32·40	33·88	37·7	46·6	41·5	27·9	39·1	28·9	36·3	34·6	— 1·5	—4

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Argentine	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	(*b*)
Bulgaria*	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
Egypt	154,000	273,000	385,000	150,000	165,000	324,000	(*b*)
Formosa	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,228,000	1,252,000
Indo-China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	(*b*)
Italy	352,000	341,000	(*a*)342,000	325,000	276,000	286,000	294,000
Japan	7,523,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,658,000	7,675,000	7 693,000
Siam	5,118,000	5,359,000	5,490,000	5,332,000	6,123,000	6,044,000	6,412,000
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	114,000
United States of America	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	911,000	1,335,000	921,000	1,055,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Argentine	(*b*)	(*b*)	21,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Bulgaria*	4,000	9,000	5 000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
Egypt	167,000	353,000	501,000	176,000	205,000	342,000	(*b*)
Formosa	826,000	859,000	823,000	874,000	860,000	882,000	1,033,000
Indo-China	4,860,000	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	5,612,000
Italy	511,000	517,000	(*a*) 514,000	478,000	443,000	463,000	456,000
Japan	10,380,000	9,692,000	9,715,000	10,802,000	11,222,000	9,804,000	10,779,000
Siam	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Spain	237,000	232,000	204 000	297,000	284,000	257,000	269,000
United States of America	819,000	696,000	774,000	708,000	1,044,000	754,000	841,000

(*a*) Exclusive of Invaded territory (*b*) Not available

*The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries.	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	3,271,000	3,220,000	3,185,000	2,889,000	3,132,000	2,781,000	3,102,000
Argentine	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	17,401,000	15,008,000	14,516,000	15,933,000
Australia	11,528,000 (a)	9,770,000 (a)	7,987,000 (b)	6,416,000	9,068,000	9,715,000	9,955,000
Austria*	2,007,000	2,035,000	1,924,000	371,000	371,000	378,000	459,000
Bulgaria*	2,381,000	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,182,000	2,232,000	2,225,000
Canada	15,363,000	14,749,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000	22,413,000
Denmark*	152,000	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000	237,000
Egypt	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000	1,458,000	1,517,000
France*	12,424,000 (a)	10,353,000 (a)	10,988,000 (a)	11,628,000	12,581,000	13,294,000	13,066,000
Germany*	4,157,000	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,179,000	3,397,000	3,559,000	3,394,000
Hungary*	...	...	...	..	2,661,000	2,887,000	2,853,000
Italy*	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000 (a)	10,582,000	11,285,000	11,774,000	11,484,000
Japan	1,303,000	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,344,000	1,299,000	1,263,000	1,228,000
Luxemburg	27,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	29,000	23,000
Netherland	134,000	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	180,000	156,000
New Zealand	219,000	281,000	208,000	140,000	220,000	353,000	283,000
Norway	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	25,000
Poland*	...	...	...	1,063,000	1,790,000	2,092,000	2,573,000
Roumania*	4,842,000	...	5,682,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000	6,545,000
Spain	10,144,000	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000	10,305,000
Sweden	318,000	328,000	378,000	347,000	357,000	357,000	356,000
Switzerland	137,000	96,000	151,000	130,000	119,000	111,000	103,000
Tunis	1,482,000	1,447,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,491,000	882,000
Union of South Africa	755,000	986,000	953,000	819,000	823,000	839,000	...
United Kingdom	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,980,000	2,084,000	2,073,000
United States of America	52,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	73,069,000	61,118,000	63,670,000	61,205,000
Uruguay	779,000	976,000	839,000	680,000	700,000	812,000	494,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	561,000	225,000	933,000	487,000
Argentine	2,141,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,799,000	4,173,000	5,106,000	5,053,000
Australia	4,074,000 (a)	3,067,000 (a)	2,022,000 (b)	1,229,000	3,899,000	3,451,000	2,867,000
Austria*	743,000	674,000	594,000	137,000	145,000	175,000	198,000
Bulgaria*	791,000	777,000	620,000	796,000	802,000	782,000	1,008,000
Canada	7,024,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,035,000	8,042,000	10,686,000
Denmark*	162,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	193,000	298,000	247,000
Egypt	977,000	797,000	859,000	806,000	848,000	989,000	980,000
France*	5,477,000 (a)	3,597,000 (a)	6,034,000 (a)	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,646,000	6,504,000
Germany*	3,031,000	2,244,000	2,493,000	2,112,000	2,207,000	2,881,000	1,923,000
Hungary*	...	...	...	...	1,014,000	1,409,000	1,205,000
Italy*	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,899,000 (a)	4,538,000	3,778,000	5,154,000	4,321,000
Japan	759,000	875,000	829,000	820,000	759,000	720,000	738,000
Luxemburg	12,000	9,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	5,000
Netherlands	123,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	225,000	140,000
New Zealand	136,000	182,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	282,000	227,000
Norway	8,000	12,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	17,000
Poland*	...	...	..	421,000	608,000	1,000,000	1,135,000
Roumania*	2,099,000		574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,100,000	2,459,000
Spain	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	2,455,000	3,705,000	3,880,000	3,354,000
Sweden	242,000	185,000	238,000	260,000	276,000	330,000	251,000
Switzerland	109,000 (b)	120,000 (b)	140,000	104,000	100,000	96,000	63,000
Tunis	147,000	195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	284,000	98,000
Union of South Africa	138,000	271,000	223,000	137,000	204,000	232,000	179,000
United Kingdom	1,598,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,853,000	1,519,000	1,973,000	1,744,000
United States of America	17,009,000	17,013,000	24,630,000	25,271,000	22,267,000	21,752,000	22,887,000
Uruguay	144,000	349,000	184,000	159,000	208,000	266,000	98,000

(*a*) Exclusive of Invaded territory (*b*) Incomplete data

* The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	22,000	24,000	19,000
Argentine	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	7,340,000	7,848,000
Australia	360,000 (a)	332,000 (a)	287,000 (b)	265,000	284,000	305,000	(c)
Austria †	362,000	359,000	230,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	148,000
Bulgaria†	1,456,000	1,396,000	1,461,000	1,445,000	1,407,000	1,421,000	1,312,000
Canada	173,000	234,000	250,000	264,000	292,000	297,000	318,000
Egypt	1,737,000	1,684,000	1,811,000	1,791,000	1,937,0 0	2,085,000	(c)
France†	881,000 (a)	847,000 (a)	753,000 (a)	744,000	829,000	814,000	789,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	2,016,000	2,166,000	1,715,000
Italy	3,916,000	3,852,000	(a)3,556,000	3,707,000	3,708,000	3,715,000	3,810,000
Japan	144,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	150,000	153,000	(c)
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	(c)
Poland†	...	...	...	...	107,000	132,000	183,000
Roumania†	5,054,000	...	5,726,000	6,7 9,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	8,408,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1 177,000	1,159,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000
Tunis	40,000	46;000	36,000	45,000	25,000	55,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,813,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America	105,252,000	116 681,000	104,424,000	87,735,000	101,657.000	103,697,000	102,385,000
Uruguay	627,000	590,000	552,000	494,000	571,000	676,000	771,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	7,000
Argentine	1,468,000	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,451,000	5,749,000	4,395,000	3,821,000
Australia	213,000	221,000	172,000	169,000	181,000	196,000	(c)
Austria †	142,000 (a)	132,000 (a)	88,000 (b)	53,000	53,000	63,000	87,000
Bulgaria†	481,000	435,000	211,000	635,000	520,000	409,000	386,000
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	344,000
Egypt	1,603,000	1,596,000	1,634,000	1,596,000	1,761,000	1,538,000	(c)
France†	415,000 (a)	372,000 (a)	243,000 (a)	252,000	381,000	259,000	316,000
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	1,251,000	791,000	811,000
Italy	2,034,000	2,065,000	1,911,000	2,142,000	2,228,000	2,303,000	1 916,000
Japan	99,000	95,000	84,000	101,000	99,000	107,000	(c)
New Zealand	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Poland†	...	...	...	...	27,000	57,000	69,000
Roumania†	...	...	781,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,768,000	2,758,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	669,000
Switzerland	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000
Tunis	3,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	9,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	835,000	1,189,000	1,082,000	1,257,000
United States of America	64,033,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	58,522,000	80,046,000	76,553,000	72,116,000
Uruguay	170,000	188,000	164,000	115,000	197,000	120,000	215,000

(*a*) Exclusive of included territory (*b*) Incomplete data (*c*) Not available.

†The figures for the different years are not comparable owing to the changes of frontier, that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Barley

Countries.	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,724,000	2,520,000	2,867,000
Argentine	388,000	604,000	615,000	669,000	616,000	620,000	600,000
Australia	230,000	205,000	255,000	267,000	335,000	299,000	(c)
Austria†	(a) 1,972,000	(a) 1,921,000	(b) 1,811,000	232,000	240,000	266,000	313,000
Bulgaria†	598,000	603,000	601,000	484,000	554,000	523,000	534,000
Canada	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551,000	2,794,000	2,598,000
Denmark†	633,000	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000	666,000
Egypt†	439,000	497,000	336,000	356,000	340,000	394,000	375,000
France†	(a) 1,537,000	(a) 1,698,000	(a) 1,371,000	1,254,000	1,640,000	1,679,000	1,712,000
Germany†	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,733,000	2,948,000	2,807,000	2,345,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	1,266,000	1,184,000	1,129,000
Italy	595,000	469,000	(a) 478,000	480,000	494,000	540,000	576,000
Japan	3,073,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,928,000	2,745,000
Luxemburg	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	9,000
Netherlands	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	61,000	62,000
New Zealand	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	33,000	(c)
Norway	98,000	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	132,000
Poland†	...	...	...	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,450,000	2,823,000
Roumania	1,453,000	(c)	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000	4,267,000
Spain	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,317,000	4,333,000	4,080,000
Sweden	412,000	436,000	457,000	415,000	393,000	397,000	427,000
Switzerland	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000
Tunis	1,232,000	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,228,000	603,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	97,000	87,000	(c)
United Kingdom	1,653,000	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	2,047,000	1,782,000	1,691,000
United States of America	7,754,000	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,470,000	7,597,000	7,411,000	7,387,000
Uruguay	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,000

Countries.	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	265,000	943,000	424,000
Argentine	46,000	(c)	(c)	55,000	79,000	128,000	164,000
Australia	91,000	89,000	106,000	96,000	159,000	136,000	(c)
Austria †	(a) 835,000	(a) 496,000	(b) 527,000	82,000	95,000	117,000	120,000
Bulgaria †	224,000	215,000	145,000	100,000	202,000	182,000	255,000
Canada	915,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277,000	1,537,000
Denmark†	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	589,000	651,000
Egypt	281,000	291,000	211,000	216,000	223,000	255,000	242,000
France†	(a) 818,000	(a) 797,000	(a) 588,000	562,000	821,000	819,000	875,000
Germany †	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,609,000	1,761,000	1,904,000	1,579,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	463,000	458,000	446,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	222,000	176,000
Japan	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,879,000	1,863,000
Luxemburg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Netherlands	46,000	48,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	71,000	61,000
New Zealand	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	(c)
Norway	77,000	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000	96,000
Poland†	...	...	...	596,000	825,000	1,202,000	1,274,000
Roumania†	6,42,000	(c)	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	968,000	2,005,000
Spain	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934 000	1,910,000	1,658,000
Sweden	293,000	243,000	247,000	272,000	239,000	256,000	296,000
Switzerland	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000
Tunis	105,000	167,000	280,000	178,000	56,000	246,000	32,000
Union of South Africa	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	27,000	(c)
United Kingdom	1 178,000	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,285,000	1,463,000	1,205,000	1,188,000
United States of America	3,898,000	4,528,000	5,479,000	2,609,000	4,049,000	3,313,000	3,980,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	*

(a) Exclusive of included territory (b) Incomplete data (c) Not available.

*Less than 500 tons.

†The figures for the different years are not comparable owing to the changes of frontier, that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	...	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentine	8,000	29,000	33,000	33,000	59,000	39,000	(b)
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	40,000
Brazil	501,000	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	1,512,000
Bulgaria†	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	7,000
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,340,000	1,868,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	(b)
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	19,000	(b)	(b)
United States of America	34,970,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,726,000	35,863,000	30,496,000	33,622,000

Countries	YIELD (bales of 400 lbs.)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	...	1,000	(b)	(a	1,000	(a)	(a)
Argentine	5,000	19,000	19,000	16,000	29,000	19,000	(b)
Australia	...	...	...	...	(a)	2,000	(b)
Brazil	335,000	411,000.	404,000	603,000	441,000	687,000	659,000
Bulgaria†	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Egypt	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	1,075,000	1,210,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Japan	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	(b)
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
United States of America	13,654,000	13,478,000	14,359,000	13,566,000	16,027,000	9,485,000	11,882,000

(a) Less than 500 bales (b) Not available
† The figures for the different year are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentine	3,206,000	3,231,000	3,418,000	4,362,000	4,767,000	3,890,000	4,110,000
Australia	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
Austria†	49,000(a)	48,000(a)	65,000(b)	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Belgium	...	...	...	54,000	125,000	37,000	41,000
Bulgaria†	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Canada	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000	533,000	565,000
Egypt	1,000 (a)	... (a)	4,000 (a)	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,000
France†	17,000	22,000	28,000	52,000	86,000	43,000	45,000
Germany†	53,000	74,000	104,000*	110,000	(c)	118,000*	(c)
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	9,000	10,000	...
Italy	42,000	41,000	48,000	47,000	50,000	53,000	52,000
Japan	36,000	48,000	85,000	68,000	103,000	76,000	39,000
Netherlands	37,000	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	22,000	22,000
New Zealand	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	(c)
Poland†	...	...	...	81,000	101,000	175,000	251,000
Roumania†	20,000	...	186,000	50,000	32,000	27,000	27,000
Spain	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Sweden	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
Tunis	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	4,000
United Kingdom	92,000	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000	48,000	(c)
United States of America	1,473,000	1,983,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,756,000	1,108,000	1,307,000
Uruguay	36,000	36,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	61,000	44,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Argentine	100,000	489,000	768,000	1,245,000	1,497,000	899,000	1,105,000
Australia	... (a)	... (a)	(c) (b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Austria†	8,000	7,000	9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	12,000	21,000	8,000	9,000
Bulgaria†	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Canada	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000	125,000
Egypt	(c)	...	(c)	1,000	3,000	(c)	(c)
France†	(a) 3,000	(a) 4,000	(a) 5,000	9,000	19,000	7,000	6,000
Germany†	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	...	(c)	(c)
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	(c)
Italy	9,000	8,000	(a) 12,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000
Japan	7,000	(c)	16,000	12,000	(c)	16,000	7,000
Netherlands	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	6,000	(c)
New Zealand	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	5,000	3,000	(c)
Poland †	...	...	...	14,000	16,000	32,000	50,000
Roumania†	(c)	...	7,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	5,000
Spain	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sweden	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(c)
Tunis	(c	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
United Kingdom	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c	(c)
United States of America	357,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	200,000	305,000
Uruguay	3,000	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	13,000	15,000

(a Exclusive of invaded territory (b) Incomplete data (c) Not available (d) Less than 500 tons

* Flax and hemp

† The figures for the different year are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Austria†	(a) 10,000	(a) 13,000	(b) 24,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000
Bulgaria †	...	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	4,000
Czechoslovakia †	...	...	...	22,000	16,000	11,000	10,000
Formosa	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(c)
France †	(a) 41,000	(a) 37,000	(b) 43,000	64,000	68,000	68,000	(c)
Germany †	110,000	160,000	279,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	104,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	9,000	40,000	(c)
Japan	292,000	294,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	262,000	(c)
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000
Poland †	...	...	...	84,000	102,000	81,000	112,000
Roumania †	63,000	...	23,000	208,000	140,000	105,000	105,000
Switzerland	...	1,000	(c)	2,000	(c)	(c)	(c)

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Austria †	(a) 5,000	(a) 4,000	(b) 10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Bulgaria †	...	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Czechoslovakia†	...	...	...	11,000	7,000	5,000	4,000
Formosa	*	*	*	*	*	*	(c)
France†	(a) 20,000	(a) 16,000	(a) 20,000	38,000	40,000	33,000	(c)
Germany†	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	3,000	11,000	(c)
Japan	103,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	105,000	95,000	(c)
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
Poland†	...	...	...	29,000	29,000	20,000	36,000
Roumania†	10,000	...	1,000	53,000	23,000	11,000	19,000
Switzerland	...	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

* Below 500 tons (a) Exclusive of Invaded Territory (b) Incomplete data (c) Not available
† The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Tea

Countries.	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Andaman and Nicobar	*	*	*	*	...	...	...
Ceylon	498,000	509,000	505,000	(a) 395,000	(a) 395,000	418,000	420,000
Formosa	106,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000	89,000	(c)
Japan	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	(c)
Java	303,000	(c)	(c)	233,000	220,000	226,000	(c)
Mauritius	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Nyssaland	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Fiji Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	...

Countries.	YIELD (LBS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Andaman and Nicobar	73,000	70,000	79,000	63,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon†	202,829,000	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000	161,271,000	171,446,000
Formosa	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,688,000	35,059,000	19,887,000	23,282,000	(c)
Japan	84,010,000	86,924,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	74,067,000	(c)
Java	93,959,000	87,377,000	70,095,000	(b) 98,921,000	(b) 89,135,000	(b) 63,516,000	(c)
Mauritius	66,000	66,000	66,000	44,000	44,000	(c)	(c)
Nyssaland	458,000	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000	414,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000	572,000
Fiji Islands	51,000	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	24,000	(c)

* Below 500 acres †Export figures

(a) Approximate data (b) Java and Sumatra (c) Not available

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Argentine	...	...	...	*	*	*	(d)
Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	(d)
Brazil	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Colombia	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	65,000
Dutch East Indies(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	324,000	339,000	330,000	(d)
Dutch Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3,000	10,000	(d)
Federated Malay States	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(d)
Guadeloupe	12,000	15,000	17,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Guatemala	271,000	91,000	166,000	151,000	148,000	191,000	209,000
Hawai	6,000	6,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indo-China	11,000	11,000	(d)	11,000	20,000	(d)	(d)
Jamaica	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	22,000	20,000	20,000
Mexico	188,000(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	499,000	(d)
Nicaragua	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Nyssaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	*	(d)
Paraguay	...	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Peru	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Philippines	...	2,000	(d)	2,000	2,000	2,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	168,000	148,000	159,000	193,000	160,000	162,000	162,000
Salvador	...	103,000	172,000	(d)	(d)	140,000	(d)
Uganda	24,000	23,000	32,000	38,000	32,000	30,000	29,000
Venezuela	(d)	(d)	(d)	250,000	(d)	(d)	(d)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Argentine	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Australia	15,000	16,000	13,000	16,000	12,000	15,000	(d)
Brazil	1,685,267,000	2,091,679,000	1,285,754,000	1,734,674,000	1,880,393,000	1,858,492,000	(d)
British Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	838,000	(d)
Colombia	...	165,000,000	198,000,000	190,564,000(c)	309,558,000(c)	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica (c)	26,988,000	25,194,000	30,720,000	30,796,000	29,340,000	40,957,000	(d)
Dutch East Indies	119,975,000	98,507,000	111,823,000	122,947,000(b)	110,128,000(b)	120,725,000(b)	109,049,000
Dutch Guiana	1,682,000	3,401,000	4,077,000	2,821,000	3,752,000	3,987,000	(d)
Federated Malay States	825,000	402,000	379,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa (c)	47,000	27,000	97,000	87,000	164,000	(d)	(d)
Guadeloupe (c)	1,108,000	2,356,000	1,131,000	1,756,000	1,471,000	1,101,000	(d)
Guatemala	98,961,000	52,777,000	106,612,000	98,661,000	52,800,000	91,059,000	106,333,000
Hawai	4,752,000	4,752,000	(d)	19,842,000(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indo-China	2,662,000	2,706,000	(d)	2,706,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Jamaica (c)	5,747,000(b)	10,215,000(b)	8,229,000	4,612,000	7,218,000	7,066,000	(d)
Mexico	82,060,000	104,681,000	(d)	(d)	75,733,000	88,857,000	(d)
Nicaragua (c)	...	25,507,000	33,618,000	15,312,000	29,876,000	(d)	(d)
Nyssaland	...	94,000	133,000	39,000	49,000	18,000	(d)
Paraguay	...	1,683,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Peru	...	...	...	93,720,000	77,000,000	(d)	(d)
Philippines	1,308,000	1,588,000	1,578,000	2,197,000	2,337,000	2,528,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	39,532,000	37,539,000	27,839,000	53,097,000	49,895,000	44,905,000(c)	43,339,000
Salvador	...	65,454,000	84,616,000	82,500,000	62,287,000	94,773,000	(d)
Uganda (c)	2,218,000	6,070,000	6,590,000	8,117,000	5,460,000	5,729,000	(d)
Venezuela (c)	96,976,000	87,971,000	179,415,000	73,573,000	121,711,000	142,949,000	(d)

*Below 500 acres

(a) Coffee berries (b) Incomplete data (c) Export figures (d) Not available

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Antigon	16,000	16,000	(c)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Argentine	212,000	230,000	234,000	235,000	234,000	236,000	(c)
Australia	178,000	186,000	171,000	169,000	174,000	197,000	(c)
British Guiana	78,000	78,000	74,000	71,000	69,000	63,000	61,000
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000
Cuba	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	300,000 (a)	263,000 (a)	251,000 (a)	372,000	413,000	418,000	444,000
Dutch Guiana	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	(c)	(c)
Egypt	65,000	66,000	59,000	53,000	66,000	65,000	(c)
Formosa	315,000	301,000	(c)	260,000	285,000	340,000	(c)
Guadeloupe and dependencies	94,000	99,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	16,000	(c)	40,000	42,000	(c)	32,000	57,000
Hawai	124,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	113,000	124,000	(c)
Indo-China	64,000	66,000	(c)	(c)	93,000	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	54,000	56,000	44,000
Japan	75,000	72,000	68,000	68,000	72,000	76,000	(c)
Mauritius	175,000	176,000	176,000	178,000	179,000	173,000	(c)
Mexico	(c)	52,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	111,000	(c)
Nicaragua	12,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Paraguay	15,000	15,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Peru	112,000	123,000	(c)	100,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Philippines	459,000	508,000	494,000	488,000	596,000	595,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	205,000	256,000	230,000	228,000	240,000	241,000	244,000
Salvador	...	21,000	18,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Spain	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	(c)
Uganda	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Union of South Africa	163,000	184,000	(c)	160,000	196,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America	221,000	244,000	231,000	607,000	183,000	226,000	217,000
Fiji Island	56,000	68,000	69,000	74,000	91,000	53,000	(c)

Countries.	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Antigon	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Argentine	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,044,000	2,806,000	(c)	(c)
Australia	1,719,000	2,873,000	1,776,000	1,347,000	1,468,000	2,432,000	2,324,000
British Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)
Cuba	28,493,000	31,469,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	17,044,000	15,675,000	13,395,000	13,395,000	14,370,000	15,010,000	16,723,000
Dutch Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	10,000	11,000	(c)	(c)
Egypt	(c)	(c)	1,703,000	1,586,000	1,842,000	1,784,000	(c)
Formosa	5,002,000	4,017,000	3,318,000	2,583,000	2,910,000	3,979,000	(c)
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawái	4,65 1,000	4,326,000	4,227,000	3,985,000	4,149,000	4,533,000	(c)
Indo-China	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Japan	1,502,000	1,167,000	1,057,000	1,057,000	862,000	1,089,000	(c)
Mauritius	2,063,000	2,171,000	2,301,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	(c)	1,251,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,160,000	(c)
Nicaragua	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Paraguay	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Peru	2,161,000	2,557,000	(c)	2,495,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Philippines	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,530,000	4,668,000	4,532,000	3,253,000
Salvador	...	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Spain	63,000	85,000	63,000	63,000	72,000	126,000	(c)
Uganda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Union of South Africa	(c)	1,121,000	(c)	(c)	1,450,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America	3,628,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	5,328,000	2,221 000	3,725,000	(c)
Fiji Islands	829,000	662,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000	766,000	(c)

(a) Incomplete data (b) The figures relate to Java and Madura only (c) Not available

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these area estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and seasons were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than that normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied into each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,225,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Madras (Total cultivated area 33,060,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in Zamindari and *whole inam*§ villages, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the Tahsildar to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by Tahsildars in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by Tahsildars by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 29,985,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the taluka is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects o

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1921-22.

* A sub-divisional officer. ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a tahsildar.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a taluk.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 25,261,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 24,043,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 24,476,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 23,463,000)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by ten States. No information is available from the other five States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who in 1919; decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop" and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Burma (Total cultivated area 15,395,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

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* Village accountants

† Sub-division of a district

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,699,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the district Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute the figures for which are compiled by the village *chaukidari panchayats*. In the permanently-settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *chaukidari panchayats*, while for all other crops except tea estimates have been framed by the District Officer from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures for tea are obtained in all cases from the garden managers. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier Province. (Total cultivated area 2,141,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 318,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 142,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog*¶ for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* ‖ and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*** (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Central India

In the Central India States estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State. Finally, each Political Agent compiles the returns of the States in his political charge into an Agency return, each of which is shown separately in the return for Central India.

Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privilege tenures in many cases.

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* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.

§ Circle inspector.

‖ A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.

¶ Village accountant.

** Revenue officer in charge of a taluk.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 23,369,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. Raiyatwari tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluq* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluqs* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions were issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments. But the experiments were not carried out so extensively as to furnish any reliable data for fixing normal yields per acre. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,068,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,041,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

APPENDIX III

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED IN THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL BY THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April.	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	October	20
Final „	February	15
INDIGO—		
1st forecast	October	15
Final „	December	20
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	5
JUTE*—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX IV

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States*
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States and Bombay States.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Travancore (Madras) and Tripura (Bengal.)
Cotton(*c*)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manpur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura) and Bombay States.
Late				
Jute—				
(Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	.....
Linseed—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Assam.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Central Provinces States
Rape and Mustard—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bombay States.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop (*d*)	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut(*e*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalli), Central India States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Indigo (*f*)	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, and Orissa, and Punjab.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the Second crop between January and May.

(*b*) In Madras the harvest takes place between December and May.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April.

(*e*) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

(*f*) In Madras about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

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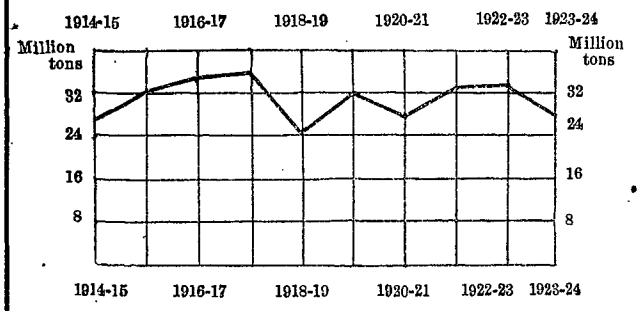
Tea	2, 8, 15, 36
Wheat	2, 8, 14, 30
Yield per acre—	
Coffee	11
Cotton	*ib.*
Groundnut	10
Indigo	11
Jute	*ib.*
Linseed	10
Normal	12
Rape and mustard	10
Rice	9
Rubber	11
Sesamum	10
Sugarcane	9
Tea	*ib.*
Wheat	*ib.*

SGPI—S16—II-2-16—26-3-24—1,050.

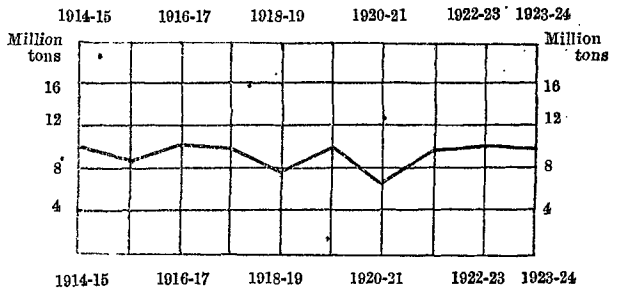
Yield of certain principal crops from 1914-15 to 1923-24.

FOOD CROPS

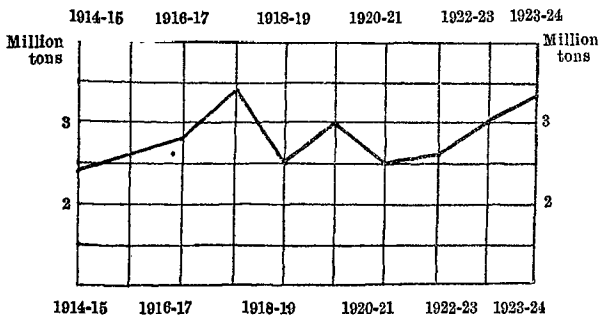
Rice



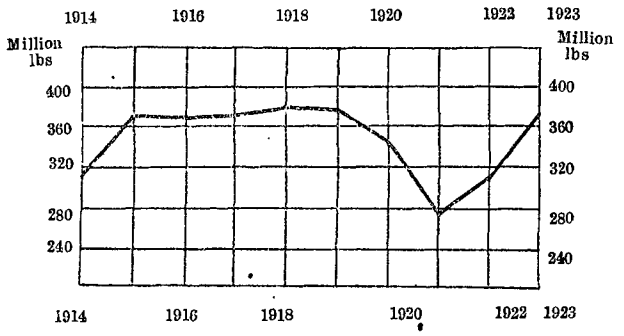
Wheat



Sugarcane

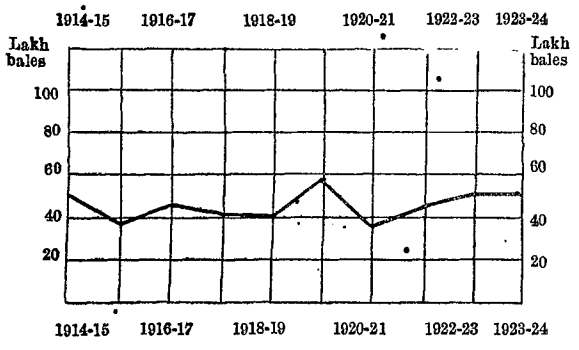


Tea

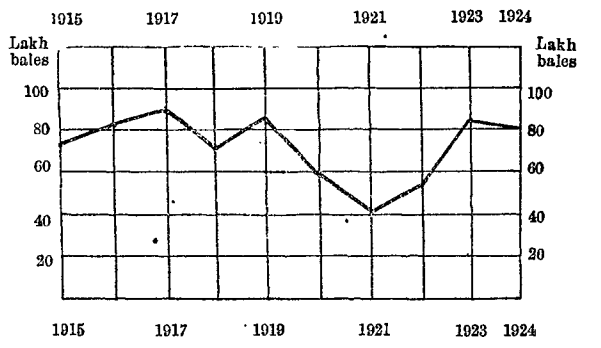


FIBRES

Cotton

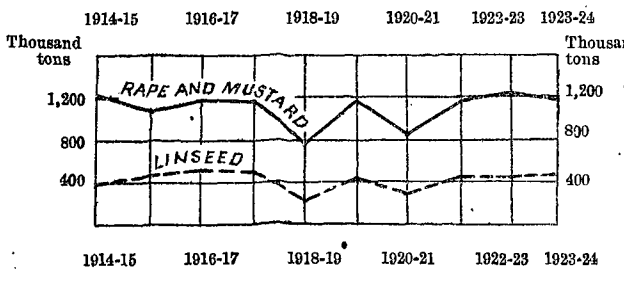


Jute

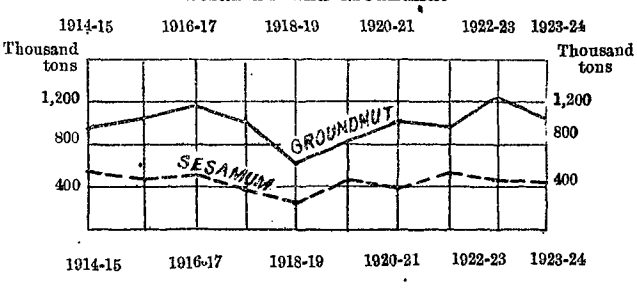


OILSEEDS

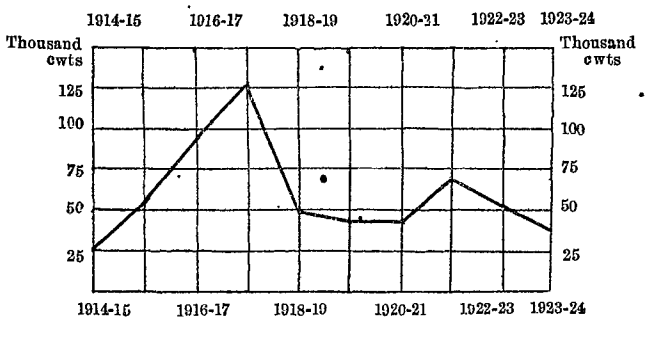
Rape and Mustard and Linseed



Sesamum and Groundnut



INDIGO (DYE)



TWENTY-SIXTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES

OF

AREA AND YIELD

OF

Principal Crops in India

1923-24

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council

CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1925

[No. 1921]

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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1923-24

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-sixth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1923-24. It is the eleventh of the new series that was started in 1913-14.

Source and scope of the estimates

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts, as in the case of rice, oilseeds, and sugarcane. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute, groundnut, and indigo crops. The method of framing estimates is described in Appendix I and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts.* The detailed tables show for the last ten years (whenever available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, coffee† and rubber†. The rates of yield per acre of most of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1923-24 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22, are also given in table No. 3.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of India published in Volumes I and II of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and IV. It should be borne in mind that, owing chiefly to the reasons stated above, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, and castor seed, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, maize, barley, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea, coffee, and sugarcane) in foreign countries are given in table No. 19, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Character of the season

In the hot weather months (*i.e.*, March to May) of 1923, the weather was much drier than usual in the Gangetic plain and the central parts of the country. The monsoon arrived late but gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras, where the amount was decidedly in defect. On the other hand, Lower Burma and Malabar had very heavy rain. The monsoon retreated from northern India at about the normal date but was then less vigorous than usual in the Peninsula. The winter rains were unusually early and heavy in north-west India at the close of the year. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was fairly well-distributed except in Bihar, Sind, Gujarat and the Madras-Deccan where it was much below the normal. The season was, on the whole, fair to good. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

* In the case of Madras finally adjusted figures of the Season and Crop Report are entered. For the other provinces also the final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual statements of these products published by this Department.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18, and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1923 is shown in the appended chart (page 5).

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay (including Sind) and Coorg. These tracts comprise about 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda, and those in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1923-24 was reported as 78,241,000 acres, as compared with 82,402,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was not so favourable as in the preceding year. The total yield was estimated at 28,130,000 tons, as against 33,703,000 tons in 1922-23. To this figure should be added some 335,000 tons in respect of other British provinces * (having an area of about 925,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces†, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces † and Berar, Bombay (including Sind) †, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1923-24 was reported to be 31,197,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 1 per cent. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total estimated yield was 9,747,000 tons, which is 2 per cent below the yield of 1922-23. An addition of some 150,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 478,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces and from Baroda and Mysore. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1923-24 was 2,917,000 acres, as compared with 2,740,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally good. The estimated yield amounted to 3,279,000 tons of raw sugar (gur), being 8 per cent above the final figure (3,045,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 28,000 tons in respect of other British provinces§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Travancore and Tripura. In Burma tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1923 was reported to be 710,300 acres, as compared with 708,200 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 375,355,700 lbs, as against 311,638,900 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts, a reference is invited to the Indian Tea Statistics, 1923, published as a Supplement to the Indian Trade Journal.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and

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* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, and Ajmer Merwara. †Including Indian States.
‡ Burma, Madras, and the Kashmir State. § Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer-Merwara.

northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and states in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 23,074,000 acres in 1923-24, as against 21,804,000 acres in 1922-23, or an increase of 6 per cent. Conditions were not, on the whole, so favourable for the crop as in the preceding year. The total estimated outturn was 5,074,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is practically the same as in 1922-23. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 * with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be noticed that the estimates of "carry-over" from one year to another are not taken into account for want of reliable data.

	1922-23 1,000 bales	1921-22 1,000 bales
Exports	3,473	3,170
Mill consumption	2,109	2,159
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Total	6,332	6,079
Less imports	62	107
Approximate crop	6,270	5,972
Estimated in forecast	5,073	4,485

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 52 (53) per cent, Bengal-Sind 17 (14) per cent, Dholleras 6 (10) per cent, Americans 5 (2) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 4 (4) per cent, Broach 4 (6) per cent, Tinnevellys 3 per cent, Cambodia and Westerns and Northerns 3 (3) per cent each, Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 2 (2) per cent, and Cocanadas 1 (1) per cent. The percentages of the previous year are shown in brackets.

	1923-24‡ 1,000 bales	1922-23 1,000 bales
Oomras	2,629	2,706
Dholleras	488	489
Bengal-Sind	847	693
American—		
Punjab	234	117
Sind	3	4
Broach	203	281
Westerns and Northerns	173	167
Cocanadas	50	55
Tinnevellys	167	141
Salems	26	23
Cambodias	151	130
Coompta-Dharwars	221	189
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	82	78
Total	5,074	5,073

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. The total area under jute in 1923 was 2,788,000 acres, being 55 per cent above that of the preceding year, and the estimated yield 5,401,000 bales (of 400 lbs each) also rising in the same ratio. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1923. The area and yield of jute in 1924 are estimated to be 2,736,000 acres and 7,986,000 bales, showing a decrease of 2 per cent in area and 5 per cent in yield as compared with 1923.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1923-24 was 3,730,000 acres, which is 10 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally fair. The total estimated yield (462,000 tons) was less than that of the preceding year by 13 per cent. To this figure should be added some 3,000 tons for other British provinces†, for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 16.

† Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Madras, Burma, and Manpur Pargana.

‡ Figures are subject to revision.

reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), and Delhi. These tracts contain about 99 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1923-24 was 6,139,000 acres, as against 6,259,000 acres in the preceding year, a decrease of 2 per cent. The condition of the crops was reported to be generally fair. The total estimated yield (1,152,000 tons) was 5 per cent less than the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 14,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowings continue till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain 99·6 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. The total area under sesamum reported in 1923-24 was 5,062,000 acres, as against 4,998,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally fair. The total estimated yield was 436,000 tons, as against 482,000 tons in 1922-23. An addition of approximately 1,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an area of about 17,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. Report is also received from the Hyderabad State. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1923-24 was reported to be 2,742,000 acres, which is 4 per cent more than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (1,149,000 tons) being 7 per cent less than that of the preceding year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated, being grown as a second crop on wet land after paddy; this irrigated crop is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay (including Sind). These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (180,600 acres) in 1923-24 was 36 per cent below that of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 35,100 cwts, which is 33 per cent below the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1923-24 was 129,800 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 22,716,500 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Bengal‡, Assam‡, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1923 was 128,100 acres, as against 125,900 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 14,462,500 lbs, as against 11,912,900 lbs in 1922.

D. N. GHOSH,

Director of Statistics,

for *Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.*

Calcutta, November 18, 1924.

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* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and Manpur Pargana.
† Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, and Coorg.
‡ Area at present unworkable.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1923

(Abbreviations— **S**=Scanty, **F**=Fair, **N**=Normal, **Ex**=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending				August week ending					September week ending				October week ending			
	6th	13th	20th	27th	4th	11th	18th	25th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th	3rd	10th	17th	24th
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	S	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	S	F	N.	N	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	S
Konkan	S	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S
Bombay, Deccan	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	S	S	N	Ex	N	F	S	F	S
Sind	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	N
Bengal	S	N	N	N	F	N	N	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	F	S	Ex	F	S
Assam	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	F	S
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	S	S	S	F	S	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	F	N	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	S
Chota Nagpur	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	N	Ex	S	S
Bihar	N	F	S	N	N	S	Ex	F	N	F	F.	S	F	Ex	F	F	S	N	Ex	S	S
United Provinces—																					
East	S	S	S	S	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	N	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
West	S	S	S	S	S	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	N
Punjab—																					
East and North	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	Ex	N	S	S
South-west	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N
North-West Frontier Province	F	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	S	Ex	N	N
Central Provinces—																					
Berar	S	S	S	S	F	N	S	Ex	Ex		N	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
West	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	F
East	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Central India—																					
West	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
East	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Rajputana—																					
West	S	S	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
East	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	F	N	S	N	S	S
Madras—																					
Malabar	S	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	N
South-east	S	F	Ex	N	S	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	N	F	F	F	F	Ex
Deccan	S	S	N	S	F	F	N	F	S	F	S	S	S	F	F	Ex	S	F	S	S	Ex
Coast North	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	N	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	N
Burma—																					
Lower	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	N	N	Ex	F	F
Upper	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	S
Bay Islands	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	F
Hyderabad—																					
North	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	F	N	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S
South	S	S	F	F	S	N	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S
Mysore	Ex	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	S	S	F
Kashmir	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	S	S	N	F	Ex
Baluchistan	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	S	N	N	N	N

Note.—**The redder the statement, the scantier the rainfall. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant the rainfall.**

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	79,422,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,402,000	78,241,000
Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,197,000
Sugarcane . . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,684,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,917,00
Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	691,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	710,30
Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	23,385,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,074,00
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,00
Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,384,000	3,730,00
Rape and Mustard . .	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,259,000	6,139,00
Sesamum . . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,062,00
Groundnut . . .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,742,00
Indigo	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	475,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	284,400	180,60
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	116,400	124,200	125,000	128,400	129,80
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,10

Yield

Rice . .	tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,017,000	32,024,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,130,000
Wheat . .	,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,747,000
Sugarcane . .	,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,279,000
Tea . . .	lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,,355,700
Cotton . .	bales*	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,485,000	5,073,000	5,074,000
Jute . .	,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000
Linseed . .	tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	462,000
Rape and Mustard	,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,153,000	859,000	1,168,000	1,209,000	1,152,000
Sesamum . .	,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	436,000
Groundnut .	,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,149,000
Indigo . .	cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	35,100
Coffee . .	lbs	...	...	...	...	...	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	22,716,500
Rubber . .	,,	...	...	...	...	...	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500

(a) Not available.
* A bale contains 400 lbs.
Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1914-15 to 1923-24.

Province	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,039	1,039	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(b) 1,072	(b) 992	(b) 971	(b) 912	559	1,092	824	1,036	1,069	952	(b) 693	(b) 616	(b) 655	(b) 607	510	573	413	496	524	390
Bengal	702	886	851	924	725	883	882	951	931	827	535	669	695	596	429	541	594	470	520	429
United Provinces	734	804	838	799	481	770	509	755	673	627	933	917	1,014	893	948	954	807	875	818	817
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	542	613	681	759	874	587	939	783	817
Burma	824	904	970	994	863	788	882	941	914	815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	826	1,209	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	727	943	1,062	784	638	979	1,024	928	836	974	932	1,079	917	851
Central Provinces and Berar	729	749	652	706	314	731	323	697	638	692	514	603	655	440	545	586	307	619	764	557
Assam	720	666	743	936	657	812	783	694	763	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	627	635	591	596	578	612	456	626	575	582
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	373	880	1,018	747	467	747	707	560	517
Coorg	1,466	1,448	1,440	1,093	1,092	1,457	1,440	1,093	1,440	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	960	787	640	1,071	867	960	983	823	791
Hyderabad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	793	755	127	161	210	224	147	154	43	188	198	180
Mysore	...	...	619	619	403	617	560	564	569	518	363	328	373	318	560	291	260	286	373	336
Baroda	...	...	...	...	475	730	389	710	518	341	...	...	...	...	380	527	535	649	655	865
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	611	594	632
Central India (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	490	572	333	473	493	407	455	587	427
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	400	516	436	501	425	426	498	510	576
Average	792	936	969	993	701	903	785	909	916	805	697	639	696	626	707	757	583	781	725	701

Province	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
											1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	l s	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	4,208	4,386	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,359	5,937	5,929	6,122	5,924	320	419	373	292	273	264	297	271	320	397
Bombay	(b) 5,973	(b) 6,149	(b) 6,389	(b) 6,208	4,443	5,264	5,500	4,950	6,043	5,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,403	2,482	2,328	2,608	2,281	2,630	2,608	2,422	2,363	2,402	478	555	557	548	532	575	416	331	398	486
United Provinces	2,167	2,270	2,203	2,413	1,482	2,302	1,789	2,174	2,227	2,368	297	368	294	294	279	272	223	155	257	322
Punjab	1,805	1,775	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,544	1,669	1,867	1,883	196	129	204	140	185	177	171	143	158	177
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	51	39	39	81	79	(c)	(c)	(c)
Bihar and Orissa	2,333	2,223	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	2,467	2,123	2,328	128	133	112	141	147	196	183	78	95	103
Central Provinces and Berar	2,594	2,773	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,128	2,635	2,829	2,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,827	1,695	1,792	2,042	1,833	2,030	2,048	1,748	2,027	1,920	554	642	627	615	624	581	558	435	485	577
North-West Frontier Province	2,520	2,385	2,389	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,613	2,833	2,757	2,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,520	2,738	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	1,991	2,036	1,420	2,240	1,041	(1,890)	1,768	1,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	4,480	2,987	4,480	5,600	4,480	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	495	424	449	509	516	497	408	462	559
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	46
Average	2,369	2,467	2,524	2,691	1,897	2,536	2,194	2,445	2,489	2,518	502	586	571	557	561	545	490	387	440	528

(a) The question regarding the low outturn of the Hyderabad State is under investigation.
(b) Including Baroda.
(c) Discontinued.
(d) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(e) Included under Central India.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1914-15 to 1923-24—*contd.*

Province	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	302	318	305	297	151	224	123	222	156	149	302 (a)	216 (c)	371 (c)	302 (c)	228	195	183	310	333	269
Bengal	320	347	357	342	233	282	284	269	353	312	395	395	435	410	336	381	389	370	384	361
United Provinces	399	448	457	376	414	422	394	385	435	409	505	420	419	322	343	464	388	476	475	460
Punjab	229	210	210	230	166	217	160	182	210	224	374	290	340	349	384	447	361	358	420	402
Bihar and Orissa	366	459	493	517	369	493	419	527	468	439	322	423	495	518	371	493	419	498	444	434
Central Provinces and Berar	146	177	189	166	70	155	79	189	269	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	344	403	399	399	441	411	422	398	424
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	387	275	276	314	267	304	293	263	196
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	320	149	373	320	172
Hyderabad (b)	86	93	112	125	218	58	25	80	141	90	64	37	75	56	134	...	...	56	160	64
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543	560	258	427	480
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	539*	52*	55*	112*	266*	272*	...	...	...	...	527†	448†	240†	434†	604†	529†
AVERAGE	267	320	331	304	265	302	267	624	353	277	419	380	413	363	352	438	384	412	438	421

Province	Sesamum										Groundnut (Nuts in shell)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	200	191	302	307	286	297	271	265	293	277	696	1,248	1,031	1,076	989	1,114	1,036	1,041	1,051	922
Bombay	332 (c)	265 (c)	298 (c)	218 (c)	108	256	173	306	301	210	2,248	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,088	1,670	1,778	1,752	1,742
Bengal	259	244	241	279	339	373	383	366	345	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	189	202	189	177	91	225	200	234	205	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	242	265	273	202	176	244	207	215	215	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	103	733	992	938	936	891	816	850	695	742	694
Bihar and Orissa	283	343	367	311	219	373	282	371	350	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	209	225	165	134	153	220	167	226	178	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	64	17	172	18	22	132	24	149	140	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	101	90	122	72	184	87	60	150	152	101	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	199	*132
Baroda	...	...	...	...	86	92	87	149	147	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	40*	124*	166*	156*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	222	211	229	200	174	236	193	202	216	193	879	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,002	1,052	939

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative.
(b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation.
(c) Includes Baroda.
(d) Not available.
* Refers to Kotah State only.
† Refers to Alwar State only.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1914-15 to 1923-24—*concld.*

Province	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	46	47	64	74	74	69	67	76	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	91	85	95	73	52	103	65	99	91	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	151	136	110	107	175	145	118	92	94	118	(*b*) 1,245	(*b*) 1,258	(*b*) 1,318	(*b*) 1,137	(*b*) 1,223	(*b*) 962	(*b*) 1,085	(*b*) 1,238	(*b*) 1,233	(*b*) 1,212
United Provinces	125	126	104	60	81	138	116	118	108	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	105	86	115	68	127	120	110	96	114	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	62	58	72	78	76	83	46	49	63	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	91	96	94	99	101	87	77	76	75	79	1,296	986	1,200	898	1,008	749	833	857	947	796
Central Provinces and Berar	93	109	63	52	78	112	46	102	86	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	145	121	137	153	150	175	144	130	140	145	846	1,090	989	894	965	880	760	1,187	1,130	989
North-West Frontier Province	93	62	86	53	72	86	74	80	80	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	111	35	298	80	187	218	143	185	167	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	200	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (*a*)	44	61	62	52	107	97	62	119	117	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	51	61	51	54	45	49	40	102	116	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	109	83	97	105	40	64	64	57	79	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	52	57	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (*c*)	77	86	88	32	69	55	49	89	81	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	158	102	153	50	88	107	86	92	101	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	85	84	83	64	76	99	67	97	93	88	1,236	1,230	1,296	1,113	1,195	943	1,050	1,202	1,205	1,169

Province	Indigo (dye)										Coffee					Rubber				
											1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	21	20	14	28	26	26	...	28	26	26	182	196	201	300	283	102	128	44	112	125
Bombay	27	16	20	17	17	18	...	18	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	17	14	10	8	9	9	8	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	14	10	10	10	9	10	11	13	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	19	14	19	20	21	25	19	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85	62	69	79
Bihar and Orissa	16	13	15	13	11	16	13	15	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	171	240	165	63	78	22	71	127
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	154	140	144	143	11	25	18	9	16
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	214	42	147	145	155	141	108	117	142
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	124	99	186	177	67	167	189
Average	19	17	14	20	19	20	20	23	21	22	183	181	164	198	175	115	111	73	95	173

(*a*) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation.
(*b*) Including Cooch Bihar.
(*c*) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(*d*) Included under Central India.

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,065	...	6,420	78	...	...	...	300	1,120	28
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	(*g*)2,500 (*h*)1,150	...
	1,341*	(*g*)1,032 (*h*) 711	* ...	190*	...	...	(*g*)348 (*h*) 375	* 320*	...	...
Bengal	(*a*) 1,029 (*b*) 888 (*c*) 1,156	688	3,004	155	1,330	467	485	503	...	12
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	176	...	500	600	280	...	18
Punjab	777	856	2,191	138	...	...	440	...	...	...
Burma	970	540	...	90	...	...	...	160	1,000	...
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 987 (*b*) 741 (*c*) 800*	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,460	155	1,200	492	492	350	...	20
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	86	...	226	...	224	...	...
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 706 (*c*) 1,008	...	2,128	153	1,400	336	504	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	862	614	2,721	92	...	...	322	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	136	...	...	...	72	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	792	2,391	100	...	...	317	317	...	...
Mysore	1,322	450	2,621	147	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice
(*b*) Autumn rice
(*c*) Summer rice
(*d*) Bihar
(*e*) Chota Nagpur
(*f*) Orissa
(*g*) Irrigated
(*h*) Unirrigated
* Refer to Sind.

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000	11,096,000	11,280,000	11,286,000	10,517,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 3,767,000	(a) 3,530,000	(a) 3,879,000	(a) 3,789,000	3,113,000	3,525,000	3,599,000	3,461,000	3,521,000	3,196,000
Bengal	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,884,000	21,832,000	21,773,000	20,346,000
United Provinces	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(c) 6,868,000	(c) 6,880,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,039,000
Burma	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	11,001,000	11,288,000	11,453,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	16,130,000	16,255,000	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,938,000	15,220,000	15,362,000	13,997,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(c) 5,707,000	(c) 5,836,000	(c) 5,915,000	(c) 6,163,000	(c) 5,815,000
Assam	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,335,000	4,438,000	4,416,000
Coorg	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	83,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	717,000	534,000	564,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	804,000	818,000	634,000	762,000	680,000	715,000	708,000	644,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000	199,000	171,000
TOTAL	77,121,000	78,330,000	81,029,000	81,160,000	77,653,000	79,422,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,402,000	78,241,000

Yield (tons)

Madras	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,987,000	5,230,000	5,233,000	4,531,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 1,802,000	(a) 1,564,000	(a) 1,681,000	(a) 1,543,000	777,000	1,719,000	1,324,000	1,600,000	1,680,000	1,358,000
Bengal	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,219,000	9,269,000	9,049,000	7,509,000
United Provinces	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	(c) 1,560,000	(c) 2,320,000	(c) 2,118,000	(c) 1,971,000
Burma	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000	4,606,000	4,167,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	(e) 6,977,000	4,846,000	6,408,000	7,281,000	4,898,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(c) 1,862,000	(c) 842,000	(c) 1,841,000	(c) 1,756,000	(c) 1,796,000
Assam	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,344,000	1,511,000	1,495,000
Coorg	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	54,000	41,000	54,000	40,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	215,000	189,000	190,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	222,000	226,000	114,000	210,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	149,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	32,000	73,000	35,000	72,000	46,000	26,000
TOTAL	27,281,000	32,730,000	35,054,000	35,964,000	24,315,000	32,024,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,130,000

(a) Includes also Baroda.
(b) Not available.
(c) Includes Indian States.
(d) Included under Bombay.
(e) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice.
(f) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 3,011,000 acres and 1,302,000 tons, as against 3,032,000 acres and 1,633,000 tons in 1922-23.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	2,959,000	2,840,000	2,879,000	3,379,000	1,366,000	2,439,000	1,786,000	2,423,000	2,450,000	1,865,000
Bengal	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000	125,000	120,000
United Provinces	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000 (*e*)	6,906,000 (*e*)	7,085,000 (*e*)	7,283,000 (*e*)
Punjab (including Indian States)	11,336,000	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000	9,981,000	10,899,000	11,013,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,308,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,133,000	1,266,000	1,226,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	3,104,000	3,376,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000	1,138,000	1,070,000
Ajmer-Merwara	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000	16,000	13,000
Delhi	32,000	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000	49,000	51,000
Hyderabad	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000	644,000	700,000	698,000
Mysore	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	2,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000	65,000	57,000
Gwalior	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	1,042,000	1,221,000	1,482,000
Central India States (*f*)	3,096,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	1,507,000	1,739,000	1,973,000
Rajputana States	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000	989,000	968,000
TOTAL	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,197,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	916,000	781,000	842,000	915,000	311,000	624,000	329,000	536,000	572,000	325,000
Bengal	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	29,000	23,000
United Provinces	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,374,000 (*e*)	2,699,000 (*e*)	2,587,000 (*e*)	2,655,000 (*e*)
Punjab (including Indian States)	3,725,000	2,481,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000	4,185,000	3,808,000	4,019,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	347,000	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000	518,000	466,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	778,000	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	698,000	1,059,000	839,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	262,000	292,000	278,000
Ajmer-Merwara	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
Delhi	11,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Hyderabad	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000	52,000	56,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*i*)
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	16,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	19,000	22,000
Gwalior	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	284,000	324,000	418,000
Central India States (*f*)	642,000	645,000	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	306,000	456,000	376,000
Rajputana States	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000	225,000	249,000
TOTAL	10,098,000	8,653,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,747,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
(*b*) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon; some other States included from 1919-20.
(*c*) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies.
(*d*) Included under Bombay.
(*e*) Includes Indian States.
(*f*) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(*g*) Included under Central India States.
(*h*) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,500 acres with a yield of 600 tons as against 2,700 acres and 700 tons last year.
(*i*) 300 tons.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	103,000	119,000	131,000	121,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	90,000	106,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	81,000	96,000	92,000
Bengal	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000	201,000	208,000
United Provinces	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,297,000(*d*)	1,162,000(*d*)	1,359,000(*d*)	1,553,000(*d*)
Punjab	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	373,000	497,000	483,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	286,000	306,000	306,000	307,000
Central Provinces and Berar	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	22,000
Assam	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	41,000	42,000	42,000
North-West Frontier Province	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000	34,000	39,000	43,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	7,000	9,000	8,000
Mysore	(*b*)	(*b*)	36,000	44,000	41,000	34,000	30,000	32,000	38,000	35,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,451,000	2,853,000	2,902,000	2,684,000	2,575,000	2,595,000	2,740,000	2,917,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

Madras	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000	273,000	315,000	358,000	320,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	188,000	221,000	179,000	259,000	212,000
Bengal	250,000	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	239,000	212,000	223,000
United Provinces(*e*)	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,036,000(*d*)	1,128,000(*d*)	1,351,000(*d*)	1,642,000(*d*)
Punjab	295,000	275,000	348,000	437,000	299,000	428,000	315,000	278,000	414,000	406,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000	290,000	319,000
Central Provinces and Berar	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	24,000	28,000
Assam	31,000	28,000	28,000	31,000	27,000	29,000	32,000	32,000	38,000	36,000
North-West Frontier Province	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	42,000	43,000	48,000	53,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	11,000	15,000	8,000
Mysore	(*b*)	(*b*)	32,000	40,000	26,000	34,000	26,000	27,000	30,000	26,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,762,000	3,428,000	2,457,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,279,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
(*b*) Not available.
(*c*) Included under Bombay.
(*d*) Including Rampur State.
(*e*) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18 were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.
(*f*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 22,000 acres and 15,000 tons against 25,000 acres and 17,000 tons last year.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF **TEA** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Madras	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,500	44,500	45,600
Bengal	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,300	177,300	180,300	180,800
United Provinces	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,500	6,000	6,100
Punjab	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,800	9,800	9,700
Burma	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,100
Assam	376,400	382,800	386,300	392,700	405,900	411,900	420,200	417,200	412,100	411,800
Travancore	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,700	48,300	49,300
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,000	4,800	5,100	4,900
TOTAL	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	710,300

Yield (lbs)

Madras	8,607,600	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,255,800	11,521,800	14,240,300	18,095,800
Bengal	75,373,200	89,526,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,696,600	58,753,700	71,720,700	87,950,600
United Provinces	2,379,200	2,906,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900	1,006,300	1,542,400	1,961,500
Punjab	1,941,300	1,969,600	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,731,200	1,663,500	1,405,900	1,548,400	1,721,700
Burma	155,200	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	138,500	134,100	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bihar and Orissa	282,400	293,200	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500	172,500	200,200	216,400
Assam	208,552,300	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,374,100	181,502,800	199,965,300	237,600,400
Travancore	16,010,200	20,248,800	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100	19,876,800	22,307,400	27,583,200
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	24,000	114,200	226,100
TOTAL	313,301,400	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,355,700

(*a*) Discontinued. (*b*) Not available.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras (*a*)	2,116,000	2,087,000	2,194,000	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,803,000	2,348,000	2,661,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	7,289,000	4,600,000	6,570,000	7,964,000	5,864,000	6,176,000	5,963,000	4,676,000	5,817,000	6,291,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	71,000
United Provinces (*b*)	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	828,000	664,000	652,000
Punjab (*a*)	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,239,000	1,394,000	1,914,000
Burma	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	366,000	325,000	284,000	297,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	79,000	80,000	81,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,414,000	4,857,000	4,901,000
Assam	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	40,000	40,000	33,000
North-West Frontier Province	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000	15,000	23,000
Ajmer-Merwara	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000	36,000	41,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,000	2,000	3,000
Hyderabad	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000	3,813,000	3,500,000
Mysore	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	147,000	110,000	59,000	83,000	84,000
Baroda	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000	585,000	657,000
Gwalior	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	355,000	523,000	500,000
Central India States (*e*)	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	714,000	889,000	1,041,000
Rajputana States	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000	302,000	324,000
TOTAL	24,595,000	17,773,000	21,771,000	25,337,000	21,037,000	23,385,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,074,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Madras (*a*)	245,000	245,000	350,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	341,000	431,000	484,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	1,660,000	982,000	1,553,000	1,456,000	755,000	1,589,000	969,000	1,137,000	1,328,000	1,127,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	34,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000	17,000	21,000
United Provinces (*b*)	486,000	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	244,000	180,000	212,000
Punjab (*a*)	486,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	558,000	296,000	397,000	628,000
Burma	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000	45,000	46,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,127,000	1,040,000	1,020,000
Assam	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	12,000
North-West Frontier Province	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	13,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*g*)	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000	1,116,000	1,079,000
Mysore	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	24,000	15,000
Baroda	229,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000	116,000	76,000
Gwalior	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	46,000	74,000	60,000
Central India States (*e*)	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	158,000	181,000	187,000
Rajputana States	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000	76,000	73,000
TOTAL	5,209,000	3,738,000	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,485,000	5,073,000	5,074,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*i*)	4,889,000	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	5,972,000	6,270,000	(*d*)

(*a*) Includes Indian States.
(*b*) Includes the State of Rampur.
(*c*) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Not yet available.
(*f*) Included under Central India States.
(*g*) 300 bales.
(*h*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 52,000 acres and 17,000 bales, as against 54,000 acres and 18,000 bales in 1922-23.
(*i*) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Millowners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information is available as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association) to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales, at which figure it remained up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that from 1915-16 to 1922-23 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Bengal	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000	1,528,000	2,410,000	2,358,000
Bihar and Orissa	188,100	224,000	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000	108,000	160,000	223,000	212,000
Assam	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	90,000	120,000	131,000
Cooch Bihar	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000	35,000	32,000
TOTAL (*a*)	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,733,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Bengal	6,506,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	4,746,000	7,463,000	7,166,000
Bihar and Orissa	609,600	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000	343,000	528,000	422,000
Assam	156,800	259,400	248,400	228,300	331,200	275,000	154,000	267,000	339,000	324,000
Cooch Bihar	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	58,000	11,000	52,000	71,000	74,000
TOTAL (*a*)	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	7,986,000
Exports and consumption (*b*)	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	8,196,000	9,453,000	(*c*)

(*a*) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1915	92,000	1918	73,000	1921	75,000
1916	70,000	1919	66,000	1922	57,000
1917	41,000	1920	93,000	1923	58,000
				1924	(*c*)

(*b*) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates.

(*c*) Not yet available.

Note.—Figures for 1924 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF **LINSEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay (*a*)	126,000	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	121,000	158,000	120,000
Bengal	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	141,000	127,000	126,000	133,000	127,000	122,000
United Provinces (*b*)	266,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	283,000	282,000	340,000
	620,000	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*	*690,000*
Punjab	49,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	37,000	32,000	30,000
Bihar and Orissa	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000	701,000	746,000	724,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	(*a*) 1,025,000	(*a*) 455,000	(*a*) 793,000	(*a*) 1,050,000	(*a*) 1,382,000
Hyderabad	234,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000	191,000	223,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000	59,000	99,000
Total (*b*)	2,705,000	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,543,000	1,793,000	2,351,000	2,645,000	3,040,000
	620,000	*650,000*	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*	*690,000*
GRAND TOTAL	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,730,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (*a*)	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	11,000	8,000
Bengal	26,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	20,000	17,000
United Provinces (*b*)	48,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000	21,000	49,000	55,000	62,000
	110,000	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*	*126,000*
Punjab	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	102,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	98,000	160,000	121,000	165,000	156,000	142,000
Central Provinces and Berar	80,000	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	(*a*) 71,000	(*a*) 16,000	(*a*) 67,000	(*a*) 126,000	(*a*) 83,000
Hyderabad	9,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	9,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	12,000
Total (*b*)	287,000	346,000	388,000	398,000	176,000	314,000	186,000	323,000	390,000	326,000
	110,000	*130,000*	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*	*126,000*
GRAND TOTAL	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	462,000

(*a*) Includes Indian States.

(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(*c*) Not available.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	511,000	239,000	362,000	534,000	111,000	241,000	147,000	354,000	296,000	200,000
Bengal	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000	753,000	733,000
United Provinces(*b*)	190,000	181,000	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000	155,000	119,000	167,000
	2,350,000	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*	*2,550,000*
Punjab	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,464,000	1,286,000	1,132,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000	818,000	805,000
Assam	309,000	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	308,000	315,000	349,000
North-West Frontier Province	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	193,000	145,000	114,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	13,000
Hyderabad	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	7,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	14,000	33,000	16,000	26,000	21,000	14,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000	26,000	55,000
TOTAL (*b*)	4,162,000	4,038,000	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,987,000	4,223,000	3,792,000	3,589,000
	2,350,000	*2,400,000*	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*	*2,550,000*
GRAND TOTAL	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,259,000	6,139,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay (including Indian States)(*a*)	69,000	23,000	60,000	72,000	11,300	21,000	12,000	49,000	44,000	24,000
Bengal	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000	129,000	118,000
United Provinces (*b*)	43,000	34,000	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	25,000	34,000
	530,000	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*	*524,000*
Punjab	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	234,000	241,000	203,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000	162,000	156,000
Assam	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	57,000	58,000	56,000	66,000
North-West Frontier Province	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000	17,000	10,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	200	1,000	(*f*)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	200	100	200	200	300	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	13,000
TOTAL (*b*)	689,200	642,100	725,200	750,200	485,800	650,000	508,000	724,000	686,000	628,000
	530,000	*450,000*	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*	*524,000*
GRAND TOTAL	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	859,000	1,168,000	1,209,000	1,152,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.

(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(*c*) Not available. (*d*) Included under Bombay. (*e*) Less than 100 tons.

(*f*) 400 tons. (*g*) 100 tons. (*h*) 500 tons. (*i*) 200 tons.

(*j*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 115,000 acres and 22,000 tons as against 111,000 acres and 20,000 tons in 1922-23.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	861,000	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	778,000	733,000	696,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	1,141,000	837,000	941,000	802,000	229,000	552,000	673,000	681,000	581,000	564,000
Bengal	251,000	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	208,000	156,000	157,000
United Provinces (*b*)	372,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	276,000	250,000	198,000	201,000
	1,000,000	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*920,000*
Punjab	222,000	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	156,000	156,000	110,000
Burma	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,034,000	865,000	982,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	206,000	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	193,000	192,000	193,000
Central Provinces and Berar	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	469,000	709,000	773,000	566,000	549,000
Ajmer-Merwara	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	15,000	16,000	21,000
Hyderabad	599,000	546,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000	554,000	530,000	552,000
Baroda	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	26,000	73,000	77,000	75,000	76,000	74,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	54,000	43,000
TOTAL (*b*)	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,557,000	4,771,000	4,123,000	4,142,000
	1,000,000	*1,100,000*	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*920,000*
GRAND TOTAL	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,062,000

Yield (tons)

Madras	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	92,000	96,000	86,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	169,000	99,000	125,000	78,000	11,000	63,000	52,000	93,000	78,000	53,000
Bengal	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	24,000	25,000
United Provinces (*b*)	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	25,000	28,000	18,000	20,000
	85,000	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*	*91,000*
Punjab	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	9,000
Burma	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	50,000	45,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	32,000	30,000	31,000
Central Provinces and Berar	82,000	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	78,000	45,000	46,000
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	(*d*)	3,000	(*e*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	(*i*)
Hyderabad	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000	36,000	25,000
Baroda	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,000(*g*)	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	2,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
TOTAL (*b*)	466,000	392,000	433,000	315,000	240,000	351,000	304,000	418,000	402,000	345,000
	85,000	*90,000*	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*	*91,000*
GRAND TOTAL	551,000	482,000	513,000	382,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	436,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Less than 100 tons.
(*e*) 200 tons.
(*f*) Included under Bombay.
(*g*) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(*h*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 343,000 acres and 23,000 tons, as against 339,000 acres and 21,000 tons in 1922-23.
(*i*) About 500 tons.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	1,866,000	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,459,000	1,754,000	1,812,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000	367,000	355,000
Burma	269,000	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	306,000	332,000	371,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	156,000	180,000	204,000
TOTAL	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,742,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Madras	580,000	633,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	678,000	823,000	746,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	167,000	177,000	287,000	276,000
Burma	88,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000	110,000	115,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,000	16,000	12,000
TOTAL	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,149,000

(a) Not available.
Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **INDIGO** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	71,700	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	197,300	141,300	91,100
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State)	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	9,400	11,000	8,000
Bengal	1,300	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600	7,300	900
United Provinces	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	44,600	39,100	19,800
Punjab	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	33,000	50,300	36,000
Bihar and Orissa	38,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900	35,400	24,800
TOTAL	148,400	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	284,400	180,600

Yield (cwts) of dye

Madras	13,600	40,500	59,100	80,600	33,400	23,600	27,800	48,600	32,600	21,000
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State)	1,000	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,900	1,100
Bengal	200	200	200	500	800	900	700	500	200	(a)
United Provinces	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	5,000	4,000	2,200
Punjab	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	4,700	6,300	9,300	6,600
Bihar and Orissa	5,500	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400	4,100	4,200
TOTAL	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	35,100

Note.—(1) In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.
(a) Less than 50 cwts.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*
Madras	25,100	25,200	25,700	25,500	25,300
Coorg	33,000	32,200	31,900	31,600	31,600
Mysore	55,300	63,700	64,200	68,200	69,600
Travancore	900	900	1,000	900	900
Cochin	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,400
TOTAL	116,400	124,200	125,000	128,400	129,800
	Yield (lbs) of cured coffee				
Madras	4,565,200	4,945,600	5,163,100	7,642,400	7,169,500
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,462,900	7,577,300	5,209,200
Mysore	9,351,800	9,841,100	9,543,700	9,835,700	9,971,200
Travancore	159,600	193,000	42,400	132,100	130,100
Cochin	230,100	283,500	275,800	271,900	236,500
TOTAL	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900*	25,459,400	22,716,500

* Subject to revision.
Note.—The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee.

16—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923†
Madras	16,800	13,000	11,400	10,500	11,500
Bengal	100	100	(a)	...	...
Burma	48,700	56,200	58,600	61,900	63,100
Assam	3,100	3,100	3,100	(a)	...
Coorg	2,700	2,600	2,400	2,400	2,400
Mysore	700	800	800	1,000	700
Travancore	37,700	39,500	39,600	41,300	41,600
Cochin	8,700	8,900	8,800	8,800	8,800
TOTAL	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,100
	Yield (lbs)				
Madras	1,715,500	1,667,900	467,200	1,172,500	1,434,300
Bengal	600	*	...	...	...
Burma	4,268,400	4,762,900	3,639,700	4,261,400	4,998,400
Assam	*	*	*	*	...
Coorg	169,600	204,000	53,600	171,000	303,700
Mysore	8,000	19,900	14,300	9,500	11,000
Travancore	5,832,500	5,556,900	4,290,800	4,831,500	6,054,300
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,300	590,800	1,467,000	1,660,800
TOTAL	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500

(a) The area reported in previous years is not workable and hence the column has been shown blank.
* No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production.
† Subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bombay (including Sind)	56,000	68,000	48,000	59,000	48,000	58,000	37,000	44,000	43,000	34,000
Bengal	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000	83,000	82,000
United Provinces	4,576,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000	4,304,000	4,286,000	4,226,000
Punjab	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000	1,112,000	1,173,000	1,246,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000	1,406,000	1,291,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*)11,000	(*b*)19,000	(*b*)24,000	(*b*)22,000	(*b*)11,000	(*b*) 16,000	(*b*) 8,000	(*b*) 12,000	(*b*)18,000	16,000
North-West Frontier Province	422,000	314,000	248,000	267,000	267,000	269,000	178,000	298,000	270,000	158,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)63,000	52,000	45,000	(*b*)81,000	25,000	27,000	46,000	55,000	51,000	43,000
Delhi	13,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	19,000	18,000	27,000
TOTAL	7,834,000	7,944,000	7,900,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,303,000	7,350,000	7,126,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay (including Sind)	20,000	23,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	19,000	9,000	14,000	14,000	10,000
Bengal	(*a*)	29,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000
United Provinces	2,048,000	2,259,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,859,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,052,000	2,091,000	1,919,000
Punjab	377,000	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000	297,000	365,000	410,000
Bihar and Orissa	426,000	482,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	613,000	500,000	505,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	4,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province	190,000	125,000	89,000	88,000	103,000	110,000	58,000	104,000	94,000	44,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	18,000	11,000	(*a*)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000	18,000	14,000
Delhi	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
TOTAL (*c*)	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,205,000	2,509,000	3,128,000	3,117,000	2,937,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	5,102,000	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000	5,232,000	5,573,000	5,255,000	4,647,000
Bombay (including Sind)	7,140,000	8,098,000	8,060,000	8,707,000	7,656,000	8,408,000	8,810,000	8,615,000	8,720,000	7,902,000
Bengal	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
United Provinces	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,402,000	1,982,000	1,852,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,684,000	2,270,000	2,479,000
Punjab	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,494,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	922,000	1,214,000	951,000	985,000
Burma	651,000	636,000	666,000	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000	842,000	868,000	757,000
Bihar and Orissa	107,000	103,000	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000	84,000	74,000	79,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,299,000	4,955,000	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,492,000	4,984,000	4,526,000	4,078,000
North-West Frontier Province	120,000	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000	108,000	60,000	77,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)77,000	86,000	89,000	(*b*)56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000	43,000	47,000	63,000
Delhi	24,000	28,000	21,000	13,000	20,000	38,000	23,000	31,000	26,000	33,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	9,878,000	8,755,000	9,351,000
TOTAL	21,211,000	23,021,000	21,871,000	21,068,000	20,405,000	23,457,000	22,662,000	34,060,000	31,556,000	30,456,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	1,438,000	1,271,000
Bombay (including Sind)	1,904,000	2,226,000	2,009,000	1,788,000	1,083,000	1,994,000	1,210,000	1,737,000	1,691,000	1,243,000
Bengal	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	630,000	665,000	523,000	372,000	198,000	562,000	351,000	647,000	486,000	598,000
Punjab	118,000	109,000	120,000	59,000	43,000	200,000	105,000	171,000	118,000	132,000
Burma	61,000	62,000	89,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000	124,000	120,000	91,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	33,000	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	34,000	18,000	19,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,274,000	1,645,000	881,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	501,000	1,444,000	1,211,000	1,000,000
North-West Frontier Province	19,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	14,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	2,000	11,000	(*a*)	400	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Delhi	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	776,000	1,056,000	936,000
TOTAL	(*c*) 5,165,000	(*c*) 6,046,000	(*c*) 5,123,000	(*c*) 4,486,000	(*c*) 3,405,400	(*c*) 5,632,000	(*c*) 3,718,00	6,480,000	6,157,000	5,312,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay and the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	AREA (ACRES)									
Madras	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000	3,197,000	3,078,000	2,645,000
Bombay (including Sind)	6,209,000	5,530,000	5,666,000	4,161,000	3,294,000	5,481,000	3,764,000	6,113,000	4,944,000	5,365,000
Bengal	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
United Provinces	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,986,000	2,695,000	2,385,000	2,662,000	2,347,000	2,333,000
Punjab	2,738,000	1,907,000	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000	3,323,000	3,119,000	2,850,000
Bihar and Orissa	73,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000	54,000	68,000
Central Provinces and Berar	146,000	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000	174,000	166,000	151,000
North-West Frontier Province	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000	143,000	180,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)39,000	31,000	52,000	(*b*) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	22,000	31,000
Delhi	53,000	54,000	59,000	58,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000	63,000	51,000
TOTAL	15,755,000	14,337,000	15,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000	15,888,000	13,939,000	13,674,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	698,000	748,000	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000	825,000	816,000	632,000
Bombay (including Sind)	902,000	820,000	906,000	445,000	256,000	818,000	497,000	756,000	613,000	619,000
Bengal	(*a*)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	283,000	629,000	395,000	556,000	461,000	458,000
Punjab	346,000	150,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000	391,000	424,000	395,000
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	27,000	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	28,000	10,000	22,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	41,000	15,000	50,000	44,000	37,000
North-West Frontier Province	48,000	12,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000	38,000	28,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	300	8,000	(*a*)	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	6,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000	6,000	12,000	6,000
TOTAL	(*c*) 2,612,000	(*c*) 2,389,300	(*c*) 2,902,000	(*c*) 2,139,000	(*c*) 1,387,400	2,842,000	1,969,000	2,640,000	2,420,000	2,199,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.

Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	154,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000	104,000	127,000	139,000
Bombay (including Sind)	157,000	175,000	178,000	199,000	246,000	226,000	229,000	213,000	212,000	208,000
Bengal	95,000	96,000	88,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	78,000	82,000
United Provinces	2,376,000	2,612,000	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000	2,094,000	2,075,000	1,873,000	1,835,000
Punjab	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,063,000	1,112,000	1,123,000	1,050,000
Burma	158,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000	211,000	194,000	186,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,492,000	1,656,000	1,581,000	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,800,000	1,639,000	1,680,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 156,000	(*b*) 155,000	(*b*) 159,000	(*b*) 158,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 161,000	(*b*) 157,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 160,000	(*b*) 155,000
Assam	19,000	19,000	19,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	...
North-West Frontier Province	419,000	431,000	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	442,000	450,000	438,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*) 71,000	60,000	60,000	(*b*) 65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	69,000
Delhi	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,146,000	6,631,000	6,522,000	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,290,000	5,916,000	5,824,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000	52,000	64,000	63,000
Bombay (including Sind)	73,000	63,000	108,000	101,000	61,000	101,000	67,000	65,000	97,000	94,000
Bengal	27,000	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000	24,000	25,000
United Provinces	1,050,000	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000	629,000	815,000	598,000	766,000
Punjab	283,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	399,000	496,000	346,000	380,000	391,000	360,000
Burma	51,000	70,000	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000	31,000	40,000	34,000	25,000
Bihar and Orissa	395,000	480,000	523,000	612,000	492,000	620,000	635,000	727,000	349,000	487,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	115,000	112,000	116,000	114,000	111,000
Assam	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	203,000	237,000	219,000	249,000	206,000	123,000	162,000	217,000	220,000	226,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	6,000	19,000	(*a*)	25,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000
Delhi	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000
TOTAL (*c*)	2,082,300	2,503,000	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,782,300	2,586,000	2,083,000	2,458,000	1,902,200	2,178,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	AREA (ACRES)									
Madras	134,000	150,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	94,000	112,000	127,000	106,000
Bombay (including Sind)	597,000	738,000	785,000	925,000	368,000	669,000	477,000	663,000	788,000	625,000
Bengal	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	142,000	141,000	130,000
United Provinces	5,343,000	6,083,000	6,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	6,058,000	7,121,000	6,356,000
Punjab	5,193,000	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000	2,229,000	5,147,000	5,428,000	4,202,000
Burma	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	48,000	82,000	62,000	119,000	162,000	67,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,205,000	1,402,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,481,000	1,541,000	1,427,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 852,000	(*b*) 783,000	(*b*) 894,000	(*b*) 845,000	(*b*) 649,000	(*b*) 748,000	(*b*) 647,000	(*b*) 637,000	(*b*) 770,000	(*b*) 1,188,000
North-West Frontier Province	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	269,000	221,000	228,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*c*) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(*c*) 30,000	18,000	(*c*) 21,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	104,000	29,000	108,000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	97,000	85,000	54,000
TOTAL	13,882,000	13,253,000	15,415,000	16,340,000	7,367,000	12,641,000	9,205,000	14,742,000	16,395,000	14,397,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	27,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	22,000	25,000	24,000
Bombay (including Sind)	97,000	122,000	141,000	163,000	35,000	116,000	53,000	114,000	139,000	90,000
Bengal	44,000	45,000	49,000	41,000	35,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	34,000	29,000
United Provinces	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,268,000	1,882,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000	2,543,000	2,307,000
Punjab	1,289,000	454,000	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000	1,143,000	1,510,000	1,116,000
Burma	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	16,000	12,000	24,000	32,000	13,000
Bihar and Orissa	357,000	526,000	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000	649,000	670,000	541,000
Central Provinces and Berar	247,000	238,000	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	193,000	220,000	282,000
North-West Frontier Province	34,000	16,000	28,000	33,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	46,000	13,000	42,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	2,000	1,000	(*a*)	3,000	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	200	200
Delhi	25,000	2,000	18,000	19,000	500	6,000	2,000	19,000	18,000	10,000
TOTAL	(*d*) 3,866,000	(*d*) 3,430,000	(*d*) 4,234,000	(*d*) 4,446,000	(*d*) 1,920,500	(*d*) 3,701,000	2,374,400	4,357,400	5,205,200	4,455,200

(*a*) Not available.
(*b*) Excludes gram sown with other crops.
(*c*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*d*) Incomplete.

Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

Castor seed

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	AREA (ACRES)									
Madras	457,000	552,000	547,000	489,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	381,000	327,000	339,000
Bombay (including Sind)	90,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 81,000	74,000	63,000	60,000
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 4,000	4,000	7,000
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 400	200	200
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	300	300
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	26,000	40,000	38,000	35,000	38,000	36,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	42,000	45,000	40,000
Assam	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Hyderabad	757,000	784,000	(a)	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,015,000	793,000	866,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 109,000	(d) 112,000	117,000
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 130,000	(d) 130,000	(e)
TOTAL (b)	1,307,000	1,339,000	550,000	1,307,000	1,077,000	520,000	1,245,000	1,795,400	1,517,500	1,470,500
	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	51,000	38,000	45,000	39,000	36,000	33,000	30,000
Bombay (including Sind)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	6,000	(a)	(a)
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad	59,000	57,000	(a)	75,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	94,000	78,000	68,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)
TOTAL (b)	59,000	57,000	...	126,000	103,000	51,000	84,000	142,000	117,000	103,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete.

(c) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop is however 500 lbs for Gujarat and 400 lbs for the remainder of the Bombay Presidency where the crop is grown.

(d) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (e) Not yet available.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Madras and the Hyderabad State.

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1923 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
Madras—													
Malabar	100·1	134·0	119·6	131·2	123·1	106·0	112·3	122·5	99·0	122·0	120·0	+19·9	+20
Madras, South-east	35·5	37·9	38·2	34·0	36·8	35·3	41·5	46·5	38·1	41·2	33·9	—1·6	— 5
Madras Deccan	24·8	21·9	31·0	40·1	34·1	19·8	28·7	17·0	25·4	20·2	16·7	—8·1	—33
Madras Coast, North	41·2	43·0	53·2	52·7	54·2	35·9	48·9	31·8	41·5	38·1	42·8	+1·6	+4
Bombay—													
Gujarat	32·3	39·7	18·9	32·6	54·0	11·8	34·2	26·2	41·1	28·7	18·4	—13·9	—43
Konkan	108·5	137·2	96·1	128·6	136·1	70·9	109·6	77·0	108·4	107·6	112·3	+3·8	+4
Bombay Deccan	30·8	39·4	35·0	40·9	35·8	17·9	33·6	22·9	27·3	28·5	25·5	— 5·3	—17
Sind	6·7	6·1	1·9	11·1	14·1	1·6	7·1	2·1	7·2	1·4	4·2	— 2·5	—37
Bengal	75·6	69·4	80·1	88·3	80·4	82·1	74·3	76·4	76·3	78·1	65·6	—10·0	—13
United Provinces—													
East	39·2	38·0	53·5	47·2	46·3	23·3	40·9	31·7	41·9	51·6	42·2	+3·0	+8
West	37·4	59·9	37·2	47·7	50·9	19·2	39·6	29·6	46·0	46·3	39·9	+2·5	+7
Punjab—													
East and North	23·2	31·9	18·4	26·8	41·8	13·2	24·9	15·6	18·3	22·3	26·5	+ 3·3	+14
South-west	9·9	18·7	4·9	12·3	21·5	6·8	10·2	6·8	12·3	7·9	12·2	+2·3	+23
Burma—													
Lower Burma	127·2	140·9	131·9	125·5	129·8	148·6	140·4	135·0	131·3	135·0	146·8	+19·6	+15
Upper Burma	47·8	49·5	48·6	49·9	48·1	46·0	41·7	36·4	46·1	43·4	49·4	+ 1·6	+ 3
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa	58·5	61·8	58·8	57·7	73·8	46·5	67·0	60·0	54·0	57·8	51·0	— 7·5	—13
Chota Nagpur	52·7	43·1	39·4	50·1	66·4	42·9	65·2	56·2	48·4	57·0	57·6	+ 4·9	+9
Bihar	48·4	44·3	50·7	58·7	53·7	52·7	51·3	44·7	51·0	59·2	37·1	—11·3	—23
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·3	40·7	38·0	47·2	41·7	19·2	31·3	16·0	32·0	34·9	29·2	—3·1	—10
Central Provinces, West	46·8	44·1	51·3	57·5	60·1	33·6	61·9	32·9	39·6	44·9	52·4	+5·6	+12
Central Provinces, East	53·5	54·5	55·5	54·1	64·5	53·3	72·7	37·4	49·9	49·8	50·9	—2·6	— 5
Assam	100·7	87·0	112·3	96·6	95·1	110·3	86·8	97·4	111·1	85·4	98·5	—2·2	— 2
North-West Frontier Province	15·9	30·3	15·4	20·3	20·2	14·5	18·4	10·8	15·0	14·8	18·3	+ 2·4	+15
Hyderabad—													
North	34·0	42·7	38·6	44·4	48·9	23·2	30·4	16·2	29·9	32·5	28·9	—5·1	—15
South	30·7	38·7	41·5	50·9	39·9	22·3	34·2	19·1	27·2	25·1	24·4	—6·3	—21
Mysore	36·5	33·9	38·4	46·6	41·5	27·9	39·1	28·9	36·3	34·6	36·1	— 0·4	—1
Central India—													
West	34·4	32·9	26·9	46·9	50·3	20·7	48·8	27·0	31·1	35·3	42·6	+8·2	+24
East	42·4	40·8	38·7	48·3	54·6	20·2	56·5	26·0	38·2	44·7	45·3	+2·9	+ 7
Rajputana—													
West	12·5	12·5	6·2	17·3	32·0	2·8	12·8	10·5	9·2	10·4	11·8	— 0·7	—6
East	25·5	26·4	16·4	33·6	53·0	10·3	31·6	21·4	21 4	25·9	28·0	+ 2·5	+10

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923.

Rice

Countries	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	AREA (ACRES)							
Argentine	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	16,000	9,000
Bulgaria	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Egypt	154,000	273,000	285,000	150,000	165,000	324,000	(c)50,000	(c)154,000
Formosa	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,224,000	1,262,000	1,253,000
Indo-China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	12,103,000	11,120,000
Italy	352,000	341,000	(a)342,000	325,000	276,000	286,000	294,000	303, 000
Japan	7,523,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,659,000	7,675,000	7,695,000	7,713,000
Siam	5,118,000	5,359,000	5,490,000	5,332,000	6,044,000	6,412,000	6,242,000	(b)
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	114,000	114,000
United States of America	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	911,000	1,335,000	921,000	1,055,000	892,000
	YIELD (TONS)							
Argentine	(b)	(b)	21,000	(b)	25,000	25,000	15,000	(b)
Bulgaria	4,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000
Egypt	167,000	353,000	501,000	176,000	205,000	342,000	(c)40,000	(c)195,000
Formosa	826,000	859,000	823,000	874,000	860,000	884,000	967,000	866,000
Indo-China	4,860,000	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	5,696,000	5,216,000
Italy	511,000	517,000	(a) 514,000	478,000	443,000	463,000	456,000	513,000
Japan	10,380,000	9,692,000	9,715,000	10,802,000	11,227,000	9,801,000	10,780,000	9,872,000
Siam	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,201,000	4,157,000	4,263,000	(b)
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	297,000	284,000	257,000	269,000	239,000
United States of America	819,000	696,000	774,000	708,000	1,044,000	754,000	830,000	668,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Not available. (c) *Sefi* crop only.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Algeria	3,271,000	3,220,000	3,185,000	2,889,000	3,227,000	3,007,000	3,034,000	3,166,000
Argentine	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	17,401,000	15,008,000	14,235,000	16,248,000	17,216,000
Australia	11,528,000	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,416,000	9,068,000	9,715,000	9,760,000	9,503,000
Austria	(a) 2,007,000	(a) 2,035,000	(b) 1,924,000	371,000	371,000	378,000	459,000	475,000
Bulgaria	2,381,000	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,173,000	2,232,000	2,225,000	2,303,000
Canada	15,363,000	14,749,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000	22,413,000	22,672,000
Denmark	152,000	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000	237,000	205,000
Egypt	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000	1,458,000	1,517,000	1,537,000
France	(a) 12,424,000	(a) 10,353,000	(a) 10,988,000	11,628,000	12,581,000	13,294,000	13,066,000	13,673,000
Germany	4,157,000	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,179,000	3,397,000	3,559,000	3,394,000	3,653,000
Hungary	...	...	...	..	2,661,000	2,887,000	3,521,000	3,320,000
Italy	11,674,000	10,552,000	(a) 10,783,000	10,588,000	11,285,000	11,774,000	11,484,000	11,554,000
Japan	1,303,600	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,344,000	1,299,000	1,263,000	1,228,000	1,196,000
Luxemburg	27,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	29,000	23,000	25,000
Netherlands	134,000	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	180,000	150,000	154,000
New Zealand	219,000	281,000	208,000	140,000	220,000	353,000	276,000	183,000
Norway	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	25,000	26,000
Poland	...	...	...	1,063,000	1,790,000	2,092,000	2,573,000	2,514,000
Rumania	4,842,000	...	5,682,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000	6,545,000	6,648,000
Spain	10,144,000	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000	10,305,000	10,489,000
Sweden	318,000	328,000	378,000	347,000	357,000	357,000	356,000	362,000
Switzerland	137,000	96,000	151,000	136,000	119,000	111,000	103,000	(c)160,000
Tunis	1,482,000	1,447,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,491,000	1,072,000	1,559,000
Union of South Africa	755,000	986,000	953,000	819,000	875,000	992,000	...	...
United Kingdom	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,936,000	2,046,000	2,038,000	1,806,000
United States of America	52,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	73,069,000	61,118,000	63,670,000	62,291,000	58,108,000
Uruguay	779,000	976,000	839,000	680,000	700,000	812,000	663,000	979,000

	YIELD (TONS)							
Algeria	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	561,000	225,000	753,000	454,000	975,000
Argentine	2,141,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,799,000	4,173,000	5,106,000	5,235,000	6,617,000
Australia	4,074,000	3,067,000	2,022,000	1,229,000	3,899,000	3,451,000	2,926,000	3,370,000
Austria	(a) 743,000	(a) 674,000	(b) 594,000	137,000	145,000	175,000	198,000	238,000
Bulgaria	791,000	777,000	620,000	796,000	799,000	782,000	1,008,000	970,000
Canada	7,024,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,035,000	8,042,000	10,686,000	12,702,000
Denmark	162,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	193,000	298,000	247,000	237,000
Egypt	977,000	797,000	859,000	806,000	848,000	989,000	963,000	1,089,000
France	(a) 5,477,000	(a) 3,597,000	(a) 6,034,000	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,646,000	6,504,000	7,381,000
Germany	3,031,000	2,244,000	2,493,000	2,112,000	2,207,000	2,881,000	1,923,000	2,851,000
Hungary	...	...	...	...	1,014,000	1,409,000	1,463,000	1,814,000
Italy	4,719,000	3,742,000	(a) 4,899,000	4,538,000	3,778,000	5,154,000	4,321,000	6,022,000
Japan	759,000	875,000	829,000	820,000	759,000	720,000	738,000	761,000
Luxemburg	12,000	9,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	5,000	14,000
Netherlands	123,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	225,000	162,000	164,000
New Zealand	136,000	182,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	282,000	224,000	114,000
Norway	8,000	12,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	17,000	16,000
Poland	...	...	...	421,000	608,000	1,000,000	1,133,000	1,332,000
Rumania	2,099,000	..	574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,100,000	2,459,000	2,705,000
Spain	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,705,000	3,880,000	3,354,000	4,208,000
Sweden	242,000	185,000	238,000	250,000	276,000	230,000	254,000	297,000
Switzerland	109,000	120,000	140,000	104,000	100,000	96,000	63,000	(c)146,000
Tunis	(b) 147,000	(b) 195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	239,000	98,000	266,000
Union of South Africa	128,000	271,000	223,000	137,000	204,000	225,000	169,000	161,000
United Kingdom	1,598,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,853,000	1,487,000	1,939,000	1,744,000	1,590,000
United States of America	17,009,000	17,018,000	24,630,000	25,271,000	22,267,000	21,782,000	23,191,000	21,047,000
Uruguay	144,000	349,000	184,000	159,000	208,000	266,000	138,000	335,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Including meslin and spelt.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Algeria	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	18,000	13,000	18,000	16,000
Argentine	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	7,340,000	7,848,000	8,465,000
Australia	360,000	332,000	287,000	265,000	284,000	305,000	313,000	(c)
Austria	(a) 362,000	(a) 359,000	(b) 230,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	148,000	144,000
Bulgaria	1,456,000	1,396,000	1,461,000	1,445,000	1,392,000	1,421,000	1,312,000	1,364,000
Canada	173,000	234,000	250,000	264,000	292,000	297,000	318,000	318,000
Egypt	1,737,000	1,684,000	1,811,000	1,791,000	1,937,000	2,085,000	2,034,000	(d)11,000
France	(a) 881,000	(a) 847,000	(a) 753,000	744,000	829,000	814,000	789,000	845,000
Hungary	...	...	...	...	2,016,000	2,166,000	2,444,000	2,401,000
Italy	3,916,000	3,852,000	(a)3,556,000	3,707,000	3,708,000	3,715,000	3,856,000	3,790,000
Japan	144,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	150,000	153,000	140,000	(c)
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	(c)
Poland	...	...	...	...	107,000	132,000	183,000	189,000
Rumania	5,054,000	...	5,726,000	6,719,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	8,408,000	8,413,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	1,159,000	1,166,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Tunis	40,000	46,000	36,000	45,000	(e) 25,000	(e)55,000	e 16,000	(e)44,000
Union of South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,813,000	4,597,000	c)	(c)
United States of America	105,252,000	116,681,000	104,424,000	87,735,000	101,657,000	103,697,000	102,803,000	104,158,000
Uruguay	627,000	590,000	552,000	494,000	571,000	479,000	569,000	576,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)							
Algeria	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
Argentine	1,468,000	4,258,000	5,594, 000	6,454,000	5,749,000	4,395,000	4,393,000	6,919,000
Australia	213,000	221,000	172,000	169,000	181,000	196,000	184,000	(c)
Austria	(a) 142,000	(a) 132,000	(b) 88,000	53,000	53,000	63,000	87,000	86,000
Bulgaria	481,000	435,000	211,000	635,000	516,000	409,000	386,000	672,000
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	344,000	340,000
Egypt	1,603,000	1,596,000	1,634,000	1,596,000	1,761,000	1,676,000	1,658,000	(d)9,000
France	(a) 415,000	(a) 372,000	(a) 243,000	252,000	381,000	259,000	316,000	317,000
Hungary	...	...	...	...	1,251,000	791,000	1,216,000	1,231,000
Italy	2,034,000	2,065,000	(a) 1,911,000	2,142,000	2,228,000	2,303,000	1 917,000	2,239,000
Japan	99,000	95,000	84,000	101,000	99,000	107,000	87,000	(c)
New Zealand	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	(c)
Poland	...	...	...	...	27,000	57,000	69,000	96,000
Rumania	...	...	781,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,768,000	2,758,000	4,012,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	669,000	598,000
Switzerland	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
Tunis	3,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	(e)3,000	(e)9,000	(e)1,000	(e)7,000
Union of South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	835,000	1,189,000	578,000	1,707,000	(c)
United States of America	64,038,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	58,522,000	80,046,000	76,453,000	72,498,000	76,360,000
Uruguay	170,000	188,000	164,000	115,000	197,000	120,000	162,000	163,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory.
(b) Incomplete data.
(c) Not available.
(d) *Sefi* crop only.
(e) Maize and sorghum.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Algeria*	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,827,000	2,513,000	2,916,000	2,837,000
Argentine	388,000	604,000	615,000	669,000	616,000	620,000	599,000	637,000
Australia	230,000	205,000	255,000	267,000	335,000	299,000	342,000	(c)
Austria	(a) 1,972,000	(a) 1,921,000	(b) 1,811,000	232,000	240,000	266,000	313,000	333,000
Bulgaria	598,000	603,000	601,000	484,000	549,000	523,000	534,000	544,000
Canada	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551,000	2,794,000	2,598,000	2,785,000
Denmark	633,000	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000	666,000	690,000
Egypt	439,000	497,000	336,000	356,000	340,000	394,000	375,000	400,000
France	(a) 1,537,000	(a) 1,698,000	(a) 1,371,000	1,254,000	1,640,000	1,679,000	1,712,000	1,684,000
Germany	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,733,000	3,257,000	3,114,000	3,102,000	3,216,000
Hungary	...	...	...	...	1,266,000	1,184,000	1,144,000	1,125,000
Italy	595,000	469,000	(a)478,000	480,000	494,000	540,000	576,000	569,000
Japan	3,073,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,928,000	2,745,000	2,549,000
Luxemburg	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	5,000
Netherlands	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	61,000	61,000	59,000
New Zealand	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	33,000	17,000	(c)
Norway	98,000	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	132,000	125,000
Poland	...	...	...	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,450,000	2,823,000	2,964,000
Rumania	1,453,000	(c)	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000	4,267,000	4,642,000
Spain	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,317,000	4,333,000	4,080,000	4,540,000
Sweden	412,000	436,000	457,000	415,000	398,000	397,000	427,000	393,000
Switzerland	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Tunis	1,232,000	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,228,000	733,000	1,206,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	97,000	106,000	(c)	(c)
United Kingdom	1,653,000	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	1,844,000	1,609,000	1,548,000	1,488,000
United States of America	7,754,000	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,470,000	7,597,000	7,411,000	7,314,000	7,905,000
Uruguay	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	10,000

	YIELD (TONS)							
Algeria	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	265,000	1,026,000	356,000	1,005,000
Argentine	46,000	(c)	(c)	55,000	79,000	128,000	166,000	258,000
Australia	91,000	89,000	106,000	96,000	159,000	136,000	146,000	(c)
Austria	(a) 835,000	(a) 496,000	(b) 537,000	82,000	95,000	117,000	120,000	168,000
Bulgaria	224,000	215,000	145,000	100,000	201,000	182,000	255,000	237,000
Canada	915,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277,000	1,537,000	1,650,000
Denmark	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	589,000	651,000	696,000
Egypt	281,000	291,000	211,000	216,000	223,000	255,000	242,000	257,000
France	(a) 818,000	(a) 797,000	(a) 588,000	562,000	821,000	819,000	875,000	965,000
Germany	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,609,000	(b) 1,761,000	(b) 1,904,000	(b) 1,579,000	2,324,000
Hungary	...	...	...	...	463,000	458,000	474,000	584,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	222,000	176,000	225,000
Japan	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,879,000	1,863,000	1,574,000
Luxemburg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000
Netherlands	46,000	48,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	71,000	68,000	63,000
New Zealand	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	13,000	(c)
Norway	77,000	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000	96,000	70,000
Poland	...	...	...	596,000	825,000	1,202,000	1,274,000	1,629,000
Rumania	6,42,000	(c)	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	968,000	2,005,000	1,331,000
Spain	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	1,910,000	1,658,000	2,397,000
Sweden	293,000	243,000	247,000	272,000	239,000	256,000	281,000	252,000
Switzerland	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	12,000
Tunis	105,000	167,000	280,000	128,000	56,000	246,000	39,000	246,000
Union of South Africa	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	28,000	(c)	(c)
United Kingdom	1,178,000	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,285,000	1,305,000	1,080,000	1,036,000	1,091,000
United States of America	3,898,000	4,528,000	5,479,000	2,609,000	4,049,000	3,313,000	3,893,000	4,247,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Algeria	...	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentine	8,000	29,000	33,000	33,000	59,000	39,000	56,000	155,000
Australia	...	...	...	..	...	23,000	9,000	40,000
Brazil	501,000	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	1,512,000	1,966,000
Bulgaria†	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4 000	7,000	7,000
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,340,000	1,868,000	1,648,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	(b)
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	(b)
United States of America	34,970,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,726,000	35,863,000	30,496,000	33,096,000	37,123,000
	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)							
Algeria	...	1,000	(b)	(a)	1,000	1,000	(a)	1,000
Argentine	5,000	19,000	19,000	16,000	31,000	21,000	32,000	88,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	(a)	:,000	10,000	30,000
Brazil	335,000	411,000	404,000	603,000	441,000	687,000	576,000	860,000
Bulgaria†	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000
Egypt	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	1,076,000	1,659,000	1,447,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	..	...	5,000	6,000
Japan	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	(b)
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	(b)
United States of America	13,654,000	13,478,000	14,359,000	13,566,000	16,027,000	9,185,000	12,202,000	12,675,000

(a) Less than 500 bales. (b) Not available.
† The figures for different years are not comparable, owing to changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Algeria	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentine	3,206,000	3,231,000	3,418,000	4,362,000	4,767,000	3,890,000	4,315,000	5,255,000
Australia	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
Austria	49,000 (a)	48,000 (a)	65,000 (b)	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000
Belgium	...	...	...	54,000	125,000	37,000	41,000	46,000
Bulgaria	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Canada	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000	533,000	565,000	630,000
Egypt	1,000 (a)	... (a)	4,000 (a)	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	2,000
France	17,000	22,000	28,000	52,000	86,000	43,000	38,000	37,000
Germany	53,000	74,000	104,000	110,000	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)
Hungary	...	...	...	...	9,000	10,000	7,000	4,000
Italy	42,000	41,000	48,000	47,000	50,000	53,000	52,000	50,000
Japan	36,000	48,000	85,000	68,000	103,000	76,000	39,000	(c)
Netherlands	37,000	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	22,000	24,000	25,000
New Zealand	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	11,000	(c)
Poland	...	...	...	81,000	101,000	175,000	251,000	256,000
Rumania	20,000	...	186,000	50,000	32,000	27,000	27,000	33,000
Spain	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
Sweden	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	(c)
Tunis	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	5,000	7,000
United Kingdom	92,000	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000	48,000	(c)	55,000
United States of America	1,473,000	1,983,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,756,000	1,198,000	1,113,000	2,061,000
Uruguay	36,000	36,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	61,000	84,000	102,000

	YIELD (TONS)							
Algeria	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Argentine	100,000	489,000	768,000	1,245,000	1,497,000	899,000	1,187,000	1,465,000
Australia	...	...	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Austria	8,000 (a)	7,000 (a)	9,000 (b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	12,000	21,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
Bulgaria	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Canada	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000	125,000	178,000
Egypt	(c)	...	(c)	1,000	3,000	(c)	(d)	(d)
France	(a) 3,000	(a) 4,000	(a) 5,000	9,000	19,000	7,000	8,000	7,000
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	...	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Italy	9,000	8,000	(a) 12,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	10,000
Japan	7,000	(c)	16,000	12,000	(c)	16,000	7,000	(c)
Netherlands	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
New Zealand	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	(c)
Poland	...	...	...	14,000	16,000	32,000	50,000	58,000
Rumania	(c)	...	7,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	(c)
Spain	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sweden	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Tunis	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000
United Kingdom	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America	357,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	200,000	259,000	435,000
Uruguay	3,000	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	13,000	18,000	20,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory.
(b) Incomplete data.
(c) Not available.
(d) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Austria	(a) 10,000	(a) 13,000	(b) 24,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	...	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	22,000	16,000	11,000	10,000	9,000
Formosa	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
France	(a) 41,000	(a) 37,000	(b) 43,000	64,000	68,000	68,000	55,000	60,000
Germany	110,000	160,000	279,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	104,000	128,000
Hungary	...	...	...	..	9,000	40,000	29,000	44,000
Japan	292,000	294,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	262,000	224,000	(c)
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	5,000
Poland	...	...	...	84,000	102,000	81,000	112,000	112,000
Rumania	63,000	...	23,000	208,000	140,000	105,000	105,000	113,000
Switzerland	...	1,000	(c)	2,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
	YIELD (TONS)							
Austria	(a) 5,000	(a) 4,000	(b) 10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	...	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	11,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
Formosa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
France	(a) 20,000	(a) 16,000	(a) 20,000	38,000	40,000	33,000	23,000	27,000
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	...	...	...	...	3,000	11,000	7,000	14,000
Japan	103,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	106,000	95,000	80,000	(c)
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	5,000
Poland	...	...	...	29,000	29,000	20,000	36,000	47,000
Rumania	10,000	...	1,000	53,000	23,000	11,000	19,000	16,000
Switzerland	...	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

* Below 500 tons. (a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available.

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Andaman and Nicobar	*	*	*	*	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon	498,000	509,000	505,000	(a) 395,000	(a) 395,000	(a) 418,000	(a) 420,000	(a) 420,000
Formosa	106,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000	89,000	88,000	(c)
Japan	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	110,000	108,000
Java	303,000	(c)	(c)	(b) 233,000	(b) 220,000	(b) 226,000	(c)	(c)
Mauritius	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nyassaland	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	(c)
Fiji Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(c)
	YIELD (LBS)							
Andaman and Nicobar	73,000	70,000	79,000	63,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon†	202,829,000	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000	161,271,000	171,446,000	181,557,000
Formosa	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,688,000	35,059,000	21,867,000	23,282,000	24,676,000	(c)
Japan	84,010,000	86,924,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	74,067,000	76,949,000	78,769,000
Java	93,959,000	87,377,000	70,095,000	(b) 98,921,000	(b) 105,888,000	(b) 83,070,000	(c)	(c)
Mauritius	66,000	66,000	66,000	44,000	44,000	(c)	33,000	(c)
Nyassaland	458,000	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000	414,000	622,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000	572,000	(c)
Fiji Islands	51,000	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	24,000	16,000	(c)

* Below 500 acres.
(a) Approximate data.
† Export figures.
(b) Java and Sumatra.
(c) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(d)
Brazil	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	5,418,000	6,020,000
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Colombia	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	65,000	70,000
Dutch East Indies (b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	324,000	339,000	312,000	(d)	(d)
Dutch Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3,000	10,000	(d)	(d)
Federated Malay States	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Guadeloupe	12,000	15,000	17,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	17,000	(d)
Guatemala	271,000	91,000	166,000	151,000	148,000	191,000	209,000	210,000
Hawaii	6,000	6,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indo-China	11,000	11,000	(d)	11,000	20,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Jamaica	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	(d)
Mexico	188,000(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	499,000	(d)	(d)
Nicaragua	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Nyassaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	*	*	(d)
Paraguay	...	1,000	(d)	(d)	*	*	1,000	(d)
Peru	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Philippines	...	2,000	(d)	2,000	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)
Porto-Rico	168,000	148,000	159,000	193,000	160,000	162,000	162,000	(d)
Salvador	...	103,000	172,000	(d)	(d)	140,000	(d)	(d)
Uganda	24,000	23,000	32,000	38,000	32,000	30,000	29,000	31,000
Venezuela	(d)	(d)	(d)	250,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Australia	15,000	16,000	13,000	16,000	12,000	15,000	9,000	(d)
Brazil	1,685,267,000	2,091,679,000	1,285,754,000	1,734,674,000	1,880,393,000	1,858,492,000	2,509,618,000	1,929,057,000
British Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	838,000	(d)	(d)
Colombia	...	165,000,000	198,000,000	190,564,000 (c)	309,558,000 (c)	232,914,000	(d)	237,600,000 (e)
Costa Rica (c)	26,988,000	25,194,000	30,720,000	30,736,000	29,340,000	40,957,000	24,394,000	34,980,000
Dutch East Indies	119,975,000	98,507,000	111,823,000	122,947,000 (b)	100,901,000 (b)	78,728,000 (b)	109,049,000 (b)	130,971,000
Dutch Guiana	1,682,000	3,401,000	4,077,000	2,821,000	3,752,000	3,987,000	5,690,000	(d)
Federated Malay States	825,000	402,000	379,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa (c)	47,000	27,000	97,000	87,000	164,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Guadeloupe (c)	1,108,000	2,356,000	1,131,000	1,756,000	1,471,000	1,101,000	1,173,000	(d)
Guatemala	98,961,000	52,777,000	106,612,000	98,661,000	52,800,000	106,336,000	72,969,000	80,960,000
Hawaii	4,752,000	4,752,000	(d)	19,842,000(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indo-China	2,662,000	2,706,000	(d)	2,706,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Jamaica (c)	5,747,000	10,215,000	8,229,000	4,612,000	7,218,000	7,066,000	8,615,000	(d)
Mexico	82,060,000 (b)	104,681,000 (b)	(d)	(d)	75,733,000	88,857,000	(d)	44,660,000 (e)
Nicaragua (c)	...	25,507,000	33,618,000	15,312,000	29,876,000	19,523,000	29,942,000	34,936,000
Nyassaland	...	94,000	133,000	39,000	49,000	18,000	92,000	(d)
Paraguay	...	1,683,000	(d)	(d)	191,000	203,000	228,000	(d)
Peru	...	...	...	93,720,000	77,000,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Philippines	1,308,000	1,588,000	1,578,000	2,197,000	2,337,000	2,528,000	(d)	(d)
Porto-Rico	39,532,000	37,539,000	27,839,000	53,097,000	49,895,000 (c)	44,905,000 (c)	43,339,000	(d) (e)
Salvador	...	65,454,000	84,616,000	82,500,000	62,287,000	94,773,000	105,587,000	132,000,000
Uganda (c)	2,218,000	6,070,000	6,590,000	8,117,000	5,460,000	5,729,000	5,071,000	4,575,000
Venezuela (c)	96,976,000	87,971,000	179,415,000	73,573,000	121,711,000	142,949,000	(d)	118,800 000 (e)

* Below 500 acres.
(a) Coffee berries.
(b) Incomplete data.
(c) Export figures.
(d) Not available.
(e) Unofficial estimate.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*concld.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Antigon	16,000	16,000	(c)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Argentine	212,000	230,000	234,000	235,000	234,000	236,000	262,000	(c)
Australia	178,000	186,000	171,000	159,000	174,000	197,000	217,000	(c)
British Guiana	78,000	78,000	74,000	71,000	69,000	63,000	61,000	55,000
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	43,000	43,000
Cuba	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	300,000 (a)	263,000 (a)	251,000 (a)	372,000	413,000	443,000	444,000	405,000
Dutch Guiana	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Egypt	65,000	66,000	59,000	53,000	66,000	65,000	58,000	(c)
Formosa	315,000	301,000	(c)	260,000	285,000	340,000	275,000	286,000
Guadeloupe and dependencies	94,000	99,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	86,000	(c)
Guatemala	16,000	(c)	40,000	42,000	(c)	32,000	57,000	32,000
Hawaii	124,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	113,000	124,000	(c)	(c)
Indo-China	64,000	66,000	(c)	(c)	93,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	56,000	44,000	46,000	(c)
Japan	75,000	72,000	68,000	68,000	72,000	76,000	64,000	(c)
Mauritius	175,000	176,000	176,000	178,000	180,000	173,000	171,000	(c)
Mexico	(c)	52,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	111,000	95,000	(c)
Nicaragua	12,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Paraguay	15,000	15,000	(c)	(c)	13,000	13,000	12,000	(c)
Peru	112,000	123,000	(c)	100,000	121,000	126,000	126,000	(c)
Philippines	459,000	508,000	494,000	488,000	596,000	595,000	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	205,000	256,000	230,000	228,000	240,000	241,000	244,000	(c)
Salvador	...	21,000	18,000	(c)	(c)	30,000	(c)	(c)
Spain	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	(c)
Uganda	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	8,000
Union of South Africa	163,000	184,000	(c)	160,000	196,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana)	221,000	244,000	231,000	234,000	183,000	226,000	228,000	241,000
Fiji Island	56,000	68,000	69,000	74,000	91,000	53,000	39,000	(c)

Countries	YIELD (TONS)							
Antigon	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Argentine	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,044,000	3,044,000	2,743,000	2,856,000	(c)
Australia	1,719,000	2,873,000	1,776,000	1,347,000	1,468,000	2,432,000	2,311,000	(c)
British Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Cuba	28,493,000	31,439,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	37,152,000	34,681,000	31,517,000	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	17,044,000	15,675,000	13,395,000	13,395,000	14,370,000	15,010,000	16,723,000	17,564,000
Dutch Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	10,000	11,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Egypt	(c)	(c)	1,703,000	1,566,000	1,842,000	1,805,000	1,689,000	(c)
Formosa	5,092,000	4,017,000	3,318,000	2,583,000	2,910,000	3,979,000	3,664,000	4,294,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	383,000	359,000	369,000	(c)
Guatemala	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	4,651,000	4,326,000	4,227,000	3,985,000	4,149,000	4,533,000	(c)	(c)
Indo-China	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	429,000	424,000	(c)
Japan	1,502,000	1,167,000	1,057,000	1,057,000	862,000	1,089,000	798,000	(c)
Mauritius	2,063,000	2,171,000	2,201,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	(c)	1,251,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,160,000	1,709,000	(c)
Nicaragua	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Paraguay	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Peru	2,161,000	2,557,000	(c)	2,495,000	2,833,000	2,330,000	2,719,000	(c)
Philippines	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,530,000	4,668,000	4,532,000	3,253,000	(c)
Salvador	...	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Spain	63,000	85,000	63,000	63,000	126,000	118,000	107,000	(c)
Uganda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Union of South Africa	(c)	1,121,000	(c)	(c)	1,450,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana)	3,628,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	2,170,000	2,221,000	3,725,000	2,978,000	(c)
Fiji Islands	829,000	662,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000	782,000	483,000	(c)

(a) Incomplete data. (b) The figures relate to Java and Madura only. (c) Not available.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and seasons were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

Madras (Total cultivated area 33,037,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam*§ villages, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the Tahsildar to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *Tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 29,906,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind, this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,767,000 acres.)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent

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NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1922-23.

* A sub-divisional officer. ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a *Tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a taluk.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,242,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 24,904,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Burma (Total cultivated area 15,770,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 25,268,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Central Provinces and Berar Total cultivated area 23,652,000)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by six to ten States. No information is available from the other States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 392 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 17 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop," and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

* Village accountants. † Sub-division of a district.

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,765,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For hill districts figures are obtained from the annual crop forecasts and the quinquennial crop statements. For plains districts the information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the district Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute, the figures for which are compiled by the village *chaukidari panchayats*. In the permanently-settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *chaukidari panchayats*, while for all other crops except tea, estimates have been framed by the District Officer from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures for tea are obtained in all cases from the garden managers. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,150,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 315,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 140,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog*¶ for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* ‖ and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*** (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 212,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 23,369,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluq* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluqs* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions were issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments. But the experiments were not carried out so extensively as to furnish any reliable data for fixing normal yields per acre. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

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* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.
† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.
‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.
§ Circle inspector.
‖ A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
¶ Village accountant.
** Revenue officer in charge of a taluk.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,044,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,041,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Central India.

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Rajputana.

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privilege tenures in many cases.

APPENDIX III

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED IN THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	October	20
Final „	February	15
INDIGO—		
1st forecast	October	15
Final „	December	20
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	5
JUTE*—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX IV

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States*
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Central Provinces States and United Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Travancore (Madras) and Tripura (Bengal).
Cotton (*c*)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura), Bombay States and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal State (Cooch Bihar).
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop (*d*)	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut (*e*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalli), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States and Gwalior.
Indigo (*f*)	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Burma.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay State (Khairpur) and Madras States.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May.

(*b*) In Madras, the harvest takes place between December and May.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April.

(*e*) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

(*f*) In Madras about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

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[*TWENTY-SEVENTH ISSUE*]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES

OF

AREA AND YIELD

OF

Principal Crops in India

1924-25

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council

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CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1926

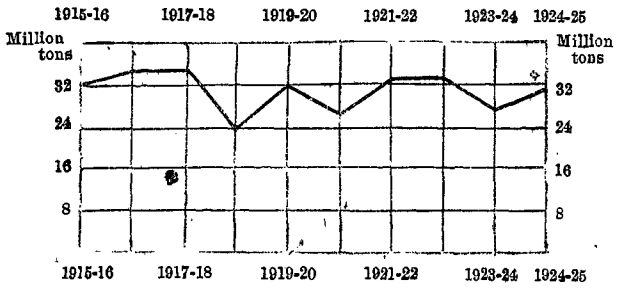
[No. 2003]

Price Annas 12 or 1s. 3d.

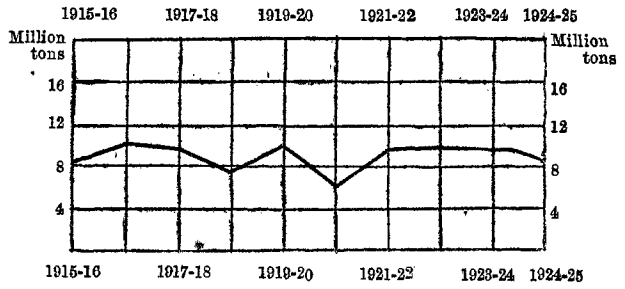
Yield of certain principal crops from 1915-16 to 1924-25.

FOOD CROPS

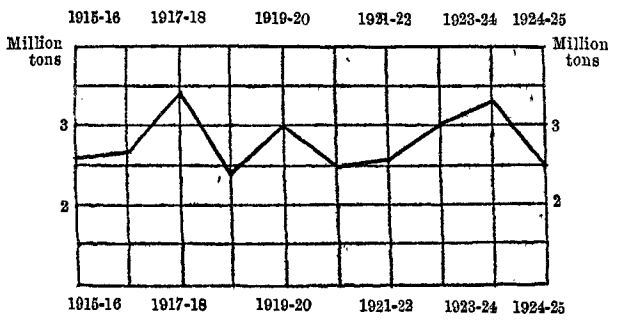
Rice



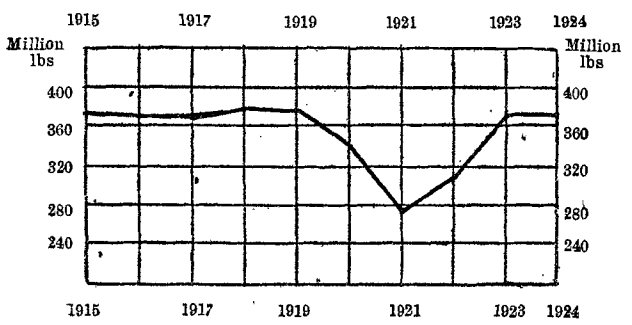
Wheat



Sugarcane



Tea



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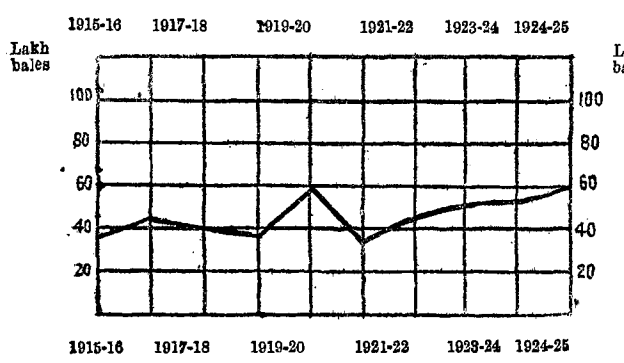
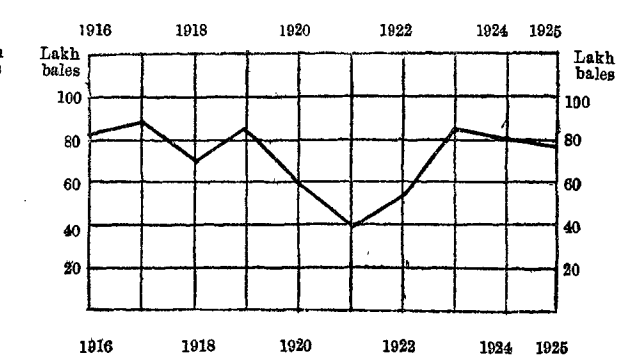
Cotton



Jute



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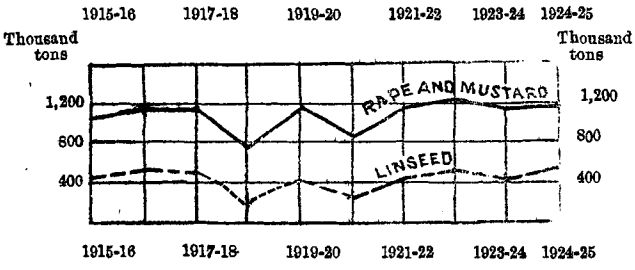
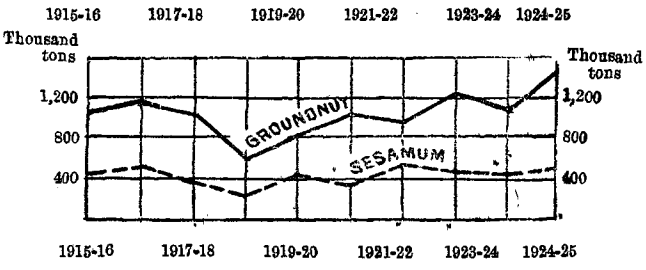
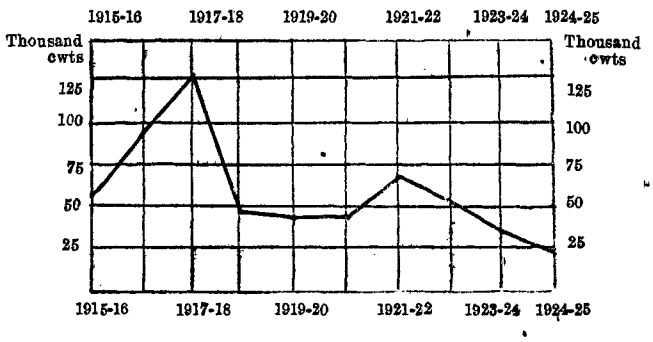


Sesamum and Groundnut



INDIGO (DYE)



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1924-25

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the twenty-seventh of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1924-25.

Source and scope of the estimates

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute, groundnut§, and indigo crops. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts.* The detailed tables show for the last ten years (whenever available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, coffee† and rubber†. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1924-25 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported are given in table No. 3.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of India published in Volumes I and II of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee‡, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V. It should be borne in mind that, owing chiefly to the reasons stated above, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, and castor seed, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, maize, barley, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea, coffee, and sugarcane) in foreign countries are given in table No. 19, the data being mainly collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Character of the season.

In the hot weather months (*i.e.*, March to May) of 1924, the weather was drier than usual over the greater part of the country. The Arabian Sea monsoon was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India; but the total rainfall during the monsoon season was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. Owing to the prolongation of the south-west monsoon in the Bay and the weak incidence generally of the north-east monsoon, rainfall during the period, October to December, was below the normal in the south of the Peninsula. It was also in defect in Bombay, Sind and the North-West Frontier Province, but generally in excess elsewhere. The winter rains were unusually heavy in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana during December. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was generally normal over the plains of India; and the season was, on the whole, fairly good. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in

* In the case of Madras finally adjusted figures of the Season and Crop Report are entered. For the other provinces also the final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Statistics, separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of coffee, estimates are framed for plantations having an area of 10 acres or more.

§ From 1926 three forecasts will be issued *vide* Appendix IV.

the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18, and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1924 is shown in the appended chart (page 5).

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda, and those in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise about 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1924-25 was reported as 81,328,000 acres, as compared with 79,112,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was good. The total yield was estimated at 31,097,000 tons, as against 28,198,000 tons in 1923-24. To this figure should be added some 975,000 tons in respect of other tracts * (having an area of about 2,535,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and states to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces†, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces † and Berar, Bombay (including Sind)†, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1924-25 was reported to be 31,788,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 2 per cent. The condition of the crop was not so good as in the preceding year. The total estimated yield was 8,702,000 tons, which is 10 per cent below the yield of 1923-24. An addition of some 138,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 504,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces and from Baroda and Mysore. These tracts contain 94 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1924-25 was 2,530,000 acres, as compared with 2,921,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The estimated yield amounted to 2,537,000 tons of raw sugar (gur), being 23 per cent below the final figure (3,317,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 185,000 tons in respect of other tracts§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Travancore and Tripura (Bengal). In Burma tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1924 was reported to be 716,200 acres, as compared with 711,200 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 375,255,900 lbs, as against 375,355,700 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts, a reference is invited to the Indian Tea Statistics, 1924, published as a Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and

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* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, Ajmer Merwara and certain other Indian States.
† Including Indian States.
‡ Burma, Madras, and the Kashmir State. § Burma, Coorg, Ajmer Merwara and certain other Indian States.

northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and states in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 26,465,000 acres in 1924-25, as against 23,631,000 acres in 1923-24, or an increase of 12 per cent. The condition of the crop was, on the whole, good. The total estimated outturn was 6,070,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 18 per cent greater than in 1923-24. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 * with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be noticed that the estimates of "carry-over" from one year to another are not taken into account for want of reliable data.

	1923-24	1922-23
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Exports	3,450	3,473
Mill consumption	1,879	2,109
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Total	6,079	6,332
Less imports	100	62
Approximate crop	5,979	6,270
Estimated in forecast	5,161	5,073

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1923-24 and 1924-25 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 41 (51) per cent, Bengal-Sind 17 (17) per cent, Dholleras 10 (6) per cent, Americans 6 (5) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 6(5) per cent, Broach 5 (4) per cent, Tinnevellys and Cambodia 3 per cent each Westerns and Northerns 6 (4) per cent Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 2 (2) per cent, and Cocanadas 1(1) per cent. The percentages of the previous year are shown in brackets.

	1924-25	1923-24
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Oomras	2,494	2,631
Dholleras	606	311
Bengal-Sind	1,044	862
American—		
Punjab	355	235
Sind	4	3
Broach	333	215
Westerns and Northerns	345	182
Cocanadas	57	51
Tinnevellys	161	157
Salems	32	25
Cambodias	183	151
Coompta-Dharwars	343	254
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	110	84
Total	6,070	5,161

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. The total area under jute in 1924 was 2,770,000 acres, being 1 per cent below that of the preceding year, and the estimated yield 8,062,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), being 4 per cent, below that of 1923. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1924. The area and yield of jute in 1925 are estimated to be 2,926,000 acres and 7,791,000 bales, showing an increase of 6 per cent in area but a decrease 3 per cent in yield as compared with 1924.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise 93 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1924-25 was 3,695,000 acres, which is 1 per cent below the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally good. The total estimated yield (541,000 tons) was greater than that of the preceding year by 17 per cent. To this figure should be added some 28,000 tons for other tracts†, for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. These

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 16.

† Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Madras, Burma, Manpur Pargana and certain other Indian States.

tracts contain about 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1924-25 was 6,376,000 acres, as against 6,180,000 acres in the preceding year, an increase of 3 per cent. The condition of the crops was reported to be generally fair. The total estimated yield (1,172,000 tons) was 2 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 46,000 tons in respect of other tracts,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain 90 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1924-25 was 5,167,000 acres, as against 5,139,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally fair. The total estimated yield was 504,000 tons, as against 441,000 tons in 1923-24. An addition of approximately 62,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts † (containing an area of about 636,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. Report is also received from the Hyderabad State. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1924-25 was reported to be 2,838,000 acres, which is 1 per cent greater than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (1,450,000 tons) being 34 per cent more than that of the preceding year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated, being grown as a second crop on wet land after paddy; this irrigated crop is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay (including Sind). No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. These tracts contain about 84 per cent of the total area under indigo in India. The total reported area (111,900 acres) in 1924-25 was 38 per cent below that of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 21,700 cwts, which is 38 per cent below the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1924-25 was 135,600 acres§, the yield therefrom being estimated at 29,318,600 lbs§. The figures are, however, defective in as much as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Bengal‡, Assam‡, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1924 was 129,500 acres, as against 128,000 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 15,601,300 lbs, as against 14,462,500 lbs in 1923.

D. N. GHOSH,
Director of Statistics,
for *Director-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

Calcutta, December 10, 1925.

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* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, Manpur Pargana and certain other Indian States.
† Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, Coorg and certain other Indian States.
‡ Area at present unworkable.
§ Excluding certain tracts in Madras for which figures are not yet available.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1924

(Abbreviations—**S**=Scanty, **F**=Fair, **N**=Normal, **Ex**=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending					August week ending				September week ending				October week ending			
	4th	11th	18th	25th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd
Bombay—																					
Gujrat	S	Ex	F	N	F	F	S	S	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S
Konkan	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	Ex	N	S	S
Bombay, Deccan	S	S	N	N	S	F	Ex	S	N	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex
Sind	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	N	N	N
Bengal	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	N	N
Assam	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	F	S	S	F	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	F	S	N	N	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	N	S
Chota Nagpur	S	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	F	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	S
Bihar	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N
United Provinces—																					
East	S	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	F	S	N	Ex	N	N	S	S	Ex	S
West	S	S	S	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	Ex	S
Punjab—																					
East and North	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	Ex	S
South-West	S	N	S	S	S	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	N
North-West Frontier Province	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	Ex	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	N	N	N
Central Provinces—																					
Berar	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N
West	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N
East	F	S	F	S	F	N	N	S	N	Ex	F	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Central India—																					
West	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	F	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N
East	S	S	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	S	S
Rajputana—																					
West	S	N	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
East	S	F	S	F	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S
Madras—																					
Malabar	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
South-East	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	N	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Deccan	F	N	S	S	Ex	N	F	F	S	S	F	F	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	N
Coast North	F	S	S	S	N	N	F	F	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S
Burma—																					
Lower	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	N	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
Upper	F	N	N	N	N	N	F	Ex	N	F	N	N	Ex	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	Ex
Bay Islands	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	Ex	N
Hyderabad—																					
North	F	S	S	S	F	Ex	F	S	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
South	F	N	F	S	F	N	F	S	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	N	N	Ex	S	F
Mysore	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	N	N	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex
Kashmir	S	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	Ex	N	N	F	F	Ex	F	F	F	S	F	S	S
Baluchistan	N	N	N	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	N	S	N	Ex	N	N		N	N	N	N

Note.—**The redder the statement, the scantier the rainfall. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant the rainfall.**

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Rice . . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	55,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	79,422,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,402,000	79,112,000	81,328,000
Wheat . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,181,000	31,788,000
Sugarcane .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,684,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,530,000
Tea . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	691,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	711,200	716,200
Cotton . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	23,385,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,465,000
Jute . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,779,000
Linseed . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,724,000	3,695,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,259,000	6,180,000	6,376,000
Sesamum .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,139,000	5,167,000
Groundnut .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,838,000
Indigo . .	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	475,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	284,400	179,800	111,900
Coffee . .	...	...	...	...	...	116,400	124,200	125,000	128,400	129,800	(c) 135,600
Rubber . .	...	...	..	...	.	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,000	129,500

Yield

Rice . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,017,000	32,024,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,198,000	31,097,000
Wheat . ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,702,000
Sugarcane. ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,537,000
Tea . . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,,355,700	375,255,900
Cotton (b) .bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,485,000	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,070,000
Jute . ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	8,062,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	463,000	541,000
Rape and Mustard ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,153,000	859,000	1,163,000	1,109,000	1,149,000	1,172,000
Sesamum . ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	441,000	504,000
Groundnut . ,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,084,000	1,450,000
Indigo .cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	34,800	21,700
Coffee . lbs	...	...	..	...	...	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	22,716,500	(c) 29,318,600
Rubber . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500	15,601,300

(a) Not available (b) A bale contains 400 lbs.
(c) Excluding certain tracts in Madras for which figures are not available.
Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1915-16 to 1924-25.

Province	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,039	1,039	965	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay (a)	992	971	912	559	1,092	824	1,036	1,069	929	1,061	616	655	607	510	573	413	496	524	392	468
Bengal	886	851	924	725	883	882	951	931	827	829	669	695	596	429	541	594	470	520	429	444
United Provinces	804	838	799	481	770	509	755	673	627	718	917	1,014	893	948	954	807	875	818	817	728
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	613	681	759	874	587	939	783	817	610
Burma	904	970	994	863	788	882	941	914	783	942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1,209	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	727	943	1,062	784	921	979	1,024	928	836	974	932	1,079	917	851	902
Central Provinces and Berar	749	652	706	314	731	323	697	638	694	564	603	655	440	545	586	307	619	764	557	621
Assam	666	743	936	657	812	783	694	763	729	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	591	596	578	612	456	626	575	408	434
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	880	1,018	747	467	747	707	560	517	589
Coorg	1,448	1,440	1,093	1,092	1,457	1,440	1,093	1,440	1,080	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960 (e)	787 (e)	640 (e)	1,071 (e)	867 (e)	960 (e)	983 (e)	823 (e)	791 (e)	933 (e)
Hyderabad	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	672	793	755	862	161	210	224	147	154	43	188	198	180	204
Mysore	(f)	619	619	403	617	560	564	569	518	601	328	373	318	560	291	260	286	373	336	224
Baroda	(g)	(g)	(g)	475	730	389	710	518	341	365	(g)	(g)	(g)	380	527	535	649	655	865	720
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	611	594	632	595
Central India (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	572	333	473	493	407	455	587	429	456
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	516	436	501	425	426	498	510	566	596
Average	936	969	993	701	903	785	909	916	798	856	639	696	626	707	757	583	781	724	694	613

Province.	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
											1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	4,386	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,359	5,937	5,929	6,122	5,924	6,674	419	373	292	273	264	297	271	320	390	405
Bombay (a)	6,149	6,389	6,203	4,443	5,264	5,500	4,950	6,043	5,389	5,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,482	2,328	2,608	2,281	2,630	2,608	2,422	2,363	2,406	2,283	555	557	548	532	575	416	331	398	486	479
United Provinces	2,270	2,203	2,413	1,432	2,302	1,789	2,174	2,227	2,368	1,835	368	294	294	279	272	223	155	257	327	285
Punjab	1,775	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,544	1,669	1,867	1,939	1,821	199	204	140	185	177	171	143	158	177	200
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	51	39	39	81	79	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bihar and Orissa	2,223	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	2,467	2,123	2,328	1,953	133	112	141	147	196	183	78	95	103	102
Central Provinces and Berar	2,773	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,128	2,635	2,829	2,851	2,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,695	1,792	2,042	1,833	2,080	2,048	1,748	2,027	1,920	1,920	642	627	615	624	581	558	435	485	577	574
North-West Frontier Province	2,395	2,389	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,613	2,833	2,757	2,761	2,841	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	3,520	2,738	2,240	2,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	(f)	1,991	2,036	1,420	2,240	1,941	1,890	1,768	1,664	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	(g)	(g)	(g)	4,480	2,987	4,480	5,600	4,480	4,480	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	. .	...	495	424	449	509	516	497	408	462	558	539
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	5	22	46	70
Average	2,467	2,524	2,691	1,897	2,536	2,194	2,445	2,489	2,544	2,246	586	571	557	561	545	490	387	440	528	524

(a) Including Baroda up to 1917-18.
(b) Discontinued.
(c) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(d) Included under Central India.
(e) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands.
(f) Not available.
(g) Included under Bombay.

Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1915-16 to 1924-25—*contd.*

Province	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	318	305	297	151	224	123	222	156	133	199	(c) 216	(c) 371	(c) 302	228	195	183	310	333	258	252
Bengal	347	357	342	233	282	284	269	353	312	352	395	435	410	336	381	389	370	384	361	371
United Provinces	448	457	376	414	422	394	385	435	409	416	420	419	322	343	464	388	466	475	460	449
Punjab	210	210	230	166	217	160	182	210	224	210	290	340	349	384	447	361	358	420	385	364
Bihar and Orissa	459	493	517	369	493	419	527	468	439	499	423	495	518	371	493	419	498	444	434	493
Central Provinces and Berar	177	189	166	70	155	79	189	269	137	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	403	399	399	441	411	422	398	424	405
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	275	276	314	267	304	209	263	214	170
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	224	320	149	373	320	172	280
Hyderabad (b)	93	112	125	218	58	25	80	141	100	143	37	75	56	134	...	...	56	160	64	80
Baroda	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	(e)	(e)	480	543	560	258	427	517	354
Rajputana	(d)	(d)	(d)	589*	52*	55*	112*	266*	272*	262*	(d)	(d)	(d)	527†	448†	249†	434†	603†	529†	636†
Average	320	331	304	265	302	267	324	353	278	328	380	412	363	352	438	384	412	438	416	412

Province	Sesamum										Groundnut (Nuts in shell)									
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	191	302	307	286	297	271	265	293	277	297	1,248	1,031	1,076	989	1,114	1,036	1,041	1,051	922	1,115
Bombay	(c) 265	(c) 298	(c) 218	108	256	173	306	301	215	278	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,088	1,670	1,778	1,752	1,193	2,098
Bengal	244	241	279	339	373	383	366	345	357	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	202	189	177	91	225	200	234	205	224	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	265	273	202	176	244	207	215	215	174	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	99	144	992	938	936	891	816	850	695	742	661	818
Bihar and Orissa	343	367	311	219	373	282	371	350	360	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	225	165	134	153	220	167	226	178	186	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	17	172	18	22	132	24	149	140	54	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	90	122	72	184	87	60	150	152	101	145	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	199	132	184
Baroda	(e)	(e)	(e)	86	92	87	149	147	61	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	(d)	(d)	(d)	53*	91*	40*	124*	166*	156*	168*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	211	229	200	174	236	193	202	216	192	218	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,002	1,052	867	1,144

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative.
(b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands.
(c) Includes Baroda.
(d) Not available.
(e) Included under Bombay.
* Refers to Kotah State only.
† Refers to Alwar State only.

Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1915-16 to 1924-25—*concld.*

Province	Cotton (ginned)										Jute										
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	47	64	74	74	69	67	76	73	73	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	85	95	73	52	103	65	99	91	72	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	136	110	107	175	145	118	92	94	118	125	(a) 1,245	(a) 1,258	(a) 1,318	(a) 1,137	(a) 1,223	(a) 962	(a) 1,085	(a) 1,238	(a) 1,233	(a) 1,212	(a) 1,094
United Provinces	126	104	60	81	138	116	118	108	130	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	86	115	68	127	120	110	96	114	131	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	58	72	78	76	83	46	49	63	61	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	96	94	99	101	87	77	76	75	79	71	1,296	986	1,200	898	1,008	749	833	857	947	795	897
Central Provinces and Berar	109	63	52	78	112	46	102	86	83	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	121	137	153	150	175	144	130	140	144	133	846	1,090	989	694	965	880	760	1,187	1,130	994	806
North-West Frontier Province	62	86	53	72	86	74	80	80	87	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	35	298	80	187	218	143	185	167	127	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	80	200	133	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (e)	61	62	52	107	97	62	119	117	123	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	61	51	54	45	49	40	102	116	71	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	83	97	105	40	64	64	57	79	46	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	52	57	48	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (b)	86	88	32	69	55	49	89	81	71	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	102	153	50	88	107	86	92	101	88	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	84	83	64	76	99	67	97	93	87	92	1,236	1,230	1,296	1,113	1,195	943	1,050	1,202	1,205	1,164	1,065

Province	Indigo (dye)										Coffee						Rubber					
											1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	20	14	28	26	26	28	28	26	26	27	182	196	201	300	283	315 (f)	102	128	44	112	126	168
Bombay	16	20	17	17	18	18	18	19	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	14	10	8	9	9	8	5	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	10	10	10	9	10	11	13	11	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	14	19	20	21	25	19	21	21	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85	62	69	79	94
Bihar and Orissa	13	15	13	11	16	13	15	13	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	171	240	165	261	63	78	22	71	127	126
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	154	149	144	143	161	11	25	18	9	16	14
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	214	42	147	145	192	155	141	108	117	148	140
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	124	99	173	186	177	67	167	189	169
Average	17	14	20	19	20	20	23	21	22	22	183	181	164	198	175	(f) 216	115	111	73	95	113	120

(a) Including Cooch Bihar. (b) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21. (c) Included under Central India. (d) Not available.
(e) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (f) Based on incomplete data.
Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)	Castor
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,057	...	6,383	84	...	...	...	303	1,120	28	229
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	(*g*)2,500 (*h*)1,150	...	...
	1,341*	(*g*)1,032 (*h*) 711 * ...		190*	...	...	(*g*)348 (*h*) 375 *	320*	...	...	...
Bengal	(*a*) 1,029 (*b*) 888 (*c*) 1,156	688	3,004	155	1,330	467	485	503	...	12	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18	...
Punjab	777	856	2,191	133	...	...	440	...	...	...	...
Burma	970	540	...	90	...	...	...	160	1,000	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 987 (*b*) 741 (*c*) 800	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,460	153	1,200	492	492	350	...	20	...
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	86	...	226	...	224	...	...	...
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 706 (*c*) 1,008	...	2,128	153	1,400	336	504	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	862	614	2,721	92	...	...	322	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	136	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	792	2,391*	100	...	...	317	317	...	...	...
Mysore	1,322	450	2,621	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice
(*b*) Autumn rice
(*c*) Summer rice
(*d*) Bihar
(*e*) Chota Nagpur
(*f*) Orissa
(*g*) Irrigated
(*h*) Unirrigated
* Refer to Sind.

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF **RICE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras . .	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000	11,096,000	11,280,000	11,286,000	10,518,000	10,870,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) . .	(a) 3,530,000	(a) 3,879,000	(a) 3,789,000	3,113,000	3,525,000	3,599,000	3,461,000	3,521,000	3,435,000	3,190,000
Bengal . . .	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,884,000	21,832,000	21,773,000	20,346,000	20,869,000
United Provinces .	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(c) 6,868,000	(c) 6,880,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,119,000
Burma . .	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	11,001,000	11,288,000	11,917,000	12,047,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	16,255,000	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,938,000	15,220,000	15,362,000	13,996,000	14,653,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(c) 5,707,000	(c) 5,836,000	(c) 5,915,000	(c) 6,163,000	(c) 5,796,000	(c) 6,241,000
Assam . .	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,335,000	4,438,000	4,596,000	4,683,000
Coorg . . .	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	81,000
Hyderabad . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	717,000	534,000	564,000	624,000
Mysore . .	(b)	804,000	818,000	634,000	762,000	680,000	715,000	708,000	644,000	693,000
Baroda . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000	199,000	171,000	258,000
TOTAL .	78,330,000	81,029,000	81,160,000	77,653,000	79,422,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,402,000	79,112,000	81,328,000

Yield (tons)

Madras . .	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,987,000	5,230,000	5,233,000	4,531,000	4,908,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) . .	(a) 1,564,000	(a) 1,681,000	(a) 1,543,000	777,000	1,719,000	1,324,000	1,600,000	1,680,000	1,425,000	1,511,000
Bengal . .	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,219,000	9,269,000	9,049,000	7,509,000	7,721,000
United Provinces .	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	(c) 1,560,000	(c) 2,320,000	(c) 2,118,000	(c) 1,972,000	(c) 2,283,000
Burma . .	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000	4,606,000	4,167,000	5,067,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	(e) 6,977,000	4,846,000	6,408,000	7,281,000	4,898,000	6,023,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	1,705,000	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(c) 1,862,000	(c) 842,000	(c) 1,841,000	(c) 1,756,000	(c) 1,796,000	(c) 1,571,000
Assam . .	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,344,000	1,511,000	1,495,000	1,506,000
Coorg . . .	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	54,000	41,000	54,000	40,000	39,000
Hyderabad . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	215,000	189,000	190,000	240,000
Mysore . .	(b)	222,000	226,000	114,000	210,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	149,000	186,000
Baroda . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	32,000	73,000	35,000	72,000	46,000	26,000	42,000
TOTAL .	32,730,000	35,054,000	35,964,000	24,315,000	32,024,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,198,000	31,097,000

(a) Includes also Baroda. (b) Not available. (c) Includes Indian States. (d) Included under Bombay.
(e) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice.
(f) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1924-25 are 2,988,000 acres and 1,077,000 tons, as against 3,011,000 acres and 1,302,000 tons in 1923-24.

Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	2,840,000	2,879,000	3,379,000	1,366,000	2,439,000	1,786,000	2,423,000	2,450,000	1,865,000	2,268,000
Bengal	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000 (*e*)	124,000 (*e*)	125,000 (*e*)	120,000 (*e*)	126,000 (*e*)
United Provinces	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000	6,906,000	7,085,000	7,283,000	7,495,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000	9,981,000	10,899,000	11,013,000	10,924,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	1,330,000	1,308,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,133,000	1,266,000	1,226,000	1,175,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	3,104,000	3,377,000	3,410,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000	1,138,000	1,055,000	998,000
Ajmer-Merwara	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000	16,000	13,000	19,000
Delhi	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000	49,000	51,000	60,000
Hyderabad	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000	644,000	700,000	698,000	800,000
Mysore	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	2,000	4,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000	65,000	57,000	56,000
Gwalior	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	1,042,000	1,221,000	1,482,000	1,426,000
Central India States (*f*)	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	1,507,000	1,739,000	1,970,000	1,926,000
Rajputana States	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000	989,000	969,000	1,101,000
TOTAL	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,181,000	31,788,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	781,000	842,000	915,000	311,000	624,000	329,000	536,000	572,000	326,000	474,000
Bengal	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000 (*e*)	26,000 (*e*)	29,000 (*e*)	23,000 (*e*)	25,000 (*e*)
United Provinces	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,374,000	2,699,000	2,587,000	2,656,000	2,437,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	2,481,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000	4,185,000	3,808,000	4,019,000	2,974,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000	518,000	466,000	473,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	698,000	1,059,000	839,000	945,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	262,000	292,000	192,000	189,000
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	5,000
Delhi	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000
Hyderabad	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	73,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*h*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	16,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	19,000	22,000	18,000
Gwalior	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	284,000	324,000	418,000	379,000
Central India States (*f*)	645,000	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	306,000	456,000	377,000	392,000
Rajputana States	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000	225,000	245,000	293,000
TOTAL	8,653,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,702,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
(*b*) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon; some other States included from 1919-20.
(*c*) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies.
(*d*) Included under Bombay.
(*e*) Includes the State of Rampur.
(*f*) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(*g*) Included under Central India States.
(*h*) 300 tons.
(*i*) 400 tons.
(*j*) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 3,100 acres with a yield of 500 tons as against 2,500 acres and 600 tons last year.

Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	103,000	119,000	131,000	121,000	110,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	106,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	81,000	96,000	101,000	85,000
Bengal	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000	201,000	202,000	206,000
United Provinces	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,297,000(*d*)	1,162,000(*d*)	1,359,000(*d*)	1,554,000(*d*)	1,300,000(*d*)
Punjab	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	373,000	497,000	483,000	396,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	286,000	306,000	306,000	307,000	289,000
Central Provinces and Berar	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	22,000	22,000
Assam	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	41,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
North-West Frontier Province	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000	34,000	39,000	43,000	41,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	7,000	9,000	8,000	5,000
Mysore	(*b*)	36,000	44,000	41,000	34,000	30,000	32,000	38,000	35,000	32,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
TOTAL	2,391,000	2,451,000	2,853,000	2,902,000	2,684,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,530,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

Madras	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000	273,000	315,000	358,000	320,000	313,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	188,000	221,000	179,000	259,000	243 000	225,000
Bengal	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	239,000	212,000	217,000	210,000
United Provinces(*e*)	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,036,000(*d*)	1,128,000(*d*)	1,351,000(*d*)	1,643,000(*d*)	1,065,000(*d*)
Punjab	275,000	348,000	437,000	299,000	428,000	315,000	278,000	414,000	418,000	322,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000	290,000	319,000	252,000
Central Provinces and Berar	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	24,000	28,000	29,000
Assam	28,000	28,000	31,000	27,000	29,000	32,000	32,000	38,000	36,000	36,000
North-West Frontier Province	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	42,000	43,000	48,000	53,000	52,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	11,000	15,000	8,000	6,000
Mysore	(*b*)	32,000	40,000	26,000	34,000	26,000	27,000	30,000	26,000	24,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	3,000
TOTAL	2,633,000	2,762,000	3,428,000	2,457,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,537,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Included under Bombay. (*d*) Including Rampur State.
(*e*) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18 were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.
(*f*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1924-25 are 33,000 acres and 16,000 tons against 32,000 acres and 15,000 tons last year.

Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF **TEA** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Madras	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,500	44,500	46,400	48,600
Bengal	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,300	177,300	180,300	180,800	181,800
United Provinces	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,500	6,000	6,000	6,100
Punjab	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,800	9,800	9,700	9,700
Burma	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100
Assam	382,800	389,300	399,700	405,900	411,900	420,200	417,200	412,100	411,900	412,900
Travancore	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,700	48,300	49,400	50,200
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...		3,000	4,800	5,100	4,900	4,800
TOTAL	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	711,200	716,200

Yield (lbs)

Madras	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,255,800	11,521,800	14,240,300	18,095,800	19,696,400
Bengal	89,526,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,696,600	58,753,700	71,720,700	87,950,600	87,121,200
United Provinces	2,906,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900	1,006,300	1,542,400	1,961,500	1,741,300
Punjab	1,969,600	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,731,200	1,663,500	1,405,900	1,548,400	1,721,700	1,936,800
Burma	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	138,500	134,100	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bihar and Orissa	293,200	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500	172,500	200,200	216,400	213,500
Assam	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,314,100	181,502,800	199,965,300	237,600,400	237,153,100
Travancore	20,248,800	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100	19,876,800	22,307,400	27,583,200	27,055,300
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	24,000	114,200	226,100	338,300
TOTAL	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,355,700	375,255,900

(*a*) Discontinued. (*b*) Not available.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras (*a*)	2,087,000	2,194,000	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,803,000	2,348,000	2,658,000	2,903,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	4,600,000	6,570,000	7,964,000	5,864,000	6,176,000	5,963,000	4,676,000	5,817,000	6,788,000	7,510,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	71,000	77,000
United Provinces (*b*)	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	828,000	664,000	654,000	1,046,000
Punjab (*h*)	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,239,000	1,394,000	1,927,000	2,536,000
Burma	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	366,000	325,000	284,000	301,000	326,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	79,000	80,000	81,000	79,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,414,000	4,857,000	4,933,000	5,202,000
Assam	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	39,000
North-West Frontier Province	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000	15,000	23,000	39,000
Ajmer-Merwara	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000	36,000	41,000	45,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Hyderabad	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000	3,813,000	3,500,000	3,412,000
Mysore	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	147,000	110,000	59,000	83,000	84,000	118,000
Baroda	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000	585,000	657,000	658,000
Gwalior	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	355,000	523,000	500,000	699,000
Central India States (*e*)	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	714,000	889,000	1,041,000	1,354,000
Rajputana States	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000	302,000	330,000	418,000
TOTAL	17,773,000	21,771,000	25,337,000	21,037,000	23,385,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,465,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Madras (*a*)	245,000	350,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	341,000	431,000	483,000	567,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	982,000	1,553,000	1,456,000	755,000	1,589,000	969,000	1,137,000	1,328,000	1,212,000	1,538,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000	17,000	21,000	24,000
United Provinces (*b*)	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	244,000	180,000	213,000	275,000
Punjab (*h*)	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	588,000	296,000	397,000	630,000	893,000
Burma	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000	45,000	46,000	70,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	14,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,127,000	1,040,000	1,020,000	1,050,000
Assam	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	13,000
North-West Frontier Province	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	8,000
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	15,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*g*)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000	1,116,000	1,079,000	899,000
Mysore	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	24,000	15,000	36,000
Baroda	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000	116,000	76,000	171,000
Gwalior	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	46,000	74,000	60,000	145,000
Central India States (*e*)	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	158,000	181,000	184,000	262,000
Rajputana States	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000	76,000	73,000	89,000
TOTAL	3,738,000	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,485,000	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,070,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*j*)	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	5,972,000	6,270,000	5,979,000	(*d*)

(*a*) Includes the State of Banganapalle. (*b*) Includes the State of Rampur. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Not yet available.
(*e*) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21. (*f*) Included under Central India States. (*g*) About 400 bales. (*h*) Includes Indian States.
(*i*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1924-25 are 53,000 acres and 18,000 bales, as against 52,000 acres and 17,000 bales in 1923-24.
(*j*) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Millowners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information is available as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association) to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales, at which figure it remained up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that from 1915-16 to 1923-24 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bengal	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000	1,528,000	2,410,000	2,358,000	2,524,000
Bihar and Orissa	224,000	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000	108,000	160,000	223,000	246,000	248,000
Assam	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	90,000	120,000	134,000	125,000
Cooch Bihar	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000	35,000	32,000	29,000
TOTAL (*c*)	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,770,000	2,926,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Bengal	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	4,746,000	7,463,000	7,166,000	6,922,000
Bihar and Orissa	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000	343,000	528,000	489,000	556,000
Assam	259,400	248,400	228,300	331,200	275,000	154,000	267,000	339,000	333,000	252,000
Cooch Bihar	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	58,000	11,000	52,000	71,000	74,000	61,000
TOTAL (*c*)	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	8,062,000	7,791,000
Exports and consumption (*a*)	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	8,196,000	9,453,000	10,052,000	(*b*)

(*a*) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates. (*b*) Not yet available.

(*c*) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1916	70,000	1920	93,000	1923	58,000
1917	41,000	1921	75,000	1924	70,000
1918	73,000	1922	57,000	1925	(*b*)
1919	66,000				

Note.—Figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF **LINSEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Bombay (*a*)	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	121,000	158,000	118,000	135,000
Bengal	181,000	157,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	126,000	133,000	127,000	122,000	121,000
United Provinces (*c*)	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	283,000	282,000	340,000	433,000
	650,000	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*	*690,000*	*672,000*
Punjab	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	37,000	32,000	30,000	32,000
Bihar and Orissa	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000	701,000	746,000	724,000	731,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	(*a*)1,025,000	(*a*) 455,000	(*a*)793,000	(*a*)1,050,000	(*a*)1,378,000	(*a*)1,183,000
Hyderabad	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000	191,000	223,000	251,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000	59,000	99,000	137,000
Total (*c*)	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,543,000	1,793,000	2,351,000	2,645,000	3,034,000	3,023,000
	650,000	*675,000*	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*	*690,000*	*672,000*
GRAND TOTAL	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,724,000	3,695,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (*a*)	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	11,000	7,000	12,000
Bengal	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	20,000	17,000	19,000
United Provinces (*c*)	59,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000	21,000	49,000	55,000	62,000	80,000
	130,000	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*	*126,000*	*125,000*
Punjab	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	136,000	155,000	170,000	98,000	160,000	121,000	165,000	156,000	142,000	163,000
Central Provinces and Berar	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	(*a*)71,000	(*a*) 16,000	(*a*)67,000	(*a*)126,000	(*a*)84,000	(*a*)107,000
Hyderabad	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	10,000	16,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	12,000	16,000
Total (*c*)	346,000	388,000	398,000	176,000	314,000	186,000	323,000	390,000	387,000	416,000
	130,000	*138,000*	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*	*126,000*	*125,000*
GRAND TOTAL	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	463,000	541,000

(*a*) Includes Indian States. (*b*) Not available.

(*c*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*) . .	239,000	362,000	534,000	111,000	241,000	147,000	354,000	296,000	234,000	311,000
Bengal . .	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000	753,000	733,000	737,000
United Provinces(*i*)	181,000	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000	155,000	119,000	165,000	142,000
	2,400,000	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*	*2,550,000*	*2,517,000*
Punjab . .	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,464,000	1,286,000	1,141,000	1,254,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000	818,000	805,000	818,000
Assam . . .	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	308,000	315,000	349,000	354,000
North-West Frontier Province .	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	193,000	145,000	115,000	132,000
Delhi . . .	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	13,000	4,000
Hyderabad . .	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	14,000
Baroda . .	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	14,000	33,000	16,000	26,000	21,000	13,000	19,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000	26,000	55,000	74,000
TOTAL (*i*)	4,038,000	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,987,000	4,223,000	3,792,000	3,630,000	3,859,000
	2,400,000	*2,500,000*	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*	*2,550,000*	*2,517,000*
GRAND TOTAL .	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,259,000	6,180,000	6,376,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)(*a*) . .	23,000	60,000	72,000	11,000	21,000	12,000	49,000	44,000	27,000	35,000
Bengal . .	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000	129,000	118,000	122,000
United Provinces(*i*)	34,000	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	25,000	34,000	28,000
	450,000	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*	*524,000*	*505,000*
Punjab . .	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	234,000	241,000	196,000	204,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000	162,000	156,000	180,000
Assam . . .	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	57,000	58,000	56,000	66,000	64,000
North-West Frontier Province .	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000	17,000	11,000	10,000
Delhi . . .	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	200	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*g*)
Hyderabad . .	100	200	200	300	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	(*g*)
Baroda . .	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	13,000	21,000
TOTAL (*i*)	642,100	725,200	750,200	485,500	650,000	508,000	724,000	686,000	625,000	667,000
	450,000	*468,000*	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*	*524,000*	*505,000*
GRAND TOTAL .	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,500	1,153,000	859,000	1,168,000	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,172,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Included under Bombay.
(*d*) Less than 100 tons. (*e*) 400 tons. (*f*) 100 tons. (*g*) 500 tons. (*h*) 200 tons.
(*i*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*j*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1924-25 are 113,000 acres and 13,000 tons as against 115,000 acres and 14,000 tons in 1923-24.

Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (*acres*)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	778,000	733,000	696,000	784,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	837,000	941,000	802,000	229,000	552,000	673,000	681,000	581,000	595,000	508,000
Bengal	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	208,000	156,000	157,000	159,000
United Provinces (*i*)	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	276,000	250,000	198,000	202,000	275,000
	1,100,000	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*920,000*	*820,000*
Punjab	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	156,000	156,000	116,000	107,000
Burma	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,034,000	865,000	1,015,000	1,009,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	193,000	192,000	193,000	190,000
Central Provinces and Berar	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	489,000	709,000	773,000	566,000	555,000	592,000
Ajmer-Merwara	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	15,000	16,000	21,000	24,000
Hyderabad	546,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000	554,000	530,000	552,000	572,000
Baroda	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	26,000	73,000	77,000	75,000	76,000	74,000	87,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	54,000	43,000	40,000
TOTAL (*i*)	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,557,000	4,771,000	4,123,000	4,219,000	4,347,000
	1,100,000	*1,000,000*	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*920,000*	*820,000*
GRAND TOTAL	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,139,000	5,167,000

Yield (*tons*)

Madras	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	92,000	96,000	86,000	104,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	99,000	125,000	78,000	11,000	63,000	52,000	93,000	78,000	57,000	63,000
Bengal	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	24,000	25,000	24,000
United Provinces (*i*)	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	25,000	28,000	18,000	21,000	26,000
	90,000	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*	*91,000*	*77,000*
Punjab	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	9,000	9,000
Burma	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	50,000	45,000	65,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	32,000	30,000	31,000	30,000
Central Provinces and Berar	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	78,000	45,000	46,000	57,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*d*)	3,000	(*e*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	(*g*)	2,000
Hyderabad	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000	36,000	25,000	37,000
Baroda	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,000(*b*)	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	7,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL (*i*)	392,000	433,000	315,000	240,000	351,000	304,000	418,000	402,000	350,000	427,000
	90,000	*80,000*	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*	*91,000*	*77,000*
GRAND TOTAL	482,000	513,000	382,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	441,000	504,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (*b*) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(*c*) Not available. (*d*) Less than 100 tons. (*e*) 200 tons. (*f*) Included under Bombay. (*g*) About 500 tons.
(*h*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1924-25 are 357,000 acres and 25,000 tons, as against 343,000 acres and 23,000 tons in 1923-24.
(*i*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras . .	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,459,000	1,754,000	1,807,000	1,904,000
Bombay (including Indian States) .	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000	367,000	400,000	348,000
Burma . .	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	306,000	332,000	390,000	452,000
Hyderabad . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	156,000	180,000	204,000	134,000
TOTAL .	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,838,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Madras . .	633,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	678,000	823,000	744,000	948,000
Bombay (including Indian States) .	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	167,000	177,000	287,000	213,000	326,000
Burma . .	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000	110,000	115,000	165,000
Hyderabad . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,000	16,000	12,000	11,000
TOTAL .	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,084,000	1,450,000

(a) Not available.
Note.—Figures for 1924-25 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **INDIGO** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras . .	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	197,300	141,300	89,400	70,200
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	9,400	11,000	7,700	6,600
Bengal .	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600	7,300	900	100
United Provinces .	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	44,600	39,100	20,600	12,500
Punjab . .	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	33,000	50,300	36,400	6,400
Bihar and Orissa .	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900	35,400	24,800	16,100
TOTAL .	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	284,400	179,800	111,900

Yield (cwts) of dye

Madras . .	40,500	59,100	80,600	33,400	23,600	27,800	48,600	32,600	20,600	17,100
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,900	1,100	1,100
Bengal . .	200	200	500	800	900	700	500	200	(a)	(a)
United Provinces .	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	5,000	4,000	2,200	1,400
Punjab . .	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	4,700	6,300	9,300	6,700	1,000
Bihar and Orissa .	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400	4,100	4,200	1,100
TOTAL .	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	34,800	21,700

(a) Less than 50 cwts.

Note.—In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25 *
Madras	25,100	25,200	25,700	25,500	25,300	(*a*) 27,000
Coorg	33,000	32,200	31,900	31,600	31,600	32,500
Mysore	55,300	63,700	64,200	68,200	69,600	72,800
Travancore	900	900	1,000	900	900	900
Cochin	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,400
TOTAL	116,400	124,200	125,000	128,400	129,800	(*b*)135,600

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

Madras	4,565,200	4,945,600	5,163,100	7,642,400	7,169,500	(*a*) 8,512,200
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,462,900	7,577,300	5,209,200	8,487,700
Mysore	9,351,800	9,841,100	9,543,700	9,835,700	9,971,200	11,731,600
Travancore	159,600	193,000	42,400	132,100	130,100	172,700
Cochin	230,100	283,500	275,800	271,900	236,500	414,100
TOTAL	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	22,716,500	(*b*) 29,318,600

* Subject to revision. (*a*) Incomplete, as figures for certain tracts are not yet available. (*b*) Excluding certain tracts in Madras for which figures are not yet available.

Note.—The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924 ‡
Madras	16,800	13,000	11,400	10,500	11,400	11,300
Bengal	100	100	†	...	...	...
Burma	48,700	56,200	58,600	61,900	63,100	64,900
Assam	3,100	3,100	3,100	†	...	...
Coorg	2,700	2,600	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Mysore	700	800	800	1,000	700	700
Travancore	37,700	39,500	39,600	41,300	41,600	41,300
Cochin	8,700	8,900	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,900
TOTAL	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,000	129,500

Yield (lbs)

Madras	1,715,500	1,667,900	467,200	1,172,500	1,434,300	1,894,900
Bengal	600	*	...	...	...	...
Burma	4,268,400	4,762,900	3,639,700	4,261,400	4,998,400	6,124,500
Assam	*	*	*	*	...	...
Coorg	169,600	204,000	53,600	171,000	303,700	302,400
Mysore	8,900	19,900	14,300	9,500	11,000	10,100
Travancore	5,832,500	5,556,900	4,290,800	4,331,500	6,054,300	5,765,600
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,300	590,800	1,467,000	1,660,800	1,503,300
TOTAL	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500	15,601,300

* No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production.
† The area reported in previous years is not workable and hence the column has been shown blank.
‡ Subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bombay (including Sind)	68,000	48,000	59,000	48,000	58,000	37,000	44,000	42,000	34,000	36,000
Bengal	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	79,000
United Provinces	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000	4,304,000	4,286,000	4,226,000	4,278,000
Punjab	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000	1,112,000	1,173,000	1,246,000	936,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000	1,406,000	1,291,000	1,331,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)19,000	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b) 16,000	(b) 8,000	(b) 12,000	(b)18,000	(b)16,000	(b)22,000
North-West Frontier Province	314,000	248,000	267,000	267,000	269,000	178,000	298,000	270,000	158,000	151,000
Ajmer-Merwara	52,000	45,000	(b)81,000	25,000	27,000	46,000	55,000	51,000	43,000	45,000
Delhi	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	19,000	18,000	27,000	17,000
TOTAL	7,944,000	7,900,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,303,000	7,350,000	7,126,000	6,898,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay (including Sind)	23,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	19,000	9,000	14,000	14,000	10,000	12,000
Bengal	29,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000
United Provinces	2,259,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,859,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,052,000	2,091,000	1,919,000	1,751,000
Punjab	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000	297,000	365,000	410,000	253,000
Bihar and Orissa	482,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	613,000	500,000	505,000	531,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	6,000
North-West Frontier Province	125,000	89,000	88,000	103,000	110,000	58,000	104,000	94,000	44,000	47,000
Ajmer-Merwar	18,000	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000	18,000	14,000	16,000
Delhi	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	6,000
TOTAL (c)	3,169,000	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,205,000	2,509,000	3,128,000	3,117,000	2,937,000	2,644,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	92 3-24	1924-25
Madras	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000	5,222,000	5,573,000	5,255,000	4,647,000	4,944,000
Bombay (including Sind)	8,098,000	8,060,000	8,707,000	7,656,000	8,408,000	8,810,000	8,615,000	8,720,000	7,902,000	9,197,000
Bengal	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
United Provinces	2,546,000	2,402,000	1,982,000	1,852,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,684,000	2,270,000	2,479,000	2,047,000
Punjab	1,001,000	1,494,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	922,000	1,214,000	951,000	985,000	1,054,000
Burma	636,000	666,000	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000	842,000	868,000	757,000	756,000
Bihar and Orissa	103,000	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000	84,000	74,000	79,000	59,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,955,000	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,492,000	4,984,000	4,526,000	4,078,000	4,162,000
North-West Frontier Province	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000	108,000	60,000	77,000	78,000
Ajmer-Merwara	86,000	89,000	(b)56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000	43,000	47,000	63,000	66,000
Delhi	28,000	21,000	13,000	20,000	38,000	23,000	31,000	26,000	33,000	40,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,878,000	8,755,000	9,351,000	9,048,000
TOTAL	(c) 23,021,000	(c) 21,871,000	(c) 21,068,000	(c) 20,405,000	(c) 22,457,000	(c) 22,662,000	34,060,000	31,556,000	30,456,000	31,456,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	1,438,000	1,271,000	1,405,000
Bombay (including Sind)	2,226,000	2,009,000	1,788,000	1,083,000	1,994,000	1,210,000	1,737,000	1,691,000	1,243,000	1,835,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	665,000	523,000	372,000	198,000	562,000	351,000	647,000	486,000	598,000	411,000
Punjab	109,000	120,000	59,000	43,000	200,000	105,000	171,000	118,000	132,000	115,000
Burma	62,000	89,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000	124,000	120,000	91,000	68,000
Bihar and Orissa	33,000	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	34,000	18,000	19,000	11,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,645,000	881,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	501,000	1,444,000	1,211,000	1,000,000	957,000
North-West Frontier Province	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	14,000	10,000
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	11,000	(a)	400	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	5,000
Delhi	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	776,000	1,056,000	936,000	998,000
TOTAL	(c) 6,045,000	(c) 5,123,000	(c) 4,486,000	(c) 3,405,400	(c) 5,632,000	(c) 3,718,000	6,480,000	6,157,000	5,312,000	5,821,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay and the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorties.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000	3,197,000	3,078,000	2,645,000	3,047,000
Bombay (including Sind)	5,530,000	5,666,000	4,161,000	3,294,000	5,461,000	3,764,000	6,113,000	4,944,000	5,363,000	4,105,000
Bengal	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,986,000	2,695,000	2,385,000	2,662,000	2,347,000	2,333,000	1,789,000
Punjab	1,907,000	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000	3,323,000	3,119,000	2,850,000	2,585,000
Bihar and Orissa	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000	54,000	68,000	69,000
Central Provinces and Berar	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000	174,000	166,000	151,000	137,000
North-West Frontier Province	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000	143,000	180,000	152,000
Ajmer-Merwara	31,000	52,000	(b) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	22,000	31,000	28,000
Delhi	54,000	59,000	58,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000	63,000	51,000	50,000
TOTAL	14,337,000	15,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000	15,888,000	13,939,000	13,674,000	11,964,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	748,000	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000	825,000	816,000	632,000	833,000
Bombay (including Sind)	820,000	906,000	445,000	256,000	818,000	497,000	756,000	613,000	619,000	609,000
Bengal	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	620,000	469,000	407,000	293,000	629,000	395,000	556,000	461,000	458,000	330,000
Punjab	150,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000	391,000	424,000	395,000	362,000
Bihar and Orissa	27,000	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	28,000	10,000	22,000	22,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,000	15,000	50,000	44,000	37,000	33,000
North-West Frontier Province	12,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000	38,000	28,000	20,000
Ajmer-Merwara	300	8,000	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Delhi	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000	6,000	12,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	(c) 2,389,300	(c) 2,902,000	(c) 2,139,000	(c) 1,387,400	2,842,000	1,969,000	2,640,000	2,420,000	2,199,000	2,218,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000	104,000	127,000	139,000	148,000
Bombay (including Sind)	175,000	178,000	199,000	246,000	226,000	229,000	213,000	212,000	208,000	198,000
Bengal	96,000	88,000	89,000	85,000	86,000	84,000	90,000	78,000	82,000	79,000
United Provinces	2,612,000	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000	2,094,000	2,075,000	1,873,000	1,835,000	1,550,000
Punjab	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,063,000	1,112,000	1,123,000	1,050,000	922,000
Burma	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000	211,000	194,000	166,000	191,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,656,000	1,581,000	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,800,000	1,639,000	1,680,000	1,574,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 155,000	(*b*) 159,000	(*b*) 158,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 161,000	(*b*) 157,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 160,000	(*b*) 155,000	(*b*) 146,000
Assam	19,000	19,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	431,000	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	462,000	450,000	438,000	429,000
Ajmer-Merwara	60,000	60,000	(*b*) 65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	69,000	73,000
Delhi	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,681,000	6,522,000	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,290,000	5,916,000	5,824,000	5,312,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000	52,000	64,000	63,000	71,000
Bombay (including Sind)	63,000	108,000	101,000	61,000	101,000	67,000	65,000	97,000	94,000	87,000
Bengal	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000	24,000	25,000	25,000
United Provinces	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000	629,000	815,000	598,000	766,000	533,000
Punjab	464,000	461,000	319,000	399,000	496,000	346,000	380,000	391,000	369,000	336,000
Burma	70,000	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000	31,000	40,000	34,000	25,000	39,000
Bihar and Orissa	480,000	523,000	612,000	492,000	620,000	635,000	727,000	349,000	487,000	260,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	115,000	112,000	116,000	114,000	111,000	104,000
Assam	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	237,000	219,000	249,000	206,000	123,000	162,000	217,000	220,000	226,000	218,000
Ajmer-Merwara	6,000	19,000	(*a*)	25,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	15,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	1,000
TOTAL (*c*)	2,503,000	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,782,300	2,586,000	2,083,000	2,458,000	1,902,200	2,178,000	1,689,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras	150,000	175,000	119,000	113,000	117,000	94,000	112,000	127,000	106,000	109,000
Bombay (including Sind)	738,000	785,000	925,000	368,000	669,000	477,000	663,000	788,000	625,000	741,000
Bengal	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	142,000	141,000	130,000	130,000
United Provinces	6,083,000	6,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	6,058,000	7,121,000	6,356,000	6,817,000
Punjab	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000	2,229,000	5,147,000	5,428,000	4,202,000	5,693,000
Burma	64,000	68,000	63,000	48,000	82,000	62,000	119,000	162,000	67,000	90,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,402,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,481,000	1,541,000	1,427,000	1,433,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 783,000	(*b*) 894,000	(*b*) 845,000	(*b*) 649,000	(*b*) 748,000	(*b*) 647,000	(*b*) 637,000	(*b*) 770,000	(*c*) 1,188,000	(*c*) 1,120,000
North-West Frontier Province	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	269,000	221,000	228,000	227,000
Ajmer-Merwara	19,000	9,000	(*c*) 30,000	18,000	(*c*) 21,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	10,000
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	29,000	108,000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	97,000	85,000	54,000	98,000
TOTAL	(*d*) 13,253,000	(*d*) 15,415,000	(*d*) 16,340,000	(*d*) 7,367,000	(*d*) 12,641,000	9,205,000	14,742,000	16,395,000	14,397,000	16,469,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	27,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	22,000	25,000	24,000	24,000
Bombay (including Sind)	122,000	141,000	163,000	35,000	116,000	53,000	114,000	139,000	90,000	132,000
Bengal	45,000	49,000	41,000	35,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	34,000	29,000	34,000
United Provinces	2,025,000	2,268,000	1,882,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000	2,543,000	2,307,000	1,987,000
Punjab	454,000	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000	1,143,000	1,510,000	1,116,000	1,149,000
Burma	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	16,000	12,000	24,000	32,000	13,000	18,000
Bihar and Orissa	526,000	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000	649,000	670,000	541,000	509,000
Central Provinces and Berar	238,000	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	193,000	220,000	282,000	274,000
North-West Frontier Province	16,000	28,000	38,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	46,000	13,000	42,000	31,000
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	1,000	(*a*)	3,000	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	400	400	200	200	200
Delhi	2,000	18,000	19,000	500	6,000	2,000	19,000	18,000	10,000	25,000
TOTAL	(*d*) 3,430,000	(*d*) 4,234,000	(*d*) 4,446,000	(*d*) 1,920,500	(*d*) 3,701,000	2,374,400	4,357,400	5,205,200	4,455,200	4,184,200

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Excludes gram sown with other crops. (*c*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*d*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

Castor seed

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Madras	552,000	547,000	489,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	381,000	327,000	339,000	359,000
Bombay (including Sind)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 81,000	74,000	63,000	60,000	57,000
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 4,000	4,000	7,000	15,000
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 400	200	200	100
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	300	300	300
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	26,000	40,000	38,000	35,000	38,000	36,000	35,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	52,000	42,000	45,000	40,000	(b) 52,000
Assam	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Hyderabad	784,000	(a)	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,015,000	793,000	866,000	676,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 109,000	(b) 112,000	(b) 117,000	(b) 30,000
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 130,000	(b) 130,000	108,000	78,000
TOTAL (c)	(c) 1,339,000	(c) 550,000	(c) 1,307,000	(c) 1,077,000	(c) 520,000	(c) 1,245,000	(c) 1,795,400	1,517,500	1,578,500	1,407,400

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(a)	(a)	51,000	38,000	45,000	39,000	36,000	33,000	30,000	36,000
Bombay (including Sind)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	9,000
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	6,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad	57,000	(a)	75,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	94,000	78,000	68,000	55,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000
TOTAL (c)	57,000	...	126,000	103,000	51,000	84,000	142,000	117,000	103,000	114,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete

(d) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop was however 500 lbs for Gujarat and 400 lbs for the remainder of the Bombay Presidency where the crop is grown.

Note.—From 1926, an All-India forecast will be prepared for this crop.

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1924 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
Madras—													
Malabar . .	100·1	119·6	131·2	123·1	106·0	112·3	122·5	99·0	122·0	120·0	142·9	+42·8	+43
Madras, South-east	35·6	38·2	34·0	36·8	35·3	41·5	46·5	38·1	41·2	33·9	32·5	—3·1	—9
Madras Deccan .	24·8	31·0	40·1	34·1	19·8	28·7	17·0	25·4	20·2	16·7	22·4	—2·4	—10
Madras Coast, North	41·1	53·2	52·7	54·2	35·9	48·9	31·8	41·5	38·1	42·8	45·6	+4·5	+11
Bombay—													
Gujarat . .	32·3	18·9	32·6	54·0	11·8	34·2	26·2	41·1	28·7	18·4	29·1	3·2	—10
Konkan . .	108·5	96·1	128·6	136·1	70·9	109·6	77·0	108·4	107·6	112·3	98·5	—10·0	—9
Bombay Deccan .	30·8	35·0	40·9	35·8	17·9	33·6	22·9	27·3	28·5	25·5	27·9	— 2·9	—9
Sind . . .	6·7	1·9	11·1	14·1	1·6	7·1	2·1	7·2	1·4	4·2	6·9	+ 0·2	+3
Bengal . . .	74·9	80·1	88·3	80·4	82·1	74·3	76·4	76·3	78·1	65·6	79·9	+5·0	+7
United Provinces—													
East . .	39·2	53·5	47·2	46·3	23·3	40·9	31·7	41·9	51·6	42·2	43·8	+4·6	+12
West . .	37·4	37·2	47·7	50·9	19·2	39·6	29·6	46·0	46·3	39·9	47·3	+9·9	+26
Punjab—													
East and North .	23·2	18·4	26·8	41·8	13·2	24·9	15·6	18·3	22·3	26·5	26·3	+ 3·1	+13
South-west . .	10·0	4·9	12·3	21·5	6·8	10·2	6·8	12·3	7·9	12·2	11·8	+1·8	+18
Burma—													
Lower Burma .	125·9	131·9	125·5	129·8	148·6	140·4	135·0	131·3	135·0	146·8	136·2	+10·3	+8
Upper Burma .	47·1	48·6	49·9	48·1	46·0	41·7	36·4	46·1	43·4	49·4	46·4	— 0·7	— 1
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa . . .	58·7	58·8	57·7	73·8	46·5	67·0	60·0	54·0	57·8	51·0	50·0	— 8·7	—15
Chota Nagpur .	52·7	39·4	50·1	66·4	42·9	65·2	56·2	48·4	57·0	57·6	52·7	...	...
Bihar . . .	48·5	50·7	58·7	53·7	52·7	51·3	44·7	51·0	59·2	37·1	56·4	+ 7·9	+16
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar . . .	32·3	38·0	47·2	41·7	19·2	31·3	16·0	32·0	34·9	29·2	31·1	—1·2	—4
Central Provinces, West .	46·7	51·3	57·5	60·1	33·6	61·9	32·9	39·6	44·9	52·4	4 6·5	—0·2	...
Central Provinces, East . . .	53·8	55·5	54·1	64·5	53·3	72·7	37·4	49·9	49·8	50·9	47·9	—5·9	—11
Assam . . .	100·3	112·3	96·6	95·1	110·3	86·8	97·4	111·1	85·4	98·5	99·2	—1·1	— 1
North-West Frontier Province . .	15·9	15·4	20·3	20·2	14·5	18·4	10·8	15·0	14·8	18·3	17·1	+ 1·2	+8
Hyderabad—													
North . . .	34·0	38·6	44·4	48·9	23·2	30·4	16·2	29·9	32·5	28·9	28·8	—5·2	—15
South . . .	30·7	41·5	50·9	39·9	22·3	34·2	19·1	27·2	25·1	24·4	29·6	—1·1	—4
Mysore . . .	36·1	38·4	46·6	41·5	27·9	39·1	28·9	36·3	34·6	36·1	40·6	+ 4·5	+12
Central India—													
West . . .	34·8	26·9	46·9	50·3	20·7	48·8	27·0	31·1	35·3	42·6	39·8	+5·0	+14
East . . .	42·4	38·7	48·3	54·6	20·2	56·5	26·0	38·2	44·7	45·3	49·3	+6·9	+16
Rajputana—													
West . . .	12·6	6·2	17·3	32·0	2·8	12·8	10·5	9·2	10·4	11·8	13·0	+ 0·4	+3
East . . .	25·8	16·4	33·6	53·0	10·3	31·6	21·4	21·4	25·9	28·0	38·5	+12·7	+49

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924.

Rice

Countries	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
AREA (ACRES)									
Argentine	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	16,000	9,000	(b)
Bulgaria	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	10,000
Egypt	154,000	273,000	385,000	150,000	165,000	324,000	50,000	186,000	(c)231,000
Formosa	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,224,000	1,262,000	1,252,000	1,310,000
Indo-China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	12,103,000	11,397,000	11,782,000
Italy	352,000	341,000	(a)342,000	325,000	276,000	286,000	294,000	303,000	340,000
Japan	7,523,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,659,000	7,675,000	7,695,000	7,713,000	7,699,000
Java and Madura	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,219,000	8,173,000	8,160,000	8,353,000
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,752,000	3,816,000	3,798,000	3,860,000
Siam	5,118,000	5,359,000	5,490,000	5,332,000	6,044,000	6,412,000	6,242,000	6,636	6,520,000
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	114,000	114,000	116,000
United States of America	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	911,000	1,335,000	921,000	1,055,000	895,000	892,000
YIELD (TONS)									
Argentine	(b)	(b)	21,000	(b)	25,000	25,000	15,000	(b)	(b)
Bulgaria	4,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	8,000
Egypt	167,000	353,000	501,000	176,000	205,000	342,000	40,000	219,000	(c)279,000
Formosa	826,000	859,000	823,000	874,000	860,000	884,000	967,000	864,000	1,079,000
Indo-China	4,860,000	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	5,696,000	5,205,000	5,672,000
Italy	511,000	517,000	(a) 514,000	478,000	443,000	463,000	456,000	513,000	580,000
Japan	10,380,000	9,692,000	9,715,000	10,802,000	11,227,000	9,801,000	10,780,000	9,872,000	10,154,000
Java and Madura	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,984,000	4,864,000	4,867,000	5,062,000
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,544,000	2,667,000	2,695,000	2,348,000
Siam	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,201,000	4,157,000	4,263,000	4,321,000	4,859,000
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	297,000	284,000	257,000	269,000	239,000	290,000
United States of America	819,000	696,000	774,000	708,000	1,044,000	754,000	830,000	676,000	681,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Not available. (c) *Sefi* crop only.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Algeria	3,271,000	3,220,000	3,185,000	2,889,000	3,227,000	3,007,000	3,034,000	3,166,000	3,491,000
Argentine	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	17,401,000	15,008,000	14,235,000	16,248,000	17,216,000	17,785,000
Australia	11,528,000	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,416,000	9,068,000	9,715,000	9,760,000	9,503,000	10,833,000
Austria	(a) 2,007,000	(a) 2,035,000	(b) 1,924,000	371,000	371,000	378,000	459,000	475,000	482,000
Bulgaria	2,381,000	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,173,000	2,232,000	2,225,000	2,303,000	2,461,000
Canada	15,363,000	14,749,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000	22,413,000	22,672,000	22,046,000
Denmark	152,000	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000	237,000	205,000	149,000
Egypt	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000	1,458,000	1,517,000	1,537,000	1,415,000
France	(a) 12,424,000	(a) 10,353,000	(a) 10,988,000	11,628,000	12,581,000	13,294,000	13,066,000	13,673,000	13,614,000
Germany	4,157,000	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,179,000	3,397,000	3,559,000	3,394,000	3,653,000	3,622,000
Hungary	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,661,000	2,887,000	3,521,000	3,320,000	3,618,000
Italy	11,674,000	10,552,000	(a) 10,783,000	10,588,000	11,285,000	11,774,000	11,484,000	11,554,000	11,279,000
Japan	1,303,000	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,344,000	1,299,000	1,263,000	1,228,000	1,196,000	1,149,000
Luxemburg	27,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	29,000	23,000	25,000	22,000
Netherlands	134,000	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	180,000	150,000	154,000	118,000
New Zealand	219,000	281,000	208,000	140,000	220,000	353,000	276,000	183,000	170,000
Norway	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	25,000	26,000	21,000
Poland	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,063,000	1,790,000	2,092,000	2,573,000	2,514,000	2,650,000
Rumania	4,842,000	(d)	5,682,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000	6,545,000	6,648,000	7,835,000
Spain	10,144,000	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000	10,305,000	10,489,000	10,375,000
Sweden	318,000	328,000	378,000	347,000	357,000	357,000	356,000	362,000	322,000
Switzerland	137,000	96,000	151,000	130,000	119,000	111,000	103,000	(c)160,000	104,000
Tunis	1,482,000	1,447,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,491,000	1,072,000	1,559,000	1,107,000
Union of South Africa	755,000	986,000	953,000	819,000	875,000	992,000	847,000	(d)	(d)
United Kingdom	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,936,000	2,046,000	2,038,000	1,806,000	1,599,000
United States of America	52,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	73,069,000	61,118,000	63,670,000	62,291,000	58,308,000	54,186,000
Uruguay	779,000	976,000	839,000	680,000	700,000	812,000	663,000	979,000	988,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)								
Algeria	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	561,000	225,000	753,000	454,000	975,000	459,000
Argentine	2,141,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,799,000	4,173,000	5,106,000	5,235,000	6,617,000	5,103,000
Australia	4,074,000	3,067,000	2,022,000	1,229,000	3,899,000	3,451,000	2,926,000	3,370,000	4,312,000
Austria	(a) 743,000	(a) 674,000	(b) 594,000	137,000	145,000	175,000	198,000	238,000	227,000
Bulgaria	791,000	777,000	620,000	796,000	799,000	782,000	1,008,000	970,000	757,000
Canada	7,024,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,035,000	8,042,000	10,686,000	12,702,000	7,006,000
Denmark	162,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	198,000	298,000	247,000	237,000	157,000
Egypt	977,000	797,000	859,000	806,000	848,000	989,000	963,000	1,089,000	914,000
France	(a) 5,477,000	(a) 3,597,000	(a) 6,034,000	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,646,000	6,504,000	7,381,000	7,516,000
Germany	3,031,000	2,244,000	2,493,000	2,112,000	2,207,000	2,881,000	1,923,000	2,851,000	2,384,000
Hungary	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d	1,014,000	1,409,000	1,463,000	1,814,000	1,378,000
Italy	4,719,000	3,742,000	(a) 4,899,000	4,538,000	3,778,000	5,154,000	4,321,000	6,022,000	4,548,000
Japan	759,000	875,000	829,000	820,000	759,000	720,000	738,000	761,000	679,000
Luxemburg	12,000	9,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	5,000	14,000	8,000
Netherlands	123,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	225,000	162,000	164,000	124,000
New Zealand	136,000	182,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	282,000	224,000	114,000	134,000
Norway	8,000	12,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	17,000	16,000	13,000
Poland	(d)	(d)	(d)	421,000	608,000	1,000,000	1,133,000	1,332,000	869,000
Rumania	2,099,000	(d)	574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,100,000	2,459,000	2,705,000	1,882,000
Spain	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,705,000	3,880,000	3,354,000	4,208,000	3,255,000
Sweden	242,000	185,000	238,000	250,000	276,000	330,000	254,000	297,000	184,000
Switzerland	109,000	120,000	140,000	104,000	100,000	96,000	63,000	(c)146,000	83,000
Tunis	(b) 147,000	(b) 195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	239,000	98,000	266,000	138,000
Union of South Africa	128,000	271,000	223,000	137,000	204,000	225,000	169,000	161,000	(d)
United Kingdom	1,598,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,853,000	1,487,000	1,939,000	1,744,000	1,590,000	1,413,000
United States of America	17,069,000	17,018,000	24,630,000	25,271,000	22,267,000	21,782,000	23,191,000	21,047,000	23,327,000
Uruguay	144,000	349,000	184,000	159,000	208,000	266,000	138,000	335,000	303,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Including meslin and spelt. (d) Not available.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Algeria	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	18,000	13,000	18,000	16,000	24,000
Argentine	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	7,340,000	7,848,000	8,465,000	9,158,000
Australia	360,000	332,000 (a)	287,000 (b)	265,000	284,000	305,000	313,000	316,000	(c)
Austria	362,000 (a)	359,000	230,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	148,000	144,000	147,000
Bulgaria	1,456,000	1,396,000	1,461,000	1,445,000	1,392,000	1,421,000	1,312,000	1,364,000	1,464,000
Canada	173,000	234,000	250,000	264,000	292,000	297,000	318,000	318,000	295,000
Egypt	1,737,000	1,684,000 (a)	1,811,000 (a)	1,791,000	1,937,000	2,085,000	2,034,000	1,864,000	(c)
France	881,000	847,000	753,000	744,000	829,000	814,000	789,000	845,000	845,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c) (a)	(c)	2,016,000	2,166,000	2,444,000	2,401,000	2,478,000
Italy	3,916,000	3,852,000	3,556,000	3,707,000	3,708,000	3,715,000	3,856,000	3,790,000	3,805,000
Japan	144,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	150,000	153,000	140,000	136,000	(c)
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	8,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	107,000	132,000	183,000	189,000	190,000
Rumania	5,054,000	(c)	5,726,000	6,749,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	8,408,000	8,413,000	8,945,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	1,159,000	1,166,000	1,162,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tunis	40,000	46,000	36,000	45,000	(e) 25,000	(e) 55,000	(e) 16,000	(e) 44,000	(e) 41,000
Union of South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,813,000	4,597,000	4,607,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America	105,252,000	116,681,000	104,424,000	87,735,000	101,657,000	103,697,000	102,803,000	104,158,000	104,968,000
Uruguay	627,000	590,000	552,000	494,000	571,000	479,000	569,000	576,000	(c)

Countries	YIELD (TONS)								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Algeria	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Argentine	1,468,000	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,454,000	5,749,000	4,395,000	4,393,000	6,919,000	4,648,000
Australia	213,000	221,000	172,000	169,000	181,000	196,000	184,000	202,000	(c)
Austria	142,000 (a)	132,000 (a)	88,000 (b)	53,000	53,000	63,000	87,000	86,000	93,000
Bulgaria	481,000	435,000	211,000	685,000	516,000	409,000	386,000	672,000	680,000
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	344,000	340,000	299,000
Egypt	1,603,000	1,596,000	1,634,000	1,596,000	1,761,000	1,790,000	1,773,000	1,674,000	(c)
France	415,000 (a)	372,000 (a)	243,000 (a)	252,000	381,000	259,000	316,000	317,000	450,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,251,000	791,000	1,216,000	1,231,000	1,849,000
Italy	2,034,000	2,065,000	1,911,000 (a)	2,142,000	2,228,000	2,303,000	1,917,000	2,230,000	2,636,000
Japan	99,000	95,000	84,000	101,000	99,000	107,000	87,000	84,000	(c)
New Zealand	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	27,000	57,000	89,000	96,000	104,000
Rumania	(c)	(c)	781,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,768,000	2,758,000	4,012,000	3,878,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	669,000	598,000	644,000
Switzerland	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Tunis	3,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	(e) 3,000	(e) 9,000	(e) 1,000	(e) 7,000	(e) 5,000
Union of South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	835,000	1,189,000	878,000	1,707,000	980,000	1,826,000
United States of America	64,038,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	58,522,000	80,046,000	76,553,000	72,498,000	76,360,000	60,785,000
Uruguay	170,000	188,000	164,000	115,000	197,000	120,000	162,000	163,000	(c)

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) *Sefi* crop only. (e) Maize and sorghum.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
AREA (ACRES)									
Algeria	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,827,000	2,513,000	2,916,000	2,837,000	3,156,000
Argentine	388,000	604,000	615,000	669,000	616,000	620,000	599,000	637,000	679,000
Australia	230,000	205,000	255,000	267,000	335,000	299,000	342,000	259,000	(c)
Austria	1,972,000 (a)	1,921,000 (a)	1,811,000 (b)	232,000	240,000	266,000	313,000	333,000	341,000
Bulgaria	598,000	603,000	601,000	484,000	549,000	523,000	534,000	544,000	525,000
Canada	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551,000	2,794,000	2,598,000	2,785,000	3,406,000
Denmark	633,000	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000	666,000	690,000	745,000
Egypt	439,000	497,000	336,000	356,000	340,000	394,000	375,000	400,000	372,000
France	1,537,000 (a)	1,698,000 (a)	1,371,000 (a)	1,254,000	1,640,000	1,679,000	1,712,000	1,684,000	1,764,000
Germany	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,733,000	3,257,000	3,114,000	3,102,000	3,216,000	3,572,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,266,000	1,184,000	1,144,000	1,125,000	1,047,000
Italy	595,000	469,000	(a)478,000	480,000	494,000	540,000	576,000	569,000	572,000
Japan	3,073,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,928,000	2,745,000	2,549,000	2,482,000
Luxemburg	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Netherlands	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	61,000	61,000	59,000	63,000
New Zealand	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	33,000	17,000	21,000	(c)
Norway	98,000	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	132,000	125,000	136,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,450,000	2,823,000	2,964,000	3,009,000
Rumania	1,453,000	(c)	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000	4,267,000	4,642,000	4,571,000
Spain	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,317,000	4,333,000	4,080,000	4,540,000	4,342,000
Sweden	412,000	436,000	457,000	415,000	398,000	397,000	427,000	393,000	428,000
Switzerland	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Tunis	1,232,000	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,228,000	733,000	1,206,000	692,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	97,000	106,000	107,000	(c)	(c)
United Kingdom	1,653,000	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	1,844,000	1,609,000	1,548,000	1,488,000	1,467,000
United States of America	7,754,000	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,470,000	7,597,000	7,411,000	7,314,000	7,905,000	7,083,000
Uruguay	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	265,000	1,026,000	356,000	1,005,000	400,000
Argentine	46,000	(c)	(c)	55,000	79,000	128,000	166,000	258,000	149,000
Australia	91,000	89,000	106,000	96,,000	159,000	136,000	146,000	111,000	(c)
Austria	835,000 (a)	496,000 (a)	537,000 (b)	82,000	95,000	117,000	120,000	168,000	154,000
Bulgaria	224,000	215,000	145,000	100,000	201,000	182,000	255,000	237,000	170,000
Canada	915,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277,000	1,537,000	1,650,000	1,899,000
Denmark	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	589,000	651,000	696,000	731,000
Egypt	281,000	291,000	211,000	216,000	223,000	255,000	242,000	257,000	230,000
France	813,000 (a)	797,000 (a)	588,000 (a)	562,000	821,000	819,000 (b)	875,000 (b)	965,000	1,027,000
Germany	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,609,000	1,761,000 (b)	1,904,000	1,579,000	2,324,000	2,357,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	463,000	458,000	474,000	584,000	314,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	222,000	176,000	225,000	186,000
Japan	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,879,000	1,863,000	1,574,000	1,603,000
Luxemburg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Netherlands	46,000	48,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	71,000	68,000	63,000	76,000
New Zealand	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	13,000	13,000	(c)
Norway	77,000	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000	96,000	70,000	100,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	596,000	825,000	1,202,000	1,274,000	1,629,000	1,187,000
Rumania	642,000	(c)	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	968,000	2,005,000	1,331,000	658,000
Spain	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	910,000	1,658,000	2,397,000	1,790,000
Sweden	293,000	243,000	247,000	272,000	239,000	256,000	281,000	252,000	284,000
Switzerland	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	11,000
Tunis	105,000	167,000	280,000	118,000	56,000	246,000	39,000	246,000	54,000
Union of South Africa	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	28,000	26,000	26,000	(c)
United Kingdom	1,178,000	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,285,000	1,305,000	1,080,000	1,036,000	1,091,000	1,143,000
United States of America	3,898,000	4,528,000	5,479,000	2,609,000	4,049,000	3,313,000	3,893,000	4,247,000	4,017,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Algeria	(b)	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	84,000	62,000	112,000	(b)
Argentine	8,000	29,000	33,000	33,000	59,000	39,000	56,000	155,000	258,000
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	23,000	9,000	40,000	50,000
Brazil	501,000	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	1,512,000	1,966,000	1,573,000
Bulgaria (c)	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	5,000
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,340,000	1,868,000	1,648,000	1,855,000
Italy	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	9,000	9,000	9,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	(b)
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	(b)	(b)
United States of America	34,970,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,726,000	35,863,000	30,496,000	33,036,000	37,123,000	41,343,000

	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)								
Algeria	(b)	1,000	(b)	(a)	1,000	1,000	(a)	1,000	3,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	24,000	28,000	46,000	47,000
Argentine	5,000	19,000	19,000	16,000	31,000	21,000	32,000	88,000	80,000
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	2,000	10,000	30,000	17,000
Brazil	335,000	411,000	404,000	603,000	441,000	687,000	576,000	860,000	721,000
Bulgaria (c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Egypt	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	1,076,000	1,659,000	1,447,000	1,754,000
Italy	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,000	6,000	5,000
Japan	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	(b)
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	(b)	(b)
United States of America	13,654,000	13,478,000	14,359,000	13,566,000	16,027,000	9,485,000	12,203,000	12,675,000	17,035

(a) Less than 500 bales. (b) Not available.
(c) The figures for different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Algeria	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentine	3,206,000	3,281,000	3,418,000	4,362,000	4,767,000	3,890,000	4,315,000	5,255,000	6,320,000
Australia	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)
Austria	49,000 (a)	48,000 (a)	65,000 (b)	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	54,000	125,000	37,000	41,000	46,000	54,000
Bulgaria	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000	533,000	565,000	630,000	1,276,000
Egypt	1,000 (a)	(c) (a)	4,000 (a)	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
France	17,000	22,000	28,000	52,000	86,000	43,000	38,000	37,000	30,000
Germany	53,000	74,000	104,000	110,000	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,000	10,000	7,000	4,000	6,000
Italy	42,000	41,000	48,000	47,000	50,000	53,000	52,000	50,000	51,000
Japan	36,000	48,000	85,000	68,000	103,000	76,000	39,000	45,000	37,000
Netherlands	37,000	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	31,000
New Zealand	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	11,000	12,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	81,000	101,000	175,000	251,000	256,000	262,000
Rumania	20,000	(c)	186,000	50,000	32,000	27,000	27,000	33,000	51,000
Spain	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	(c)
Sweden	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	(c)
Tunis	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
United Kingdom	92,000	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000	48,000	(b) 5,000	55,000	(b) 5,000
United States of America	1,473,000	1,983,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,756,000	1,108,000	1,113,000	2,061,000	3,288,000
Uruguay	36,000	36,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	61,000	84,000	102,000	124,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)								
Algeria	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Argentine	100,000	489,000	768,000	1,245,000	1,497,000	899,000	1,187,000	1,465,000	1,125,000
Australia	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)
Austria	(a) 8,000	(a) 7,000	(b) 9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	12,000	21,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	12,000
Bulgaria	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Canada	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000	125,000	178,000	242,000
Egypt	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,000	3,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000
France	(a) 3,000	(a) 4,000	(a) 5,000	9,000	19,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	9,000
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Italy	9,000	8,000	(a) 12,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	11,000
Japan	7,000	(c)	16,000	12,000	(c)	16,000	7,000	7,000	5,000
Netherlands	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
New Zealand	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	14,000	16,000	32,000	50,000	58,000	56,000
Rumania	(c)	(c)	7,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	(c)	6,000
Spain	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
Sweden	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Tunis	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	(d)
United Kingdom	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America	357,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	200,000	259,000	435,000	753,000
Uruguay	3,000	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	13,000	18,000	20,000	38,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*contd.*

Rapeseed

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Austria	(a) 10,000	(a) 13,000	(b) 24,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	(c)	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000
Czechoslovakia	(c)	(c)	(c)	22,000	16,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	9,000
Formosa	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
France	(a) 41,000	(a) 37,000	(b) 43,000	64,000	68,000	68,000	55,000	60,000	(c)
Germany	110,000	160,000	279,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	104,000	128,000	104,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,000	40,000	29,000	44,000	26,000
Japan	292,000	294,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	262,000	224,000	206,000	(c)
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	84,000	102,000	81,000	112,000	112,000	107,000
Rumania	63,000	(c)	23,000	208,000	140,000	105,000	105,000	113,000	96,000

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	(a) 5,000	(a) 4,000	(b) 10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	(c)	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
Czechoslovakia	(c)	(c)	(c)	11,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
Formosa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
France	(a) 20,000	(a) 16,000	(a) 20,000	38,000	40,000	33,000	23,000	27,000	(c)
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,000	11,000	7,000	14,000	7,000
Japan	103,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	106,000	95,000	80,000	72,000	(c)
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	5,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	29,000	29,000	20,000	36,000	47,000	38,000
Rumania	10,000	(c)	1,000	53,000	23,000	11,000	19,000	16,000	8,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Below 500 tons,

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Andaman and Nicobar	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Ceylon	498,000	509,000	505,000	(*a*) 395,000	(*a*) 395,000	(*a*) 418,000	(*a*) 420,000	(*a*) 420,000	(*a*) 400,000
Formosa	106,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000	89,000	88,000	(*c*)	(*c*)
Japan	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	110,000	108,000	105,000
Java	303,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*b*) 233,000	(*b*) 220,000	(*b*) 226,000	(*b*) 230,000	(*b*) 228,000	(*c*)
Mauritius	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Nyassaland	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	(*c*)
Union of South Africa	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	(*c*)
Fiji Islands	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*c*)

	YIELD (LBS)								
Andaman and Nicobar	73,000	70,000	79,000	63,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Ceylon (*e*)	202,829,000	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000	161,271,000	171,446,000	181,557,000	204,500,000
Formosa	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,688,000	35,059,000	21,867,000	23,282,000	25,610,000	20,636,000	22,015,000
Japan	84,010,000	86,924,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	74,067,000	77,222,000	79,007,000	78,712,000
Java	93,959,000	87,377,000	70,095,000	(*b*) 98,921,000	(*b*) 105,888,000	(*b*) 83,070,000	(*b*) 95,484,000	(*b*) 107,424,000	(*c*)
Mauritius	66,000	66,000	66,000	44,000	44,000	(*c*)	33,000	(*c*)	(*c*)
Nyassaland	458,000	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000	414,000	622,000	999,000	(*c*)
Union of South Africa	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000	572,000	286,000	(*c*)
Fiji Islands	51,000	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	24,000	16,000	(*c*)	(*c*)

(*a*) Approximate data. (*b*) Java and Sumatra. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Below 500 acres. (*e*) Export figures.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*contd.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Australia	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)		(d)
Brazil	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	5,418,000	6,020,000	5,184,000
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	6,000
Colombia	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	65,000	70,000	62,000
Dutch East Indies (b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	324,000	339,000	312,000	313,000	302,000	(f) 246,000
Dutch Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	37,000
Federated Malay States	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,500
Guadeloupe	12,000	15,000	17,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	17,000	(d)	15,000
Guatemala	271,000	91,000	166,000	151,000	148,000	191,000	209,000	210,000	237,000
Hawaii	6,000	6,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indo-China	11,000	11,000	(d)	11,000	20,000	20,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Jamaica	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	20,000	20,000	1 000	19,000	18,000
Mexico	188,000 (b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	125,000	125,000	125,000	(d)
Nicaragua	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Nyassaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(d)
Paraguay	(d)	1,000	(d)	(d)	(g)	(g)	1,000	(d)	(d)
Philippines	(d)	2,000	(d)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)
Porto-Rico	168,000	148,000	159,000	193,000	160,000	162,000	162,000	160,000	(d)
Salvador	(d)	103,000	172,000	(d)	(d)	140,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Uganda	24,000	23,000	32,000	38,000	32,000	30,000	29,000	31,000	41,000
Venezuela	(d)	(d)	(d)	250,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

YIELD (LBS)

Australia	15,000	16,000	13,000	16,000	12,000	15,000	9,000	(d)	(d)
Brazil	1,685,267,000	2,091,679,000	1,285,754,000	1,734,674,000	1,880,393,000	1,858,492,000	2,509,618,000	1,929,057,000	1,923,099,000
British Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	807,000	534,000	512,000	(d)
Colombia	(d)	165,000,000	198,000,000	(e) 190,564,000	(c) 309,558,000	(c) 232,911,000	(c) 272,008,000	(c) 292,462,000	(e)243,100,000
Costa Rica (c)	26,988,000	25,194,000	30,720,000	30,796,000	29,340,000	40,957,000	24,394,000	40,064,000	(e)28,630,000
Dutch East Indies	119,975,000	98,507,000	111,823,000	(b) 122,947,000	(b) 100,901,000	(b) 78,728,000	(b) 109,049,000	130,971,000	(f)94,380,000
Dutch Guiana	1,682,000	3,401,000	4,077,000	2,821,000	3,752,000	3,987,000	5,690,000	6,213,000	3,697,000
Federated Malay States	825,000	402,000	379,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa (c)	47,000	27,000	97,000	87,000	164,000	228,000	245,000	298,000	257,000
Guadeloupe (c)	1,108,000	2,356,000	1,131,000	1,756,000	1,471,000	1,101,000	1,173,000	1,670,000	(d)
Guatemala	98,961,000	52,777,000	106,612,000	98,661,000	52,800,000	106,336,000	72,960,000	80,960,000	85,763,000
Hawaii	4,752,000	4,752,000	(d)	19,842,000 (a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indo-China	2,662,000	2,706,000	(d)	2,706,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Jamaica (c)	5,747,000	10,215,000	8,229,000	4,612,000	7,218,000	7,066,000	8,615,000	5,803,000	(d)
Mexico	(b) 82,060,000	(b) 104,681,000	(d)	(d)	75,733,000	88,857,000	87,970,000	89,100,000	(d)
Nicaragua (c)	(d)	25,507,000	33,618,000	15,312,000	29,876,000	19,523,000	29,942,000	34,936,000	(e)19,844,000
Nyassaland	(d)	94,000	133,000	39,000	49,000	18,000	92,000	110,000	(d)
Paraguay	(d)	1,683,000	(d)	(d)	191,000	203,000	228,000	(d)	(d)
Philippines	1,308,000	1,588,000	1,578,000	2,197,000	2,337,000	2,528,000	2,543,000	(d)	(d)
Porto-Rico	39,532,000	37,539,000	27,839,000	53,097,000	49,895,000	44,905,000	43,339,000	24,006,000	(d)
Salvador	(d)	65,454,000	84,616,000	82,800,000	(c) 62,287,000	(c) 94,773,000	(c) 105,587,000	(e) 118,360,000	(e)94,776,000
Uganda (c)	2,218,000	6,070,000	6,590,000	8,117,000	5,460,000	5,729,000	5,071,000	4,575,000	4,593,000
Venezuela (c)	96,976,000	87,971,000	179,415,000	73,573,000	121,711,000	142,949,000	114,592,000	102,153,000	(d)

(a) Coffee berries. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Export figures. (d) Not available. (e) Unofficial estimate of yield. (f) Java and Madura only. (g) Below 500 acres.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1924—*concld.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Antigon	16,000	16,000	(c)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	(c)
Argentine	212,000	230,000	234,000	235,000	234,000	236,000	262,000	300,000	(c)
Australia	178,000	186,000	171,000	159,000	174,000	197,000	217,000	237,000	(c)
British Guiana	78,000	78,000	74,000	71,000	69,000	63,000	61,000	55,000	57,000
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	43,000	43,000	44,000
Cuba	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	300,000 (a)	263,000 (a)	251,000 (a)	372,000	413,000	443,000	444,000	405,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Egypt	65,000	66,000	59,000	53,000	66,000	65,000	58,000	53,000	(c)
Formosa	315,000	301,000	(c)	260,000	285,000	340,000	275,000	286,000	321,000
Guadeloupe and dependencies	94,000	99,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	86,000	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	16,000	(c)	40,000	42,000	(c)	32,000	57,000	32,000	32,000
Hawaii	124,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	113,000	124,000	114,000	(c)	(c)
Indo-China	64,000	66,000	(c)	(c)	93,000	93,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	56,000	44,000	48,000	47,000	(c)
Japan	75,000	72,000	68,000	68,000	72,000	76,000	64,000	58,000	(c)
Mauritius	175,000	176,000	176,000	178,000	180,000	173,000	171,000	167,000	(c)
Mexico	(c)	52,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	111,000	95,000	100,000	(c)
Paraguay	15,000	15,000	(c)	(c)	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	(c)
Peru	112,000	123,000	(c)	100,000	121,000	126,000	126,000	131,000	(c)
Philippines	459,000	508,000	494,000	488,000	596,000	595,000	561,000	561,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	205,000	256,000	239,000	228,000	240,000	241,000	244,000	237,000	(c)
Salvador	(c)	21,000	18,000	(c)	(c)	30,000	(c)	(c)	27,000
Spain	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	(c)
Uganda	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	7,000
Union of South Africa	163,000	184,000	(c)	160,000	196,000	197,000	212,000	211,000	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana)	221,000	244,000	231,000	234,000	183,000	226,000	241,000	217,000	180,000
Fiji Islands	56,000	68,000	69,000	74,000	91,000	53,000	39,000	(c)	(c)

Countries	YIELD (TONS)								
Antigon	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	98,000	112,000	72,000	(c)
Argentine	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,044,000	3,044,000	2,743,000	2,856,000	3,719,000	3,421,000
Australia	1,719,000	2,873,000	1,776,000	1,347,000	1,468,000	2,432,000	2,311,000	2,173,000	(c)
British Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	31,000
Cuba	28,493,000	31,469,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	37,152,000	34,681,000	31,517,000	35,572,000	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	17,044,000	15,675,000	13,395,000	13,395,000	14,370,000	15,010,000	16,723,000	17,564,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	10,000	11,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Egypt	(c)	(c)	1,703,000	1,566,000	1,842,000	1,805,000	1,689,000	1,686,000	(c)
Formosa	5,002,000	4,017,000	3,318,000	2,583,000	2,910,000	3,979,000	3,664,000	4,294,000	4,719,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	386,000	359,000	369,000	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	4,651,000	4,326,000	4,227,000	3,985,000	4,149,000	4,533,000	4,063,000	(c)	(c)
Indo-China	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	499,000	424,000	(c)	(c)
Japan	1,502,000	1,167,000	1,057,000	1,057,000	862,000	1,089,000	798,000	713,000	(c)
Mauritius	2,063,000	2,171,000	2,201,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	(c)	1,251,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,160,000	1,709,000	(c)	(c)
Paraguay	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	113,000	(c)
Peru	2,161,000	2,557,000	(c)	2,495,000	2,833,000	2,330,000	2,719,000	2,780,000	(c)
Philippines	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,530,000	4,668,000	4,532,000	3,253,000	(c)	(c)
Salvador	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Spain	63,000	85,000	63,000	63,000	126,000	118,000	107,000	121,000	(c)
Uganda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Union of South Africa	(c)	1,121,000	1,123,000	(c)	1,450,000	1,453,000	1,493,000	1,496,000	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana)	3,628,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	2,170,000	2,221,000	3,725,000	2,978,000	2,126,000	1,267,000
Fiji Islands	829,000	662,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000	782,000	482,000	(c)	(c)

(a) Incomplete data. (b) The figures relate to Java and Madura only. (c) Not available.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PORVINCE BY PROVINCE

Madras (Total cultivated area 32,773,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam*§ villages, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the Tahsildar to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *Tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 30,834,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind, this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,383,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent

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NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1923-24.

* A sub-divisional officer. ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a *Tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a taluk.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,692,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 26,500,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Burma (Total cultivated area 16,194,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 25,232,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 24,069,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by six to ten States. No information is available from the other States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 392 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 17 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop," and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

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* Village accountants. † Sub-division of a district.

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,802,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records Staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village Choukidari Panchayats. For other crops except cotton and tea. the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtainted from Zaminders. Tea Statistics in all districts are supplied by the Tea Garden Managers and Proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of Dao tax, in the Garo Hills from hill Mauzadars, in Nowgong from the Supervisor Kununge of hills Sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from Mandals or other village officers, in Khashi and Jaintia Hills from Dolois and Sirdars, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,385,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 306,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 140,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog*¶ for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* ‖ and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*** (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 223,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 26,430,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluq* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluqs* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields

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* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.
† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.
‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.
§ Circle inspector.
¶ Village accountant.
‖ A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
** Revenue officer in charge of a taluk.

of crops are based generally on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions were issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments. But the experiments were not carried out so extensively as to furnish any reliable data for fixing normal yields per acre. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,026,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,069,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Central India.

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Rajputana.

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861-65.

1861—65

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

1871—75

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1971—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years, for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar, and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95 was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June 1893.

1896—1900

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September 1896 a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains reinduced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906—10

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country, particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected : and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

1911—15

The spring corps of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of nothern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon on the whole was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was on the whole favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of nothern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

1916—20

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good : it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

1921-24

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the kharif (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the kharif (autumn) corps also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring corps yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was however not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops.

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED IN THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
GROUNDNUT —		
1st forecast†	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15
Castor seed†	February	20
INDIGO—		
1st forecast	October	15
Final „	December	20
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	26
Final „	February	5
JUTE*—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
† Started with effect from 1926.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States*
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Central Provinces States and United Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Travancore (Madras) and Tripura (Bengal).
Cotton(*c*)— Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura), Bombay States and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal State (Cooch Bihar).
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sesamum— *Kharif* or autumn crop (*d*)	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut(*d*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalli), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States and Gwalior.
Indigo (*e*)	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Burma.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay State (Khairpur) and Madras States.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May.

(*b*) In Madras, the harvest takes place between December and May.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

(*e*) In Madras about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India

1925-26

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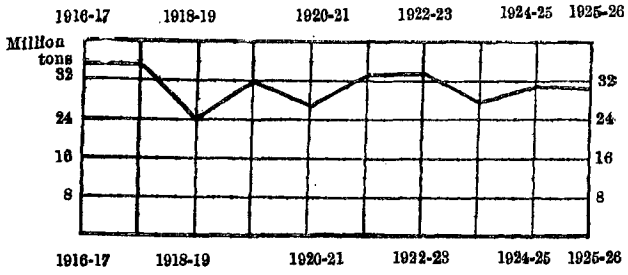
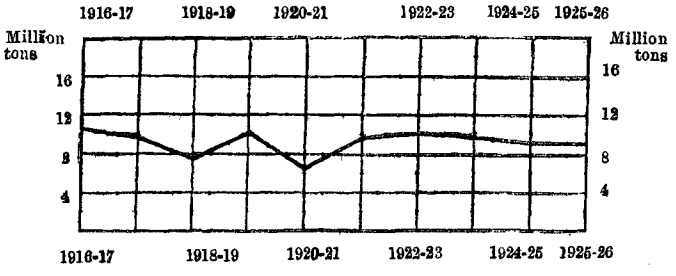
Yield of certain principal Crops from 1916-17 to 1925-26.

FOOD CROPS

Rice



Wheat



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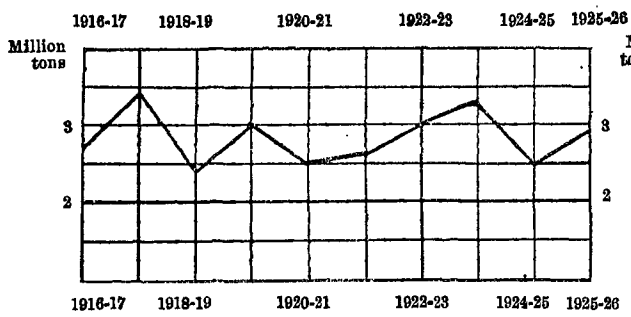

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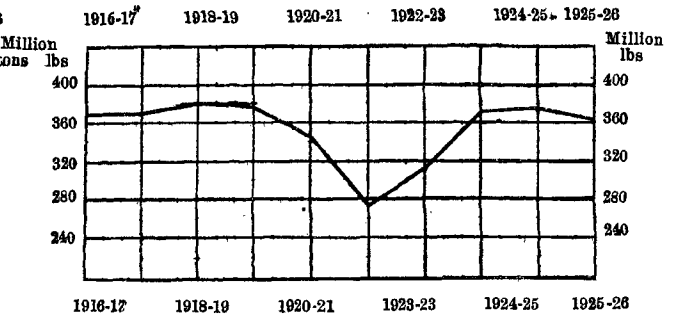
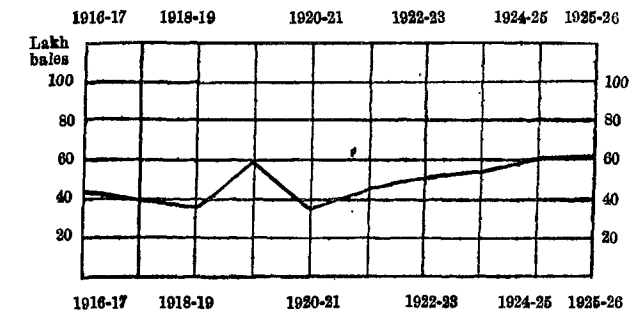


FIBRES

Cotton



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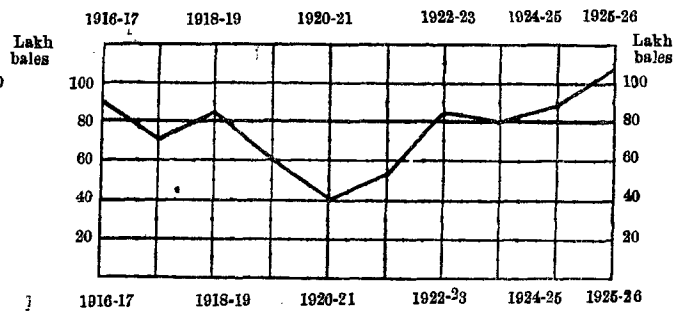
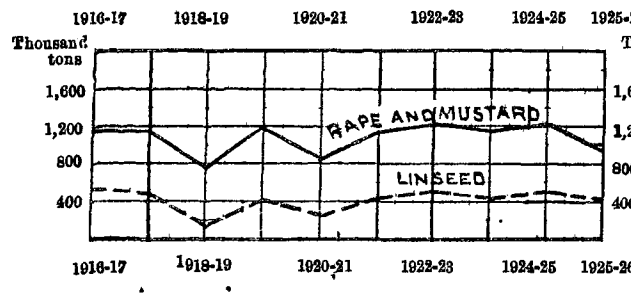
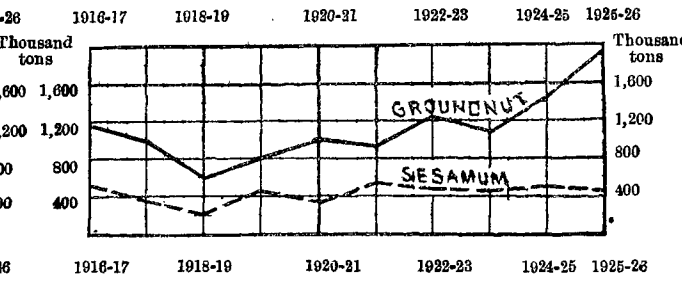


OILSEEDS

Rape and Mustard and Linseed



Sesamum and Groundnut



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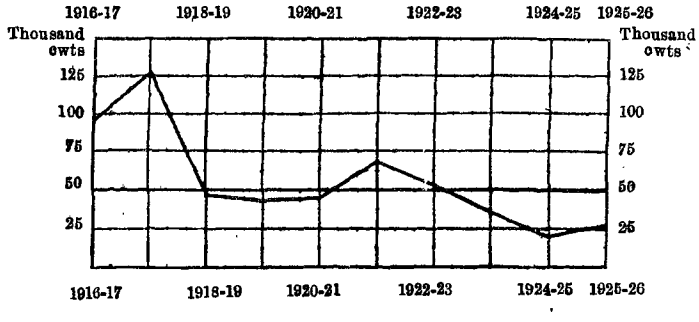

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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1925-26

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the twenty-eighth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1925-26.

Source and scope of the estimates

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute and indigo crops and only one for the castor seed crop.§ The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts.* The detailed tables show for the last ten years (whenever available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea,† cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castor seed, groundnut, indigo, coffee† and rubber.† The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1925-26 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported, are given in table No. 3.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castor seed, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee,‡ and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda in certain cases. The figures given in this volume do not therefore agree in all cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, and gram, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 18).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea, and coffee) in foreign countries are given in table No. 20, the data being mainly collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Character of the season

During the hot weather months (March to May) of 1925, the weather was much drier than usual in north-west India. In other parts of the country the rainfall was in excess. The monsoon rainfall (June to September) was slightly below normal over the plains of India. During the north-east monsoon period (October to December) the rainfall over the country was slightly above normal. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was below normal except in Orissa

* In the case of Madras finally adjusted figures of the Season and Crop Report are entered. For the other provinces also the final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Statistics, separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of coffee, estimates are framed for plantations having an area of 10 acres or more.

§ Started with effect from 1926.

and the Madras Coast North. The season was on the whole fair. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 19, and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1925 is shown in the appended chart (page 6).

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda, and those in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise about 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1925-26 was reported as 82,378,000 acres, as compared with 81,441,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was good. The total yield was estimated at 30,637,000 tons, as against 31,072,000 tons in 1924-25.† To this figure should be added about 991,000 tons in respect of other tracts (having an area of about 2,659,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and states to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab *, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces *, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces * and Berar, Bombay (including Sind) *, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1925-26 was reported to be 30,470,000 acres, which is less than the area of the preceding year by 4 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 8,704,000 tons, which is 2 per cent below the yield of 1924-25. An addition of some 151,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 529,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces and from Baroda and Mysore. These tracts contain 94 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1925-26 was 2,679,000 acres, as compared with 2,532,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good. The estimated yield amounted to 2,977,000 tons of raw sugar (gur), which is 17 per cent greater than the final figure (2,546,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 174,000 tons in respect of other tracts §, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Travancore and Tripura (Bengal). In Burma tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1925 was reported to be 728,800 acres, as compared with 714,700 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manu-

* Including Indian States.
† Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, Ajmer Merwara and certain other Indian States.
‡ Burma, Madras, and the Kashmir State. § Burma, Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara and certain other Indian States.

factured tea (black and green) was reported to be 363,506,600 lbs, as against 375,255,900 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts, a reference is invited to the Indian Tea Statistics, 1925, published as a Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and states in India. Cotton

The total reported area under cotton was 28,491,000 acres in 1925-26, as against 26,801,000 acres in 1924-25, an increase of 6 per cent. The condition of the crop, on the whole, was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated outturn was 6,250,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 6,088,000 bales in the preceding year. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26* with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those supplied by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and refer in the case of mills in British provinces to Indian cotton alone. The estimate of mill consumption in Indian States refers to all cotton, but the proportion of foreign cotton used is not likely to have been large during these two years. Import figures have not therefore been taken into consideration for the purposes of the comparison. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "Carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available †

	1925-26	1924-25
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Exports	3,775	3,998
Mill consumption	1,983	2,175
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Approximate crop	6,508	6,923
Estimated in forecast	6,250	6,088

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield Oomras represent 41 (40) per cent, Bengal-Sind 17 (18) per cent, Dholleras 10 (10) per cent, Americans and Westerns and Northerns 6 (6) per cent each, Broach 5 (6) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 5 (5) per cent, Tinnevellies 3 (3) per cent, Cambodias 2 (3) per cent, Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 3 (2) per cent, and Cocanadas, and Salems 1 (1) per cent each. The percentages for the previous year are shown in brackets.

	1925-26	1924-25
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Oomras	2,562	2,452
Dholleras	630	628
Bengal-Sind	1,080	1,070
American—		
Punjab	359	363
Sind	2	4
Broach	331	345
Westerns and Northerns	385	345
Cocanadas	54	57
Tinnevellys	180	164
Salems	36	32
Cambodias	155	183
Coompta-Dharwars	317	333
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	159	112
Total	6,250	6,088

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Behar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that state except the figures of export. The total area under jute in 1925 was 3,115,000 acres, which is 12 per cent greater than that of the preceding year, and the estimated yield 8,940,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), being 11 per cent above that of 1924. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1925. The area and yield of jute in 1926 are estimated to be 3,630,000 acres and 10,839,000 bales, showing an increase of 17 per cent in area and 21 per cent in yield as compared with 1925. Jute

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. Reports are also Linseed

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 16.

† Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 504,000 bales on 31st August 1925 and 387,000 bales on 31st August 1926.

received from Hyderabad, the states in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise 93 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1925-26 was 3,572,000 acres, which is 3 per cent below the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield (491,000 tons) was less than that of the preceding year by 20 per cent. To this figure should be added some 25,000 tons for other tracts,* for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain about 94 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1925-26 was 5,606,000 acres, as against 6,483,000 acres in the preceding year, a decrease of 14 per cent. The condition of the crops was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield (910,000 tons) was 25 per cent below the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 56,000 tons in respect of other tracts,† for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1925-26 was 4,975,000 acres, as against 5,293,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was only fair. The total estimated yield was 420,000 tons, as against 513,000 tons in 1924-25. An addition of approximately 54,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts ‡ (containing an area of about 636,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castor Seed

Castor seed is sown from May to July and harvested from January to February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain practically the whole area cultivated with castor seed in India. The total area sown in these tracts (excepting Assam which did not prepare the forecast) in 1925-26 was estimated at 1,401,000 acres with an estimated yield of 144,000 tons.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. Report is also received from the Hyderabad State. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1925-26 was reported to be 3,973,000 acres, which is 38 per cent greater than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (1,999,000 tons) being 35 per cent more than that of the preceding year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated, being grown as a second crop on wet land after paddy; this irrigated crop is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The pro-

* Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Madras, Burma, Manpur Pargana and certain other Indian States.

† Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, Manpur Pargana and certain other Indian States.

‡ Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, Coorg and certain other Indian States.

vinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay (including Sind). No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. These tracts contain about 84 per cent of the total area under indigo in India. The total reported area (135,300 acres) in 1925-26 was 36 per cent above that of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 28,200 cwts., which is 51 per cent above the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1925-26 was 148,200 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 22,106,700 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Bengal*, Assam*, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1925 was 132,600 acres, as against 129,400 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 19,970,200 lbs,, as against 15,601,300 lbs. in 1924.

P. M. JOSEPH,

Deputy Director (*Statistics*),
for *Director-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

Calcutta, January 21, 1927.

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* Area at present unworkable.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1925

(Abbreviations—S=Scanty, F=Fair, N=Normal, Ex=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending					August week ending				September week ending					October week ending		
	4th	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	S	N	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Konkan	Ex	N	S	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	N	F	F	S	S	S	F	Ex	N
Bombay Deccan	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	N	N	F	S	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	S
Sind	Ex	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N
Bengal	F	N	F	F	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	F	N	N	S	N	N	Ex	F	F	S	Ex	Ex
Assam	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	Ex
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	N	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex
Chota Nagpur	F	N	S	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	N
Bihar	N	Ex	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	F
United Provinces—																					
East	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	F
West	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex
Punjab—																					
East and North	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	Ex
South-West	N	N	S	Ex	F	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	N	Ex
North-West Frontier Province	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	N	N
Central Provinces and Berar—																					
Berar	Ex	N	S	N	Ex	S	F	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S
Central Provinces, West	Ex	F	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	F	S	S	S	Ex
Central Provinces, East	Ex	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	S	F	F	F	N	Ex
Central India—																					
West	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	N	S	N	Ex	F	N	S	N	S	S	N	S	S	S	S
East	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	S	F	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	Ex
Rajputana—																					
West	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S
East	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	S	N	Ex	N	N	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	S	S
Madras—																					
Malabar	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	S	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	F
South-East	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	F	S	N	S	Ex	F	S
Deccan	F	S	S	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	F	S	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	S
Coast North	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	N	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	S
Burma—																					
Lower	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	N	F	Ex
Upper	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	F	F	N	F	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex
Bay Islands	Ex	S	Ex	N	F	F	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	F	F	S	S	N	Ex	F
Hyderabad—																					
North	Ex	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	N	F	S	Ex	N	N	F	S	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	F
South	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	N	F	F	S	S	Ex	N	N	Ex	F
Mysore	S	S	F	F	Ex	S	F	Ex	S	Ex	N	N	F	F	S	S	N	Ex	S	F	S
Kashmir	N	F	S	S	N	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	S	S	F	Ex	F	S	S
Baluchistan	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N

Note.—**The redder the statement, the scantier the rainfall. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant the rainfall.**

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 17.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Rice . . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,402,000	79,112,000	81,441,000	82,378,000
Wheat . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,181,000	31,778,000	30,470,000
Sugarcane .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,532,000	2,679,000
Tea . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	704,100	709,000	708,200	711,200	714,700	728,800
Cotton . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,801,000	28,491,000
Jute . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,770,000	3,115,000
Linseed . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,724,000	3,695,000	3,572,000
Rape and Mustard .	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	5,010,000	6,354,000	6,259,000	6,180,000	6,483,000	5,606,000
Sesamum .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,139,000	5,293,000	4,975,000
*Castor seed .	...	...	...	...	...	(c)1,240,000	1,795,000	1,517,000	1,578,000	1,410,000	1,401,000
Groundnut .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,885,000	3,973,000
Indigo . .	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	475,000	245,800	334,800	284,400	179,800	99,300	135,300
Coffee . .	...	...	...	...	...	124,200	125,000	130,400	138,000	142,800	148,200
Rubber . .	...	...	...	...	...	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,000	129,400	132,600

Yield

Rice . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,017,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,198,000	31,072,000	30,637,000
Wheat . ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,866,000	8,704,000
Sugarcane. ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,546,000	2,977,000
Tea . . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,355,700	375,255,900	363,506,600
Cotton . (b) bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	3,601,000	4,484,000	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,088,000	6,250,000
Jute . ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	8,062,000	8,940,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	463,000	501,000	401,000
Rape and Mustard ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	858,000	1,167,000	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,219,000	910,000
Sesamum . ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	441,000	513,000	420,000
*Castor seed .	...	...	...	...	...	(c)84,000	(c)142,000	(c)117,000	(c)103,000	(c)124,000	144,000
Groundnut . ,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,084,000	1,485,000	1,999,000
Indigo .cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	43,700	67,300	52,100	34,800	18,700	28,200
Coffee . lbs	...	...	...	...	...	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	19,145,400	30,475,600	22,106,700
Rubber . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500	15,601,300	19,970,200

(a) Not available. (b) A bale contains 400 lbs. (c) Incomplete.

* An All-India forecast has for the first time been prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for the preceding years are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

Note.—**Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.**

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1916-17 to 1925-26.

Province	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,170	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,039	1,039	965	1,011	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay (a)	971	912	559	1,092	824	1,036	1,069	929	1,020	896	655	607	510	573	413	496	524	392	468	434
Bengal	351	924	725	883	882	951	931	827	829	871	695	596	429	541	594	470	520	429	444	482
United Provinces	838	799	481	770	509	755	673	627	718	651	1,014	893	948	954	807	875	818	817	734	741
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	681	759	874	587	939	783	817	611	709
Burma	970	994	863	788	882	941	914	783	937	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	727	943	1,062	784	921	751	1,024	928	836	974	932	1,079	917	851	902	822
Central Provinces and Berar	652	706	314	731	323	697	638	694	537	622	655	440	545	586	307	619	764	557	716	559
Assam	743	936	657	812	783	694	763	729	750	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	596	578	612	456	626	575	408	431	548
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	1,018	747	467	747	707	560	517	589	640
Coorg	1,440	1,093	1,092	1,457	1,440	1,093	1,440	1,080	1,079	1,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	640	1,071	867	960	983	823	791	933	896
Hyderabad	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	672	793	755	862	1,107	(e) 210	(e) 224	(e) 147	(e) 154	(e) 43	(e) 188	(e) 198	(e) 180	(e) 204	(e) 136
Mysore	619	619	403	617	560	564	569	518	601	568	373	318	560	291	260	286	373	336	280	373
Baroda	(g)	(g)	475	730	389	710	518	341	365	373	(g)	(g)	380	527	535	649	655	865	733	775
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	611	594	632	595	542
Central India (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	333	478	493	407	455	587	429	456	483
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	436	501	425	426	498	510	566	588	514
Average	969	993	701	903	785	909	916	798	855	833	696	626	707	757	583	781	724	694	625	640

Province.	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
											1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,359	5,937	5,929	6,122	5,924	6,374	6,244	373	292	273	264	297	271	320	390	417	424
Bombay (a)	6,389	6,203	4,443	5,264	5,500	4,950	6,043	5,389	6,027	5,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,328	2,608	2,281	2,630	2,608	2,422	2,363	2,406	2,283	2,553	557	548	532	575	416	331	398	486	479	451
United Provinces	2,203	2,413	1,432	2,302	1,789	2,174	2,227	2,368	1,834	2,227	294	294	279	272	223	155	257	327	281	264
Punjab	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,544	1,669	1,867	1,939	1,867	1,740	204	140	185	177	171	143	158	177	200	187
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	39	39	81	79	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bihar and Orissa	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	2,467	2,123	2,328	1,953	2,423	112	141	147	196	183	78	95	103	112	155
Central Provinces and Berar	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,128	2,635	2,829	2,851	2,953	2,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,856	1,976	1,901	2,030	2,048	1,748	2,027	1,920	1,920	1,912	627	615	624	581	558	435	485	577	574	541
North-West Frontier Province	2,389	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,613	2,833	2,757	2,761	2,732	2,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	3,520	2,738	2,240	2,688	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1,991	2,036	1,420	2,240	1,941	1,890	1,768	1,664	1,680	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	(g)	(g)	4,480	2,987	4,480	5,600	4,480	4,480	3,360	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	449	509	516	497	408	462	558	543	549
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	5	22	46	70	108
Average	2,525	2,691	1,897	2,536	2,194	2,445	2,489	2,544	2,252	2,489	571	557	561	545	490	387	440	528	525	499

(a) Including Baroda up to 1917-18.
(b) Discontinued.
(c) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(d) Included under Central India.
(e) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands.
(f) Not available.
(g) Included under Bombay.

Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1916-17 to 1925-26—*contd.*

Province	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	305	297	151	224	123	222	156	133	193	197	371 (c)	302 (c)	228	195	183	310	333	258	241	245
Bengal	357	342	233	282	284	269	353	312	352	301	435	410	336	381	389	370	384	361	371	257
United Provinces	457	376	414	422	394	385	435	409	416	348	419	322	343	464	388	466	475	460	450	370
Punjab	210	230	166	217	160	182	210	224	217	232	340	349	384	447	361	358	420	385	369	345
Bihar and Orissa	493	517	369	493	419	537	468	439	377	336	495	518	371	493	419	498	444	434	581	485
Central Provinces and Berar	189	166	70	155	79	189	269	197	203	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	382	392	441	403	416	398	424	405	463
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	276	314	267	304	209	263	214	183	203
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	224	320	149	373	320	173	280	134
Hyderabad (b)	112	125	218	58	25	80	141	100	143	201	75	56	134	...	...	56	160	64	96	112
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	(e)	480	543	560	258	427	517	354	249
Rajputana	(d)	(d)	589*	52*	55*	112*	266*	272*	262*	43*	(d)	(d)	527†	448†	249†	434†	603†	529†	630†	290
AVERAGE	331	304	265	302	267	324	353	278	304	251	411	362	351	438	384	411	438	416	421	364

Province	Sesamum										Groundnut (Nuts in shell)										Castor seed	
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	302	307	286	297	271	265	293	277	298	300	1,031	1,076	989	1,114	1,036	1,041	1,051	922	1,115	1,089	237	243
Bombay	298 (c)	318 (c)	108	256	173	306	301	215	275	186	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,088	1,670	1,778	1,752	1,193	2,100	1,795	349	291
Bengal	241	279	339	373	383	366	345	357	338	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	189	177	91	225	200	234	205	224	211	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Punjab	273	202	176	244	207	215	215	174	185	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	99	139	92	938	936	891	816	850	695	742	661	800	741	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	367	311	219	373	283	371	350	360	354	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	292
Central Provinces and Berar	165	134	153	220	167	226	178	186	216	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	172	18	22	132	24	140	140	54	187	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	122	72	194	87	60	150	152	101	145	142	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	199	132	184	248	182	206
Baroda	(e)	(e)	86	92	87	149	147	61	180	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	154
Rajputana	(d)	(d)	53*	91*	40*	124*	166*	156*	168*	198*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	157
AVERAGE	229	200	174	236	193	202	216	192	217	189	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,002	1,052	867	1,153	1,127	(f) 207	230

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Includes Baroda.
(d) Not available. (e) Included under Bombay. (f) Excluding the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar.
* Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only.

Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1916-17 to 1925-26—*concld.*

Province	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	192
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	64	74	74	69	67	76	73	73	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	95	73	52	103	65	99	91	72	82	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	110	107	175	145	118	92	94	118	125	147	(a) 1,318	(a) 1,137	(a) 1,223	(a) 962	(a) 1,085	(a) 1,238	(a) 1,293	(a) 1,212	(f) 1,181	(f) 1,216
United Provinces	104	60	81	138	116	118	108	130	105	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	115	68	127	126	110	96	114	131	141	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	72	78	76	83	46	49	63	61	80	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	94	99	101	87	77	76	75	79	71	73	1,200	898	1,008	749	833	857	947	795	973	974
Central Provinces and Berar	63	52	78	112	46	102	86	83	76	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	137	158	150	158	154	120	140	144	133	111	980	894	968	880	760	1,187	1,130	994	821	1,196
North-West Frontier Province	86	53	72	86	74	80	80	87	82	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	298	80	187	218	143	185	167	127	133	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	80	200	133	100	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (e)	62	52	107	97	62	119	117	123	105	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	51	54	45	49	40	102	116	71	122	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	97	105	40	64	64	57	79	46	104	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	52	57	48	83	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (b)	88	32	69	55	49	89	81	71	77	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	153	50	88	107	86	92	101	88	85	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	83	64	76	99	68	97	93	87	91	88	1,296	1,113	1,195	943	1,050	1,202	1,205	1,184	1,148	1,194

Province	Indigo (dye)										Coffee							Rubber						
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	14	28	26	26	28	28	28	26	27	27	182	196	201	278	107	283	130	102	128	44	112	126	169	173
Bombay	20	17	17	18	18	18	19	16	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	8	9	9	8	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	10	10	9	10	11	13	11	12	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	19	20	21	25	19	21	21	21	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85	62	69	79	94	118
Bihar and Orissa	15	13	11	16	13	15	13	19	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	171	240	165	261	140	63	78	22	71	127	126	130
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	154	149	144	143	161	168	11	25	18	9	16	14	26
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	214	42	147	145	192	88	155	141	108	117	144	140	187
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	124	99	173	41	186	177	67	167	189	169	209
Average	14	20	19	20	20	23	21	22	21	23	183	181	164	195	139	213	149	115	111	73	95	113	121	151

(a) Including Cooch Behar. (b) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21. (c) Included under Central India. (d) Not available.
(e) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (f) Including Cooch Behar and Tripura States.
NOTE.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gûr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)	Castor
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,057	...	6,383	84	...	...	...	303	1,120	28	229
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	(*g*)2,500 (*h*)1,150	...	...
	1,341*	(*g*)1,032 (*h*) 711 * ...		190*	...	...	(*g*)348 (*h*) 375 *	320*	...	...	...
Bengal	(*a*) 1,029 (*b*) 888 (*c*) 1,156	688	3,004	155	1,330	467	485	503	...	12	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18	...
Punjab	777	856	2,191	138	...	...	440	...	...	...	...
Burma	970	540	...	90	...	...	...	160	1,000	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 987 (*b*) 741 (*c*) 800	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,460	155	1,200	370†	576	350	...	20	350
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	86	...	226	...	224	...	...	400
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 706 (*c*) 1,008	...	2,128	153	1,400	336	504	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	862	614	2,721	92	...	...	322	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	136	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	792	2,391	100	...	...	317	317	...	...	...
Mysore	1,322	450	2,621	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice (*c*) Summer rice (*e*) Chota Nagpur (*g*) Irrigated * Refer to Sind
(*b*) Autumn rice (*d*) Bihar (*f*) Orissa (*h*) Unirrigated † Revised.

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF **RICE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000	11,096,000	11,280,000	11,286,000	10,518,000	10,870,000	11,323,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 3,879,000	(a) 3,789,000	3,113,000	3,525,000	3,599,000	3,461,000	3,521,000	3,435,000	3,433,000	3,569,000
Bengal	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,884,000	21,832,000	21,773,000	20,346,000	20,844,000	21,133,000
United Provinces	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(c) 6,868,000	(c) 6,880,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,127,000	(c) 7,474,000
Burma	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	11,001,000	11,288,000	11,917,000	12,112,000	12,212,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,938,000	15,220,000	15,362,000	13,996,000	14,653,000	14,286,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(c) 5,707,000	(c) 5,836,000	(c) 5,915,000	(c) 6,163,000	(c) 5,796,000	(c) 6,247,000	(c) 6,152,000
Assam	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,335,000	4,438,000	4,596,000	4,499,000	4,402,000
Coorg	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	81,000	82,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	717,000	534,000	564,000	624,000	846,000
Mysore	804,000	818,000	634,000	762,000	680,000	715,000	708,000	644,000	693,000	725,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000	199,000	171,000	258,000	174,000
TOTAL	81,029,000	81,160,000	77,653,000	79,422,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,402,000	79,112,000	81,441,000	82,378,000

Yield (tons)

Madras	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,987,000	5,230,000	5,233,000	4,531,000	4,908,000	5,322,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 1,681,000	(a) 1,543,000	777,000	1,719,000	1,324,000	1,600,000	1,680,000	1,425,000	1,564,000	1,428,000
Bengal	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,219,000	9,269,000	9,049,000	7,509,000	7,711,000	8,218,000
United Provinces	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	(c) 1,560,000	(c) 2,320,000	(c) 2,118,000	(c) 1,972,000	(c) 2,286,000	(c) 2,171,000
Burma	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000	4,606,000	4,167,000	5,067,000	4,743,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	(e) 6,977,000	4,846,000	6,408,000	7,281,000	4,898,000	6,023,000	4,789,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(c) 1,862,000	(c) 842,000	(c) 1,841,000	(c) 1,756,000	(c) 1,796,000	(c) 1,499,000	(c) 1,707,000
Assam	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,344,000	1,511,000	1,495,000	1,507,000	1,588,000
Coorg	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	54,000	41,000	54,000	40,000	39,000	40,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	215,000	189,000	190,000	240,000	418,000
Mysore	222,000	226,000	114,000	210,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	149,000	186,000	184,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	32,000	73,000	35,000	72,000	46,000	26,000	42,000	29,000
TOTAL	35,054,000	35,964,000	24,315,000	32,024,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,198,000	31,072,000	30,637,000

(a) Includes also Baroda. (b) Not available. (c) Includes some of the Indian States. (d) Included under Bombay.
(e) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice.
(f) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 2,955,000 acres and 1,291,000 tons, as against 2,968,000 acres and 1,077,000 tons in 1924-25.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	2,879,000	3,379,000	1,366,000	2,439,000	1,786,000	2,423,000	2,450,000	1,865,000	2,268,000	1,741,000
Bengal	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000	125,000	120,000	126,000	130,000
United Provinces	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000 (*e*)	6,906,000 (*e*)	7,085,000 (*e*)	7,283,000 (*e*)	7,472,000 (*e*)	6,991,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000	9,981,000	10,899,000	11,013,000	10,924,000	10,683,000
Bihar and Orissa (*j*)	1,808,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,183,000	1,266,000	1,226,000	1,175,000	1,163,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	3,104,000	3,377,000	3,410,000	3,634,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000	1,138,000	1,055,000	1,013,000	1,096,000
Ajmer-Merwara	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000	16,000	13,000	19,000	7,000
Delhi	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000	49,000	51,000	60,000	50,000
Hyderabad	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000	644,000	700,000	698,000	800,000	844,000
Mysore	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	3,000
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000	65,000	57,000	55,000	52,000
Gwalior	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	1,042,000	1,221,000	1,482,000	1,426,000	1,389,000
Central India States (*f*)	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	1,507,000	1,739,000	1,970,000	1,921,000	1,851,000
Rajputana States	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000	989,000	969,000	1,105,000	836,000
TOTAL	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,181,000	31,778,000	30,470,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	842,000	915,000	311,000	624,000	329,000	536,000	572,000	326,000	474,000	337,000
Bengal	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	29,000	23,000	25,000	28,000
United Provinces	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,374,000 (*e*)	2,699,000 (*e*)	2,587,000 (*e*)	2,656,000 (*e*)	2,447,000 (*e*)	2,314,000 (*e*)
Punjab (including Indian States)	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000	4,185,000	3,808,000	4,019,000	2,981,000	3,382,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000	518,000	466,000	473,000	427,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	698,000	1,059,000	839,000	1,090,000	907,000
North-West Frontier Province (*c*)	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	262,000	292,000	192,000	195,000	268,000
Ajmer-Merwara	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	2,000
Delhi	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	20,000
Hyderabad	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000	62,000	56,000	73,000	74,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*h*)	(*i*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*d*)	(*d*)	10,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000
Gwalior	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	284,000	324,000	418,000	379,000	336,000
Central India States (*f*)	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	306,000	456,000	377,000	391,000	399,000
Rajputana States	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000	225,000	245,000	290,000	192,000
TOTAL	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,866,000	8,704,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (*b*) Includes some of the Indian States.
(*c*) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies. (*d*) Included under Bombay. (*e*) Includes the State of Rampur.
(*f*) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21. (*g*) Included under Central India States. (*h*) 300 tons.
(*i*) About 500 tons.
(*j*) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,600 acres with a yield of 300 tons as against 3,100 acres and 500 tons last year.

Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	103,000	119,000	131,000	121,000	110,000	113,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	81,000	96,000	101,000	84,000	83,000
Bengal	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221.000	201,000	202,000	206.000	215,000
United Provinces	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1.414,000	1,297,000(*d*)	1,162,000(*d*)	1,359,000(*d*)	1,554,000(*d*)	1,303,000(*d*)	1,431,000(*d*)
Punjab	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	373,000	497,000	483,000	396,000	390,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	286,000	306,000	306,000	307,000	289,000	294,000
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	22,000	22,000	23,000
Assam	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	41,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	41,000
North-West Frontier Province	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36.000	34,000	39,000	43,000	41,000	48,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	7,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	8,000
Mysore	36,000	44,000	41,000	34,000	30,000	32,000	38,000	35,000	32,000	32,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL	2,451,000	2,853,000	2,902,000	2,684,000	2,575,000	2,395.000	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,532,000	2,679,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gûr)

Madras	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000	273,000	315,000	358,000	320,000	313,000	315,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	328,000	360,000	242,000	188,000	221,000	179,000	259,000	243 000	226,000	216,000
Bengal	213,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255.000	239,000	212,000	217,000	210,000	245,000
United Provinces(*e*)	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,036,000(*d*)	1,128,000(*d*)	1,851,000(*d*)	1,643,000(*d*)	1,067,000(*d*)	1,423,000(*d*)
Punjab	348,000	437,000	299,000	428,000	315,000	278,000	414,000	418,000	330,000	303,000
Bihar and Orissa (*f*)	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000	290,000	319,000	252,000	318,000
Central Provinces and Berar	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	29,000
Assam	29,000	30,000	28,000	29,000	32,000	32,000	38,000	36,000	36,000	35,000
North-West Frontier Province	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	42,000	43,000	48,000	53,000	50,000	59,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	11,000	15,000	8,000	6,000	6,000
Mysore	32,000	40,000	26,000	34,000	26,000	27,000	30,000	26,000	24,000	27,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	1,000
TOTAL	2,763,000	3,427,000	2,458,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,546,000	2,977,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Included under Bombay. (*d*) Including Rampur State.
(*e*) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18 were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.
(*f*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 19,000 acres and 14,000 tons against 24,000 acres and 16,000 tons last year.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF **TEA** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Madras	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,500	44,500	46,400	(*c*)47,200	(*c*)50,100
Bengal	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,300	177,300	180,300	180,800	181,800	187,900
United Provinces	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,500	6,000	6,000	6,200	6,400
Punjab	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,800	9,800	9,700	9,700	9,700
Burma	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,100	1,900	1,900
Assam	389,300	399,700	405,900	411,900	420,200	417,200	412,100	411,900	413,300	416,500
Travancore	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,700	48,300	49,400	49,800	51,100
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,800	5,100	4,900	4,800	5,200
TOTAL	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	711,200	714,700	728,800

Yield (lbs)

Madras	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,255,800	11,521,800	14,240,300	18,095,800	19,696,400	21,229,600(*c*)
Bengal	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,696,600	58,753,700	71,720,700	87,950,600	87,121,200	84,718,800
United Provinces	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900	1,006,300	1,542,400	1,961,500	1,741,300	1,689,200
Punjab	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,731,200	1,663,500	1,405,900	1,548,400	1,721,700	1,936,800	1,811,000
Burma	142,400	109,600	110,300	138,500	134,100	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bihar and Orissa	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500	172,500	200,200	216,400	213,500	237,400
Assam	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,314,100	181,502,800	199,965,300	237,600,400	237,153,100	225,184,900
Travancore	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100	19,876,800	22,307,400	27,583,200	27,055,300	28,075,100
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	24,000	114,200	226,100	338,300	560,600
TOTAL	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,355,700	375,255,900	363,506,600

(*a*) Discontinued. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Includes figures for Coorg.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras (*a*)	2,194,000	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,803,000	2,348,000	2,658,000	2,903,000	2,921,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	6,570,000	7,964,000	5,864,000	6,176,000	5,963,000	4,676,000	5,817,000	6,788,000	7,713,000	8,117,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	71,000	77,000	166,000
United Provinces (*b*)	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	828,000	664,000	654,000	1,049,000	1,004,000
Punjab (*g*)	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,239,000	1,394,000	1,927,000	2,589,000	3,052,000
Burma	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	366,000	325,000	284,000	301,000	352,000	464,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	79,000	80,000	81,000	79,000	82,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,414,000	4,857,000	4,933,000	5,247,000	5,385,000
Assam	32,000	33,000	32,000	33,000	39,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	45,000	47,000
North-West Frontier Province	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000	15,000	23,000	39,000	32,000
Ajmer-Merwara	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000	36,000	41,000	45,000	54,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
Hyderabad	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000	3,813,000	3,500,000	3,412,000	3,781,000
Mysore	126,000	155,000	125,000	147,000	110,000	59,000	83,000	84,000	118,000	83,000
Baroda	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000	585,000	657,000	658,000	866,000
Gwalior	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	355,000	523,000	500,000	699,000	651,000
Central India States (*d*)	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	714,000	889,000	1,041,000	1,354,000	1,369,000
Rajputana States	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000	302,000	330,000	418,000	411,000
TOTAL	21,771,000	25,336,000	21,037,000	23,386,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,801,000	28,491,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Madras (*a*)	350,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	341,000	431,000	483,000	567,000	569,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	1,553,000	1,456,000	755,000	1,589,000	969,000	1,137,000	1,328,000	1,212,000	1,589,000	1,566,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000	17,000	21,000	24,000	61,000
United Provinces (*b*)	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	244,000	180,000	213,000	276,000	277,000
Punjab (*g*)	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	588,000	296,000	397,000	630,000	910,000	908,000
Burma	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000	45,000	46,000	70,000	83,000
Bihar and Orissa (*h*)	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	15,000
Central Provinces and Berar	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,127,000	1,040,000	1,020,000	1,000,000	980,000
Assam	11,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	13,000
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	8,000	7,000
Ajmer-Merwara	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	15,000	17,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*f*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000	1,116,000	1,079,000	899,000	1,060,000
Mysore	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	24,000	15,000	36,000	25,000
Baroda	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000	116,000	76,000	171,000	189,000
Gwalior	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	46,000	74,000	60,000	145,000	116,000
Central India States (*d*)	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	158,000	181,000	184,000	259,000	270,000
Rajputana States	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000	76,000	73,000	89,000	93,000
TOTAL	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,798,000	3,601,000	4,484,000	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,088,000	6,250,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*i*)	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	5,972,000	6,270,000	5,946,000	6,923,000	6,508,000

(*a*) Includes the State of Banganapalle. (*b*) Includes the State of Rampur. (*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21. (*e*) Included under Central India States. (*f*) About 400 bales. (*g*) Includes Indian States.
(*h*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 52,000 acres and 8,000 bales, as against 63,000 acres and 22,000 bales in 1924-25.
(*i*) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills were adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being estimated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 1,000,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
									(c)	(c)
Bengal	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000	1,528,000	2,410,000	2,358,000	2,685,000	3,130,000
Bihar and Orissa	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000	108,000	160,000	223,000	246,000	263,000	280,000
Assam	100,300	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	90,000	120,000	134,000	136,000	179,000
Cooch Behar	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000	35,000	32,000	31,000	41,000
TOTAL (d)	2,736,000	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,770,000	3,115,000	3,630,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

									(c)	(c)
Bengal	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	4,746,000	7,463,000	7,166,000	7,951,000	9,517,000
Bihar and Orissa	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000	343,000	528,000	489,000	640,000	682,000
Assam	245,800	228,200	332,400	275,000	154,000	267,000	339,000	333,000	279,000	535,000
Cooch Behar	95,000	43,300	69 800	58,000	11.000	52,000	71,000	74,000	70,000	105,000
TOTAL (d)	8,864,600	6,955,600	8,482,500	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	8,062,000	8,940,000	10,839,000
Exports and consumption (a)	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	8,196,000	9,453,000	10,052,000	9,569,000	(b)

(a) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption, (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates. (b) Not yet available. (c) Includes Tripura State

(d) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1917	41,000	1920	93,000	1923	58,000
1918	73,000	1921	75,000	1924	70,000
1919	66,000	1922	57,000	1925	41,000
				1926	(b)

Note.—Figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF **LINSEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay (a)	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	121,000	158,000	118,000	139,000	125,000
Bengal	157,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	126.000	133,000	127,000	122,000	121,000	134,000
United Provinces (c)	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	283,000	282,000	340,000	433,000	380,000
	675,000	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*	*690,000*	*672,000*	*702,000*
Punjab	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	37,000	32,000	30,000	31,000	29,000
Bihar and Orissa	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000	701,000	746,000	724,000	731.000	687,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	1(a) 1,025,000	(a) 455,000	(a) 793,000	(a) 1,050,000	(a) 1,378,000	(a) 1,180,000	(a) 1,232,000
Hyderabad	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000	191,000	223,000	251,000	178,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(b)	(b)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000	59,000	99,000	137,000	105,000
Total (c)	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,543,000	1,793,000	2,351,000	2,645,000	3,034,000	3,023,000	2,870.000
	675,000	*695,000*	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*	*690,000*	*672,000*	*702,000*
GRAND TOTAL	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,724,000	3,695,000	3,572,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (a)	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	11,000	7,000	12,000	11,000
Bengal	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	18,000
United Provinces (c)	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000	21,000	49,000	55,000	62,000	80,000	59,000
	138,000	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*	*126,000*	*125,000*	*109,000*
Punjab	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	155,000	170,000	98,000	160,000	121,000	165,000	156,000	142,000	123,000	103,000
Central Provinces and Berar	99,000	93,000	16,000	(a)71,000	(a) 16,000	(a)67,000	(a)126,000	(a)84,000	(a)107,000	(a)80,000
Hyderabad	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	10,000	16,000	16,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(b)	(b)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	12,000	16,000	2,000
Total (c)	388,000	398,000	176,000	314,000	186,000	323,000	390,000	337,000	376,000	292,000
	138,000	*117,000*	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*	*126,000*	*125,000*	*109,000*
GRAND TOTAL	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	463,000	501,000	401,000

(a) Includes some of the Indian States. (b) Not available

(c) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*)	362,000	534,000	111,000	241,000	147,000	354,000	296,000	234,000	399,000	183,000
Bengal	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000	753,000	733,000	737,000	731,000
United Provinces(*k*)	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000	155,000	119,000	165,000	143,000	143,000
	2,500,000	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*	*2,550,000*	*2,517,000*	*2,449,000*
Punjab	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,464,000	1,286,000	1,141,000	1,269,000	798,000
Bihar and Orissa (*l*)	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000	818,000	805,000	818,000	748,000
Assam	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	307,000	315,000	349,000	354,000	358,000
North-West Frontier Province	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	193,000	145,000	115,000	135,000	109,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	13,000	4,000	5,000
Hyderabad	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	10,000
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	14,000	33,000	16,000	26,000	21,000	13,000	19,000	18,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*b*)	(*b*)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000	26,000	55,000	74,000	54,000
TOTAL (*k*)	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,987,000	4,222,000	3,792,000	3,630,000	3,966,000	3,157,000
	2,500,000	*2,815,000*	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*	*2,550,000*	*2,517,000*	*2,449,000*
GRAND TOTAL	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,354,000	6,259,000	6,180,000	6,483,000	5,606,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)(*a*)	60,000	72,000	11,000	21,000	12,000	49,000	44,000	27,000	43,000	20,000
Bengal	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000	129,000	118,000	122,000	84,000
United Provinces(*k*)	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	25,000	34,000	29,000	24,000
	468,000	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*	*524,000*	*505,000*	*404,000*
Punjab	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	234,000	241,000	196,000	209,000	123,000
Bihar and Orissa (*l*)	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000	162,000	156,000	212,000	162,000
Assam	48,000	45,000	50,000	62,000	56,000	57,000	56,000	66,000	64,000	74,000
North-West Frontier Province	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000	17,000	11,000	11,000	10,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*h*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*g*)	(*i*)
Hyderabad	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*i*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	(*j*)	(*g*)
Baroda	(*c*)	(*c*)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*b*)	(*b*)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	13,000	21,000	7,000
TOTAL (*k*)	723,000	748,000	484,000	650,000	507,000	723,000	686,000	625,000	714,000	506,000
	468,000	*405,000*	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*	*524,000*	*505,000*	*404,000*
GRAND TOTAL	1,191,000	1,153,000	767,000	1,153,000	858,000	1,167,000	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,219,000	910,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Included under Bombay. (*d*) Less than 100 tons.
(*e*) 400 tons. (*f*) 100 tons. (*g*) 500 tons. (*h*) 200 tons. (*i*) 300 tons. (*j*) 600 tons.
(*k*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*l*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 112,000 acres and 13,000 tons, as against 113,000 acres and 13,000 tons in 1924-25.

Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras . .	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	778,000	733,000	696,000	789,000	791,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*) .	941,000	802,000	229,000	552,000	673,000	681,000	581,000	595,000	538,000	590,000
Bengal . .	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	208,000	156,000	157,000	159,000	153,000
United Provinces (*j*).	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	276,000	250,000	198,000	202,000	275,000	254,000
	1,000,000	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*920,000*	*820,000*	*667,000*
Punjab . .	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	156,000	156,000	116,000	109,000	118,000
Burma . . .	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,034,000	865,000	1,015,000	1,046,000	1,092,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	193,000	192,000	193,000	190,000	190,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	759,000	502,000	497,000	489,000	709,000	773,000	566,000	555,000	644,000	456,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	15,000	16,000	21,000	24,000	31,000
Hyderabad .	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000	554,000	530,000	552,000	572,000	521,000
Baroda . .	(*f*)	(*f*)	26,000	73,000	77,000	75,000	76,000	74,000	87,000	78,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*c*)	(*c*)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	54,000	43,000	40,000	34,000
TOTAL (*j*) .	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,557,000	4,771,000	4,123,000	4,219,000	4,473,000	4,308,000
	1,000,000	*850,000*	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*920,000*	*820,000*	*667,000*
GRAND TOTAL .	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,139,000	5,293,000	4,975,000

Yield (tons)

Madras . .	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	92,000	96,000	86,000	105,000	106,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (*a*) .	125,000	78,000	11,000	63,000	52,000	93,000	78,000	57,000	66,000	49,000
Bengal . .	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	24,000	25,000	24,000	25,000
United Provinces (*j*).	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	25,000	28,000	18,000	21,000	26,000	25,000
	80,000	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*	*91,000*	*77,000*	*66,000*
Punjab . .	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Burma . . .	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	50,000	45,000	65,000	45,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	32,000	30,000	31,000	30,000	25,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	78,000	45,000	46,000	62,000	29,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	3,000	(*e*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	(*g*)	2,000	(*h*)
Hyderabad .	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000	36,000	25,000	37,000	33,000
Baroda . .	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,000(*b*)	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	4,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL (*j*) .	433,000	315,000	240,000	351,000	304,000	418,000	402,000	350,000	436,000	354,000
	80,000	*67,000*	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*	*91,000*	*77,000*	*66,000*
GRAND TOTAL .	513,000	382,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	441,000	513,000	420,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (*b*) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(*c*) Not available. (*d*) Less than 100 tons. (*e*) 200 tons. (*f*) Included under Bombay. (*g*) About 500 tons. (*h*) Below 200 tons.
(*i*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 232,000 acres and 9,000 tons, as against 357,000 acres and 25,000 tons in 1924-25.
(*j*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
Note.— Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **CASTOR SEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	547,000	489,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	381,000	327,000	339,000	359,000	378,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States).	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 81,000	74,000	63,000	60,000	77,000	(f) 77,000
United Provinces (e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 4,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	17,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	26,000	40,000	38,000	35,000	38,000	36,000	35,000	46,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	52,000	42,000	45,000	40,000	52,000	52,000
Assam	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...	...
Hyderabad	(a)	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,015,000	793,000	866,000	676,000	673,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 109,000	(b) 112,000	(b) 117,000	118,000	100,000
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 130,000	(b) 130,000	108,000	78,000	58,000
TOTAL (d)	(c) 550,000	(c) 1,307,000	(c) 1,077,000	(c) 520,000	(c) 1,245,000	1,795,000	1,517,000	1,578,000	1,410,000	1,401,000

Yield (tons).

Madras	(a)	51,000	38,000	45,000	39,000	36,000	33,000	30,000	38,000	41,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States).	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	12,000	(f) 10,000
United Provinces (e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	6,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...
Hyderabad	(a)	75,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	94,000	78,000	68,000	55,000	62,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	7,000
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	4,000
TOTAL (e)	...	(c) 126,000	(c) 103,000	(c) 51,000	(c) 84,000	(c) 142,000	(c) 117,000	(c) 103,000	(c) 124,000	144,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.

(d) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop was however 500 lbs for Gujarat and 400 lbs for the remainder of the Bombay Presidency where the crop is grown.

(e) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.

(f) Excluding Indian States.

Note.—An All-India forecast has for the first time been prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for the preceding years are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras . .	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,459,000	1,754,000	1,807,000	1,904,000	2,599,000
Bombay (including Indian States) .	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000	367,000	400,000	385,000	685,000
Burma . .	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	306,000	332,000	390,000	462,000	493,000
Hyderabad . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	156,000	180,000	204,000	134,000	190,000
TOTAL .	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,885,000	3,973,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Madras . .	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	678,000	823,000	744,000	948,000	1,264,000
Bombay (including Indian States) .	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	167,000	177,000	287,000	213,000	361,000	549,000
Burma . .	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000	110,000	115,000	165,000	165,000
Hyderabad . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,000	16,000	12,000	11,000	21,000
TOTAL .	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,084,000	1,485,000	1,999,000

(a) Not available.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **INDIGO** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras . .	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	197,300	141,300	89,400	57,600	77,600
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	9,400	11,000	7,700	6,600	3,500
Bengal . .	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600	7,300	900	100	(b)
United Provinces .	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	44,600	39,100	20,600	12,500	14,800
Punjab . .	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	33,000	50,300	36,400	6,400	20,500
Bihar and Orissa .	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900	35,400	24,800	16,100	18,900
TOTAL .	770,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	284,400	179,800	99,300	135,300

Yield (cwts) of dye

Madras . .	59,100	80,600	33,400	23,600	27,800	48,600	32,600	20,600	14,100	19,000
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,900	1,100	1,100	400
Bengal . .	200	500	800	900	700	500	200	(a)	(a)	(b)
United Provinces .	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	5,000	4,000	2,200	1,400	1,600
Punjab . .	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	4,700	6,300	9,300	6,700	1,000	4,500
Bihar and Orissa .	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400	4,100	4,200	1,100	2,700
TOTAL .	95,700	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	34,800	18,700	28,200

(a) Less than 50 cwts. (b) No cultivation.

Note.—In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras . . .	25,100	25,200	25,700	27,500	33,500	34,200	34,700
Coorg . . .	33,000	32,200	31,900	31,600	31,600	32,500	34,800
Mysore . . .	55,300	63,700	64,200	68,200	69,600	72,800	75,500
Travancore . .	900	900	1,000	900	900	900	900
Cochin . . .	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,300
TOTAL .	116,400	124,200	125,000	130,400	138,000	142,800	148,200

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

Madras . . .	4,565,200	4,945,600	5,163,100	7,642,400	3,598,400	9,669,300	4,525,700
Coorg . . .	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,462,900	7,577,300	5,209,200	8,487,600	4,870,400
Mysore . . .	9,351,800	9,841,100	9,543,700	9,835,700	9,971,200	11,731,600	12,537,700
Travancore . .	159,600	193,000	42,400	132,100	130,100	172,700	79,600
Cochin . . .	230,100	283,500	275,800	271,900	236,500	414,400	93,300
TOTAL .	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	19,145,400	30,475,600	22,106,700

Note (*i*)—The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee.
(*ii*)—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 17—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Madras . . .	16,800	13,000	11,400	10,500	11,400	11,200	12,500
Bengal . . .	100	100	(*b*)	...	...	...	...
Burma . . .	48,700	56,200	58,600	61,900	63,100	64,900	66,000
Assam . . .	3,100	3,100	3,100	(*b*)	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	2,700	2,600	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,800
Mysore . . .	700	800	800	1,000	700	700	800
Travancore . .	37,700	39,500	39,600	41,300	41,600	41,300	41,600
Cochin . . .	8,700	8,900	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,900	8,900
TOTAL .	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,000	129,400	132,600

Yield (lbs)

Madras . .	1,715,500	1,667,900	467,200	1,172,500	1,434,300	1,894,900	2,165,800
Bengal . . .	600	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . .	4,268,400	4,762,900	3,639,700	4,261,400	4,998,400	6,124,500	7,776,800
Assam . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	169,600	204,000	53,600	171,000	303,700	302,400	363,900
Mysore . . .	8,000	19,900	14,300	9,500	11,000	10,100	21,000
Travancore . .	5,832,500	5,556,900	4,290,800	4,331,500	6,054,300	5,765,600	7,785,100
Cochin . . .	1,620,400	1,577,300	590,800	1,467,000	1,660,800	1,503,300	1,857,600
TOTAL .	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500	15,601,300	19,970,200

(*a*) No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production.
(*b*) The area reported in previous years is not workable and hence the column has been shown blank.
Note.—Figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Bombay (including Sind)	48,000	59,000	48,000	58,000	37,000	44,000	42,000	34,000	36,000	28,000
Bengal	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	79,000	86,000
United Provinces	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000	4,304,000	4,286,000	4,226,000	4,278,000	4,059,000
Punjab	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000	1,112,000	1,173,000	1,246,000	936,000	804,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000	1,406,000	1,291,000	1,331,000	1,323,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b) 16,000	(b) 8,000	(b) 12,000	(b)18,000	(b)16,000	(b)22,000	17,000
North-West Frontier Province	248,000	267,000	267,000	269,000	178,000	298,000	270,000	168,000	151,000	182,000
Ajmer-Merwara	45,000	(b)81,000	25,000	27,000	46,000	55,000	51,000	43,000	45,000	50,000
Delhi	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	19,000	18,000	27,000	17,000	20,000
TOTAL	7,900,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,303,000	7,350,000	7,126,000	6,898,000	6,573,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay (including Sind)	15,000	16,000	14,000	19,000	9,000	14,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	10,000
Bengal	31,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	22,000
United Provinces	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,959,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,052,000	2,091,000	1,919,000	1,751,000	1,733,000
Punjab	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000	297,000	365,000	410,000	253,000	218,000
Bihar and Orissa	542,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	613,000	500,000	505,000	531,000	512,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province	89,000	88,000	103,000	110,000	58,000	104,000	94,000	44,000	47,000	63,000
Ajmer-Merwara	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000
Delhi	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL (c)	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,205,000	2,509,000	3,128,000	3,117,000	2,937,000	2,644,000	2,584,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000	5,222,000	5,573,000	5,255,000	4,647,000	4,944,000	4,546,000
Bombay (including Sind)	8,060,000	8,707,000	7,656,000	8,408,000	8,810,000	8,615,000	8,720,000	7,902,000	9,197,000	8,315,000
Bengal	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
United Provinces	2,402,000	1,982,000	1,852,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,684,000	2,270,000	2,479,000	2,047,000	1,990,000
Punjab	1,494,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	922,000	1,214,000	951,000	985,000	1,054,000	923,000
Burma	666,000	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000	842,000	868,000	757,000	756,000	701,000
Bihar and Orissa	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000	84,000	74,000	79,000	59,000	72,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,492,000	4,984,000	4,526,000	4,078,000	4,162,000	3,840,000
North-West Frontier Province	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000	108,000	60,000	77,000	78,000	81,000
Ajmer-Merwara	89,000	(b)56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000	43,000	47,000	63,000	66,000	38,000
Delhi	21,000	13,000	20,000	38,000	23,000	31,000	26,000	33,000	40,000	30,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,878,000	8,755,000	9,351,000	9,048,000	9,044,000
TOTAL	(c) 21,871,000	(c) 21,068,000	(c) 20,405,000	(c) 22,457,000	(c) 22,662,000	34,060,000	31,556,000	30,456,000	31,456,000	29,585,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	1,438,000	1,271,000	1,405,000	1,292,000
Bombay (including Sind)	2,009,000	1,788,000	1,083,000	1,994,000	1,210,000	1,737,000	1,691,000	1,243,000	1,835,000	1,566,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	523,000	372,000	198,000	562,000	351,000	647,000	486,000	598,000	411,000	400,000
Punjab	120,000	59,000	43,000	200,000	105,000	171,000	118,000	132,000	115,000	100,000
Burma	89,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000	124,000	120,000	91,000	68,000	44,000
Bihar and Orissa	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	34,000	18,000	19,000	11,000	22,000
Central Provinces and Berar	881,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	501,000	1,444,000	1,211,000	1,000,000	957,000	763,000
North-West Frontier Province	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	10,000
Ajmer-Merwara	11,000	(a)	(d)	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	1,000
Delhi	4,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	776,000	1,056,000	936,000	998,000	1,112,000
TOTAL	(c) 5,123,000	(c) 4,486,000	(c) 3,405,000	(c) 5,632,000	(c) 3,718,000	6,480,000	6,157,000	5,312,000	5,821,000	5,315,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete. (d) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay and the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND GRAM, IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
AREA (ACRES)										
Madras	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000	3,197,000	3,078,000	2,645,000	3,047,000	3,074,000
Bombay (including Sind)	5,666,000	4,161,000	3,294,000	5,461,000	3,764,000	6,113,000	4,944,000	5,363,000	4,105,000	4,651,000
Bengal	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,986,000	2,695,000	2,385,000	2,662,000	2,347,000	2,333,000	1,789,000	1,574,000
Punjab	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000	3,323,000	3,119,000	2,850,000	2,585,000	2,563,000
Bihar and Orissa	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000	54,000	68,000	69,000	168,000
Central Provinces and Berar	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000	174,000	166,000	151,000	137,000	114,000
North-West Frontier Province	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000	143,000	180,000	152,000	156,000
Ajmer-Merwara	52,000	(*b*) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	22,000	31,000	28,000	14,000
Delhi	59,000	53,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000	63,000	51,000	50,000	41,000
TOTAL	15,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000	15,888,000	13,939,000	13,674,000	11,964,000	12,257,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Madras	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000	825,000	816,000	632,000	833,000	819,000
Bombay (including Sind)	906,000	445,000	256,000	818,000	497,000	756,000	613,000	619,000	609,000	543,000
Bengal	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	469,000	407,000	293,000	629,000	395,000	556,000	461,000	458,000	330,000	271,000
Punjab	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000	391,000	424,000	395,000	362,000	278,000
Bihar and Orissa	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	28,000	10,000	22,000	22,000	25,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	41,000	15,000	50,000	44,000	37,000	33,000	23,000
North-West Frontier Province	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000	38,000	28,000	20,000	18,000
Ajmer-Merwara	8,000	(*a*)	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(*d*)
Delhi	12,000	6,000	(*d*)	12,000	9,000	6,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
TOTAL	(*c*) 2,902,000	(*c*) 2,139,000	(*c*) 1,387,000	2,842,000	1,969,000	2,640,000	2,420,000	2,199,000	2,218,000	1,982,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures are taken from the provincials Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000	104,000	127,000	139,000	148,000	138,000
Bombay (including Sind)	178,000	199,000	246,000	226,000	229,000	213,000	212,000	208,000	198,000	204,000
Bengal	88,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	78,000	82,000	79,000	78,000
United Provinces	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000	2,094,000	2,075,000	1,873,000	1,835,000	1,650,000	1,612,000
Punjab	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,063,000	1,112,000	1,123,000	1,050,000	922,000	931,000
Burma	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000	211,000	194,000	166,000	191,000	199,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,581,000	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,800,000	1,639,000	1,680,000	1,574,000	1,656,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 159,000	(*b*) 158,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 161,000	(*b*) 157,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 160,000	(*b*) 155,000	(*b*) 146,000	139,000
Assam	19,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	462,000	450,000	438,000	429,000	435,000
Ajmer-Merwara	60,000	(*b*) 65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	69,000	73,000	45,000
Delhi	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,522,000	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,280,000	5,916,000	5,824,000	5,312,000	5,439,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(*a*)	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000	52,000	64,000	63,000	71,000	67,000
Bombay (including Sind)	108,000	101,000	61,000	101,000	67,000	65,000	97,000	94,000	87,000	76,000
Bengal	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
United Provinces	953,000	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000	629,000	815,000	598,000	766,000	533,000	554,000
Punjab	461,000	319,000	399,000	496,000	346,000	386,000	391,000	369,000	336,000	311,000
Burma	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000	31,000	40,000	34,000	25,000	39,000	37,000
Bihar and Orissa	523,000	612,000	492,000	620,000	635,000	727,000	349,000	487,000	260,000	499,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	115,000	112,000	116,000	114,000	111,000	104,000	99,000
Assam	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	219,000	249,000	206,000	123,000	162,000	217,000	230,000	226,000	218,000	200,000
Ajmer-Merwara	19,000	(*a*)	25,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	15,000	6,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	(*d*)
TOTAL (*a*)	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,782,000	2,586,000	2,083,000	2,458,000	1,902,000	2,178,000	1,689,000	1,874,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

Gram

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	94,000	112,000	127,000	106,000	109,000	119,000
Bombay (including Sind)	785,000	925,000	368,000	669,000	477,000	663,000	788,000	625,000	741,000	586,000
Bengal	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	142,000	141,000	130,000	130,000	136,000
United Provinces	6,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	6,058,000	7,121,000	6,356,000	6,817,000	6,641,000
Punjab	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000	2,229,000	5,147,000	5,428,000	4,202,000	5,697,000	3,710,000
Burma	68,000	63,000	48,000	82,000	62,000	119,000	162,000	67,000	90,000	118,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,481,000	1,541,000	1,427,000	1,433,000	1,411,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 894,000	(*b*) 845,000	(*b*) 649,000	(*b*) 748,000	(*b*) 647,000	(*b*) 637,000	(*b*) 770,000	(*c*) 1,188,000	(*c*) 1,120,000	1,277,000
North-West Frontier Province	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	269,000	221,000	228,000	227,000	228,000
Ajmer-Merwara	9,000	(*c*) 30,000	18,000	(*c*) 21,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	17,000
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	108,000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	97,000	85,000	54,000	98,000	56,000
TOTAL	(*d*) 15,415,000	(*d*) 16,340,000	(*d*) 7,367,000	(*d*) 12,641,000	9,205,000	14,742,000	16,395,000	14,397,000	16,473,000	14,300,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(*a*)	27,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	22,000	25,000	24,000	24,000	26,000
Bombay (including Sind)	141,000	163,000	35,000	116,000	53,000	114,000	139,000	90,000	132,000	97,000
Bengal	49,000	41,000	35,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	34,000	29,000	34,000	32,000
United Provinces	2,268,000	1,882,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000	2,543,000	2,307,000	1,987,000	2,070,000
Punjab	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000	1,143,000	1,510,000	1,116,000	1,149,000	760,000
Burma	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	16,000	12,000	24,000	32,000	13,000	18,000	24,000
Bihar and Orissa	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000	649,000	670,000	541,000	509,000	529,000
Central Provinces and Berar	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	193,000	220,000	282,000	274,000	285,000
North-West Frontier Province	28,000	38,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	46,000	13,000	42,000	31,000	40,000
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	(*a*)	3,000	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)
Delhi	18,000	19,000	(*e*)	6,000	2,000	19,000	18,000	10,000	25,000	7,000
TOTAL	(*d*) 4,234,000	(*d*) 4,446,000	(*d*) 1,920,000	(*d*) 3,701,000	2,374,000	4,357,000	5,205,000	4,455,000	4,184,000	3,873,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Excludes gram sown with other crops. (*c*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*d*) Incomplete.
(*e*) 500 tons. (*f*) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 19—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1925 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Madras—													
Malabar . .	100·3	131·2	123·1	106·0	112·3	122·5	99·0	122·0	120·0	142·9	110·0	+9·7	+10
Madras, South-east	35·6	34·0	36·8	35·3	41·5	46·5	38·1	41·2	33·9	32·5	39·9	+4·3	+12
Madras Deccan .	24·8	40·1	34·1	19·8	28·7	17·0	25·4	20·2	16·7	22·4	26·9	+2·1	+8
Madras Coast, North	41·2	52·7	54·2	35·9	48·9	31·8	41·5	38·1	42·8	45·6	52·7	+11·5	+28
Bombay—													
Gujarat . .	32·3	32·6	54·0	11·8	34·2	26·2	41·1	28·7	18·4	29·1	22·1	—10·2	—32
Konkan . .	108·5	128·6	136·1	70·9	109·6	77·0	108·4	107·6	112·3	98·5	93·5	—15·0	—14
Bombay Deccan .	30·8	40·9	35·8	17·9	33·6	22·9	27·3	28·5	25·5	27·9	25·3	— 5·5	—18
Sind . . .	6·7	11·1	14·1	1·6	7·1	2·1	7·2	1·4	4·2	6·9	2·9	— 3·8	—57
Bengal . .	74·9	88·3	80·4	82·1	74·3	76·4	76·3	78·1	65·6	79·9	73·5	—1·4	—2
United Provinces—													
East . .	39·3	47·2	46·3	23·3	40·9	31·7	41·9	51·6	42·2	43·8	43·7	+4·4	+11
West . .	37·3	47·7	50·9	19·2	39·6	29·6	46·0	46·3	39·9	47·3	41·9	+4·6	+12
Punjab—													
East and North .	23·3	26·8	41·8	13·2	24·9	15·6	18·3	22·3	26·5	26·3	24·4	+ 1·1	+5
South-west . .	10·0	12·3	21·5	6·8	10·2	6·8	12·3	7·9	12·2	11·8	9·3	—0·7	—7
Burma—													
Lower Burma .	125·8	125·5	129·8	148·6	140·4	135·0	131·3	135·0	146·8	136·2	130·4	+4·6	+4
Upper Burma .	47·1	49·9	48·1	46·0	41·7	36·4	46·1	43·4	49·4	46·4	43·6	— 3·5	7
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa . . .	58·8	57·7	73·8	46·5	67·0	60·0	54·0	57·8	51·0	50·0	75·8	+17·0	+29
Chota Nagpur .	52·7	50·1	66·4	42·9	65·2	56·2	48·4	57·0	57·6	52·7	51·9	—0·8	— 2
Bihar . . .	48·6	58·7	53·7	52·7	51·3	44·7	51·0	59·2	37·1	56·4	46·3	—2·3	—5
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar . . .	32·3	47·2	41·7	19·2	31·3	16·0	32·0	34·9	29·2	31·1	25·6	—6·7	—21
Central Provinces, West . .	46·6	57·5	60·1	33·6	61·9	32·9	39·6	44·9	52·4	46·5	43·3	—3·3	—7
Central Provinces, East . . .	53·7	54·1	64·5	53·3	72·7	37·4	49·9	49·8	50·9	47·9	58·3	+4·6	+9
Assam . . .	100·4	96·6	95·1	110·3	86·8	97·4	111·1	85·4	98·5	99·2	99·6	—0·8	— 1
North-West Frontier Province . .	15·6	20·3	20·2	14·5	18·4	10·8	15·0	14·8	18·3	17·1	15·2	— 0·4	—3
Hyderabad—													
North . . .	34·0	44·4	48·9	23·2	30·4	16·2	29·9	32·5	28·9	28·8	29·8	—4·2	—12
South . . .	30·8	50·9	39·9	22·3	34·2	19·1	27·2	25·1	24·4	29·6	33·8	+3·0	+10
Mysore . .	36·1	46·6	41·5	27·9	39·1	28·9	36·3	34·6	36·1	40·6	36·3	+ 0·2	+1
Central India—													
West . . .	35·7	46·9	50·3	20·7	48·8	27·0	31·1	35·3	42·6	39·8	27·7	—8·0	—22
East . . .	42·2	48·3	54·6	20·2	56·5	26·0	38·2	44·7	45·3	49·3	46·7	+4·5	+11
Rajputana—													
West . . .	12·5	17·3	32·0	2·8	12·8	10·5	9·2	10·4	11·8	13·0	7·8	— 4·7	—38
East . . .	25·7	o 33·6	53·0	10·3	31·6	21·4	21·4	25·9	28·0	38·5	19·2	— 6·5	—25

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925.

Rice

Countries	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
AREA (ACRES)										
Argentine	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	16,000	9,000	14,000	(b)
Bulgaria	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	12,000	13,000
Egypt	154,000	273,000	385,000	150,000	165,000	324,000	50,000	186,000	255,000	(c)102,000
Formosa	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,224,000	1,262,000	1,252,000	1,313,000	1,361,000
Indo-China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	12,103,000	11,397,000	11,757,000	12,528,000
Italy	352,000	341,000	(a)342,000	325,000	276,000	286,000	294,000	303,000	340,000	356,000
Japan	7,553,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,659,000	7,675,000	7,695,000	7,713,000	7,699,000	7,726,000
Java and Madura	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,219,000	8,173,000	8,160,000	8,442,000	8,169,000
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,752,000	3,816,000	3,798,000	3,860,000	3,883,000
Siam	5,118,000	5,359,000	5,490,000	5,332,000	6,044,000	6,412,000	6,242,000	6,636,000	6,859,000	7,003,000
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	114,000	114,000	116,000	120,000
United States of America	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	911,000	1,335,000	921,000	1,055,000	895,000	849,000	904,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Argentine	(b)	(b)	21,000	(b)	25,000	25,000	15,000	(b)	12,000	(b)
Bulgaria	4,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	10,000
Egypt	167,000	353,000	501,000	176,000	205,000	342,000	40,000	219,000	298,000	(c)129,000
Formosa	826,000	859,000	823,000	874,000	860,000	884,000	967,000	864,000	1,079,000	1,144,000
Indo-China	4,860,000	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	5,696,000	5,205,000	5,630,000	5,659,000
Italy	511,000	517,000	(a) 514,000	478,000	443,000	463,000	456,000	513,000	580,000	619,000
Japan	10,380,000	9,692,000	9,715,000	10,802,000	11,227,000	9,801,000	10,780,000	9,872,000	10,154,000	10,604,000
Java and Madura	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,984,000	4,864,000	4,867,000	5,062,000	4,680,000
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,544,000	2,667,000	2,695,000	2,348,000	2,624,000
Siam	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,201,000	4,157,000	4,263,000	4,321,000	4,892,000	4,859,000
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	297,000	284,000	257,000	269,000	239,000	290,000	301,000
United States of America	819,000	696,000	774,000	708,000	1,044,000	754,000	830,000	676,000	667,000	689,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Not available. (c) Spring crop only.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	3,271,000	3,220,000	3,185,000	2,889,000	3,227,000	3,007,000	3,034,000	3,166,000	3,491,000	3,606,000
Argentine	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	17,401,000	15,068,000	14,235,000	16,248,000	17,216,000	17,785,000	19,189,000
Australia	11,528,000	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,416,000	9,068,000	9,715,000	9,760,000	9,503,000	10,814,000	10,284,000
Austria	(a) 2,007,000	(a) 2,035,000	(b) 1,924,000	371,000	371,000	378,000	459,000	475,000	482,000	484,000
Bulgaria	2,381,000	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,173,000	2,232,000	2,225,000	2,303,000	2,491,000	2,537,000
Canada	15,363,000	14,749,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000	22,413,000	22,672,000	22,046,000	21,963,000
Denmark	152,000	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000	237,000	205,000	149,000	198,000
Egypt	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000	1,458,000	1,517,000	1,537,000	1,415,000	1,380,000
France	(a) 12,424,000	(a) 10,353,000	(a) 10,988,000	11,628,000	12,581,000	13,294,000	13,066,000	13,673,000	13,614,000	13,866,000
Germany	4,157,000	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,179,000	3,397,000	3,559,000	3,394,000	3,653,000	3,622,000	3,835,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c) (a)	(c)	2,661,000	2,887,000	3,521,000	3,320,000	3,497,000	3,523,000
Italy	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000	10,588,000	11,285,000	11,774,000	11,484,000	11,554,000	11,279,000	11,668,000
Japan	1,303,000	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,344,000	1,299,000	1,263,000	1,228,000	1,196,000	1,149,000	1,149,000
Luxemburg	27,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	29,000	23,000	25,000	22,000	27,000
Netherlands	134,000	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	180,000	150,000	154,000	118,000	132,000
New Zealand	219,000	281,000	208,000	140,000	220,000	353,000	276,000	183,000	167,000	158,000
Norway	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	25,000	26,000	21,000	22,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,063,000	1,790,000	2,092,000	2,573,000	2,514,000	2,650,000	2,702,000
Rumania	4,842,000	(c)	5,682,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000	6,545,000	6,648,000	7,835,000	8,153,000
Spain	10,144,000	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000	10,305,000	10,489,000	10,375,000	10,718,000
Sweden	318,000	328,000	378,000	347,000	357,000	357,000	356,000	362,000	322,000	363,000
Switzerland	137,000	96,000	151,000	130,000	119,000	111,000	103,000	104,000	104,000	105,000
Tunis	1,482,000	1,447,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,491,000	1,072,000	1,559,000	1,159,000	1,624,000
Union of South Africa	755,000	986,000	953,000	819,000	875,000	992,000	847,000	779,000	740,000	1,058,000
United Kingdom	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,936,000	2,046,000	2,038,000	1,806,000	1,599,000	1,552,000
United States of America	52,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	73,069,000	61,118,000	63,670,000	62,291,000	58,308,000	52,342,000	52,178,000
Uruguay	779,000	976,000	839,000	680,000	700,000	812,000	663,000	979,000	850,000	1,000,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	561,000	225,000	753,000	454,000	975,000	459,000	873,000
Argentine	2,141,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,799,000	4,173,000	5,106,000	5,235,000	6,617,000	5,109,000	5,109,000
Australia	4,074,000	3,067,000	2,022,000	1,229,000	3,899,000	3,451,000	2,926,000	3,370,000	4,399,000	2,872,000
Austria	(a) 743,000	(a) 674,000	(b) 594,000	137,000	145,000	175,000	198,000	238,000	227,000	286,000
Bulgaria	791,000	777, 000	620,000	796,000	799,000	782,000	1,008,000	970,000	660,000	1,327,000
Canada	7,024,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,035,000	8,042,000	10,686,000	12,702,000	7,006,000	10,996,000
Denmark	162,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	198,000	298,000	247,000	237,000	157,000	261,000
Egypt	977,000	797,000	859,000	806,000	848,000	989,000	963,000	1,089,000	914,000	969,000
France	(a) 5,477,000	(a) 3,597,000	(a) 6,034,000	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,646,000	6,504,000	7,381,000	7,516,000	8,843,000
Germany	3,031,000	2,244,000	2,493,000	2,112,000	2,207,000	2,881,000	1,923,000	2,851,000	2,384,000	3,160,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c) (a)	(c)	1,014,000	1,409,000	1,463,000	1,814,000	1,378,000	1,916,000
Italy	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,899,000	4,538,000	3,778,000	5,154,000	4,321,000	6,022,000	4,548,000	6,438,000
Japan	759,000	875,000	829,000	820,000	759,000	720,000	738,000	761,000	679,000	791,000
Luxemburg	12,000	9,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	5,000	14,000	8,000	15,000
Netherlands	123,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	225,000	162,000	164,000	124,000	149,000
New Zealand	136,000	182,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	282,000	224,000	114,000	146,000	123,000
Norway	8,000	12,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	17,000	16,000	13,000	13,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	421,000	608,000	1,000,000	1,133,000	1,332,000	869,000	1,548,000
Rumania	2,099,000	(c)	574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,100,000	2,459,000	2,705,000	1,882,000	2,800,000
Spain	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,705,000	3,880,000	3,354,000	4,208,000	3,255,000	4,346,000
Sweden	242,000	185,000	238,000	250,000	276,000	330,000	254,000	297,000	182,000	369,000
Switzerland	109,000	120,000	140,000	104,000	100,000	96,000	63,000	96,000	83,000	94,000
Tunis	(b) 147,000	(b) 195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	239,000	98,000	266,000	138,000	315,000
Union of South Africa	128,000	271,000	223,000	137,000	204,000	225,000	169,000	161,000	191,000	223,000
United Kingdom	1,598,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,853,000	1,487,000	1,939,000	1,744,000	1,590,000	1,413,000	1,414,000
United States of America	17,009,000	17,018,000	24,630,000	25,271,000	22,267,000	21,782,000	23,191,000	21,047,000	23,058,000	17,815,000
Uruguay	144,000	349,000	184,000	159,000	208,000	266,000	138,000	335,000	265,000	257,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,827,000	2,513,000	2,916,000	2,837,000	3,156,000	3,317,000
Argentine	388,000	604,000	615,000	669,000	616,000	620,000	599,000	637,000	781,000	900,000
Australia	230,000	205,000 (a)	255,000 (b)	267,000	335,000	299,000	342,000	259,000	260,000	(c)
Austria	1,972,000	1,921,000 (a)	1,811,000 (a)	232,000	240,000	266,000	313,000	333,000	341,000	348,000
Bulgaria	598,000	603,000	601,000	484,000	549,000	523,000	549,000	544,000	529,000	544,000
Canada	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551,000	2,794,000	2,598,000	2,785,000	3,406,000	4,074,000
Denmark	633,000	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000	666,000	690,000	745,000	744,000
Egypt	439,000	497,000	336,000	356,000	340,000	394,000	375,000	400,000	372,000	366,000
France	1,537,000 (a)	1,698,000 (a)	1,371,000 (a)	1,254,000	1,640,000	1,679,000	1,712,000	1,684,000	1,764,000	1,727,000
Germany	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,733,000	3,257,000	3,114,000	3,102,000	3,216,000	3,572,000	3,545,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,266,000	1,184,000	1,144,000	1,125,000	1,007,000	1,019,000
Italy	595,000	469,000	(a)478,000	480,000	494,000	540,000	576,000	569,000	572,000	576,000
Japan	3,073,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,928,000	2,745,000	2,549,000	2,457,000	2,467,000
Luxemburg	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,000
Netherlands	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	61,000	61,000	59,000	63,000	73,000
New Zealand	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	33,000	17,000	21,000	25,000	(c)
Norway	98,000	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	132,000	125,000	136,000	139,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,450,000	2,823,000	2,964,000	3,009,000	3,025,000
Rumania	1,453,000	(c)	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000	4,267,000	4,642,000	4,571,000	4,209,000
Spain	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,317,000	4,333,000	4,080,000	4,540,000	4,342,000	4,412,000
Sweden	412,000	436,000	457,000	415,000	398,000	397,000	427,000	393,000	428,000	411,000
Switzerland	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,000
Tunis	1,232,000	1,188,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,228,000	733,000	1,206,000	745,000	1,245,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	97,000	106,000	107,000	92,000	(c)	(c)
United Kingdom	1,653,000	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	1,844,000	1,609,000	1,548,000	1,488,000	1,467,000	1,473,000
United States of America	7,754,000	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,470,000	7,597,000	7,411,000	7,314,000	7,905,000	6,855,000	8,240,000
Uruguay	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	17,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	265,000	1,026,000	356,000	1,005,000	400,000	799,000
Argentine	46,000	(c)	(c)	55,000	79,000	128,000	166,000	258,000	149,000	365,000
Australia	91,000	89,000 (a)	106,000 (b)	96,000	159,000	136,000	146,000	111,000	113,000	(c)
Austria	835,000	496,000	537,000	82,000	95,000	117,000	120,000	168,000	154,000	198,000
Bulgaria	224,000	215,000	145,000	100,000	201,000	182,000	220,000	180,000	151,000	314,000
Canada	915,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277,000	1,537,000	1,650,000	1,899,000	2,409,000
Denmark	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	589,000	651,000	696,000	731,000	782,000
Egypt	281,000	291,000 (a)	211,000 (a)	216,000	223,000	255,000	242,000	257,000	230,000	239,000
France	818,000	797,000	588,000	562,000	821,000 (b)	819,000 (b)	875,000 (b)	965,000	1,027,000	1,008,000
Germany	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,609,000	1,761,000	1,904,000	1,579,000	2,324,000	2,357,000	2,553,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	463,000	458,000	474,000	584,000	314,000	545,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	222,000	176,000	225,000	186,000	276,000
Japan	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,879,000	1,863,000	1,574,000	1,603,000	1,956,000
Luxemburg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Netherlands	46,000	48,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	71,000	68,000	63,000	76,000	76,000
New Zealand	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	13,000	13,000	18,000	(c)
Norway	77,000	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000	96,000	70,000	100,000	111,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	596,000	825,000	1,202,000	1,274,000	1,629,000	1,187,000	1,647,000
Rumania	642,000	(c)	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	968,000	2,005,000	1,331,000	658,000	1,001,000
Spain	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	910,000	1,658,000	2,397,000	1,790,000	2,115,000
Sweden	293,000	243,000	247,000	272,000	239,000	256,000	281,000	252,000	284,000	315,000
Switzerland	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	11,000
Tunis	105,000	167,000	280,000	118,000	56,000	246,000	39,000	246,000	54,000	148,000
Union of South Africa	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	28,000	26,000	26,000	(c)	(c)
United Kingdom	1,178,000	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,285,000	1,305,000	1,080,000	1,036,000	1,091,000	1,143,000	1,153,000
United States of America	3,898,000	4,528,000	5,479,000	2,609,000	4,049,000	3,313,000	3,893,000	4,247,000	3,813,000	4,651,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	(c)

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	18,000	13,000	18,000	20,000	24,000	21,000
Argentine	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	7,340,000	7,848,000	8,465,000	9,158,000	10,614,000
Australia	360,000	332,000	287,000	265,000	284,000	305,000	313,000	316,000	399,000	(c)
Austria	(a) 362,000	(a) 359,000	(b) 280,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	148,000	144,000	147,000	149,000
Bulgaria	1,456,000	1,396,000	1,461,000	1,445,000	1,392,000	1,421,000	1,312,000	1,364,000	1,505,000	1,531,000
Canada	173,000	284,000	250,000	364,000	292,000	297,000	318,000	318,000	295,000	239,000
Egypt	1,737,000	1,684,000	1,811,000	1,791,000	1,937,000	2,085,000	2,034,000	1,864,000	1,877,000	(c)
France	(a) 881,000	(a) 847,000	(a) 753,000	744,000	829,000	814,000	789,000	845,000	845,000	854,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,016,000	2,166,000	2,444,000	2,401,000	2,458,000	2,655,000
Italy	3,916,000	3,852,000	(a) 3,556,000	3,707,000	3,708,000	3,715,000	3,856,000	3,790,000	3,805,000	3,838,000
Japan	1 ,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	150,000	153,000	140,000	136,000	140,000	(c)
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	8,000	9,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	107,000	132,000	183,000	189,000	190,000	192,000
Rumania	5,054,000	(c)	5,726,000	6,749,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	8,408,000	8,413,000	8,945,000	9,709,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	1,159,000	1,166,000	1,162,000	1,170,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tunis	40,000	46,000	36,000	45,000	(d) 25,000	(d) 55,000	(d) 16,000	(d) 44,000	(d) 41,000	(d) 56,000
Union of South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,813,000	4,597,000	4,607,000	3,693,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America	105,252,000	116,681,000	104,424,000	87,735,000	101,657,000	103,697,000	102,803,000	104,158,000	101,034,000	101,589,000
Uruguay	627,000	590,000	552,000	494,000	571,000	479,000	569,000	576,000	(c)	(c)

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	7,000
Argentine	1,468,000	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,454,000	5,749,000	4,395,000	4,393,000	6,919,000	4,648,000	6,960,000
Australia	213,000	221,000	172,000	169,000	181,000	196,000	184,000	202,000	310,000	(c)
Austria	(a) 142,000	(a) 132,000	(b) 88,000	53,000	53,000	63,000	87,000	86,000	93,000	115,000
Bulgaria	481,000	435,000	211,000	635,000	516,000	409,000	386,000	672,000	618,000	702,000
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	344,000	340,000	299,000	264,000
Egypt	1,603,000	1,596,000	1,634,000	1,596,000	1,761,000	1,790,000	1,773,000	1,674,000	1,686,000	(c)
France	(a) 415,000	(a) 372,000	(a) 248,000	252,000	381,000	259,000	316,000	317,000	450,000	500,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,251,000	791,000	1,216,000	1,231,000	1,849,000	2,195,000
Italy	2,034,000	2,065,000	(a) 1,911,000	2,142,000	2,228,000	2,303,000	1,917,000	2,230,000	2,636,000	2,744,000
Japan	99,000	95,000	84,000	101,000	99,000	107,000	87,000	84,000	89,000	(c)
New Zealand	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	11,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	27,000	57,000	69,000	96,000	104,000	87,000
Rumania	(c)	(c)	781,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,768,000	2,758,000	4,012,000	3,878,000	4,085,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	669,000	598,000	644,000	705,000
Switzerland	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tunis	3,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	(d) 3,000	(d) 9,000	(d) 1,000	(d) 7,000	(d) 5,000	(d) 6,000
Union of South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	835,000	1,189,000	878,000	1,707,000	1,001,000	2,153,000	1,025,000
United States of America	64,038,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	58,522,000	80,046,000	76,553,000	72,498,000	76,360,000	57,697,000	72,474,000
Uruguay	170,000	188,000	164,000	115,000	197,000	120,000	162,000	163,000	(c)	(c)

(*a*) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (*b*) Incomplete data. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Maize and sorghum.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Antigon	16,000	16,000	(c)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	(c)
Argentine	212,000	230,000	234,000	235,000	234,000	236,000	262,000	300,000	(c)	346,000
Australia	178,000	186,000	171,000	159,000	174,000	197,000	147,000	145,000	175,000	(c)
British Guiana	78,000	78,000	74,000	71,000	69,000	63,000	61,000	55,000	57,000	57,000
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	43,000	43,000	44,000	(c)
Cuba	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	300,000 (a)	263,000 (a)	251,000 (a)	372,000	413,000	443,000	444,000	405,000	461,000	440,000
Dutch Guiana	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Egypt	65,000	66,000	59,000	53,000	66,000	65,000	58,000	53,000	53,000	(c)
Formosa	315,000	301,000	(c)	260,000	285,000	340,000	275,000	286,000	294,000	306,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	94,000	99,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	86,000	86,000	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	16,000	(c)	40,000	42,000	(c)	32,000	57,000	32,000	(c)	31,000
Hawaii	124,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	113,000	124,000	114,000	111,000	122,000	(c)
Indo-China	64,000	66,000	(c)	(c)	93,000	93,000	(c)	(c)	94,000	96,000
Jamaica	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	56,000	44,000	48,000	47,000	44,000	(c)
Japan	75,000	72,000	68,000	68,000	72,000	76,000	64,000	58,000	64,000	(c)
Mauritius	175,000	176,000	176,000	178,000	180,000	173,000	171,000	167,000	(c)	(c)
Mexico	(c)	52,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	111,000	95,000	100,000	111,000	173,000
Paraguay	15,000	15,000	(c)	(c)	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	(c)	(c)
Peru	112,000	123,000	(c)	100,000	121,000	126,000	126,000	131,000	138,000	(c)
Philippines	459,000	508,000	494,000	488,000	596,000	595,000	561,000	561,000	571,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	205,000	256,000	239,000	228,000	240,000	241,000	244,000	237,000	240,000	(c)
Salvador	(c)	21,000	18,000	(c)	(c)	30,000	(c)	(c)	27,000	(c)
Spain	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	(c)	(c)
Uganda	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	7,000	19,000
Union of South Africa	163,000	184,000	(c)	160,000	196,000	197,000	212,000	211,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana).	221,000	244,000	231,000	234,000	183,000	226,000	241,000	217,000	163,000	190,000
Fiji Islands	56,000	68,000	69,000	74,000	91,000	53,000	39,000	42,000	(c)	(c)

YIELD (TONS)

Antigon	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	98,000	112,000	72,000	157,000	(c)
Argentine	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,044,000	3,044,000	2,743,000	2,856,000	3,719,000	3,421,000	5,474,000
Australia	1,719,000	2,873,000	1,776,000	1,347,000	1,468,000	2,432,000	2,311,000	2,173,000	3,394,000	(c)
British Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	31,000	(c)
Cuba	28,493,000	31,469,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	37,152,000	34,681,000	31,517,000	35,572,000	46,401,000	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	17,044,000	15,675,000	13,395,000	13,395,000	14,370,000	15,010,000	16,723,000	17,564,000	17,988,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	10,000	11,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Egypt	(c)	(c)	1,703,000	1,566,000	1,842,000	1,805,000	1,689,000	1,686,000	1,572,000	(c)
Formosa	5,002,000	4,017,000	3,318,000	2,583,000	2,910,000	3,979,000	3,664,000	4,294,000	4,831,000	5,067,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	386,000	359,000	369,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	4,651,000	4,326,000	4,227,000	3,985,000	4,149,000	4,533,000	4,063,000	5,044,000	5,610,000	(c)
Indo-China	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	499,000	424,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Japan	1,502,000	1,167,000	1,057,000	1,057,000	862,000	1,089,000	798,000	713,000	942,000	(c)
Mauritius	2,063,000	2,171,000	2,201,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,147,000	2,242,000	(c)
Mexico	(c)	1,251,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,160,000	1,709,000	(c)	(c)	2,943,000
Paraguay	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	113,000	(c)	(c)
Peru	2,161,000	2,557,000	(c)	2,495,000	2,833,000	2,330,000	2,719,000	2,780,000	2,659,000	(c)
Philippines	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,530,000	4,668,000	4,532,000	3,253,000	3,789,000	5,500,000	(c)
Salvador	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Spain	63,000	85,000	63,000	63,000	126,000	118,000	91,000	105,000	106,000	(c)
Uganda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Union of South Africa	(c)	1,121,000	1,123,000	(c)	1,450,000	1,453,000	1,493,000	1,496,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana).	3,628,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	2,170,000	2,221,000	3,725,000	2,978,000	2,126,000	1,418,000	2,665,00
Fiji Islands	329,000	662,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000	782,000	482,000	412,000	(c)	(c)

(a) Incomplete data. (b) The figures relate to Java and Madura only. (c) Not available.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	(b)	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	84,000	62,000	112,000	130,000	230,000
Argentine	8,000	29,000	33,000	33,000	59,000	39,000	56,000	155,000	258,000	272,000
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	23,000	9,000	40,000	50,000	39,000
Brazil	501,000	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	1,512,000	1,966,000	1,573,000	1,432,000
Bulgaria (c)	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	8,000
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,340,000	1,868,000	1,648,000	1,855,000	1,997,000
Italy	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(b)
Uganda	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	238,000	171,000	334,000	427,000	584,000	617,000
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	19,000	15,000	23,000	55,000	67,000	81,000
United States of America	34,970,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,726,000	35,863,000	30,496,000	33,036,000	37,123,000	41,343,000	46,034,000

Countries	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	(b)	1,000	(b)	(a)	1,000	1,000	(a)	1,000	3,000	7,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	24,000	28,000	46,000	47,000	127,000
Argentine	5,000	19,000	19,000	16,000	31,000	21,000	32,000	72,000	84,000	161,000
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	2,000	10,000	30,000	17,000	7,000
Brazil	335,000	411,000	404,000	603,000	441,000	687,000	576,000	860,000	721,000	814,000
Bulgaria (c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Egypt	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	1,076,000	1,659,000	1,447,000	1,797,000	1,942,000
Italy	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,000	6,000	5,000	(b)
Japan	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	(b)
Uganda	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	75,000	48,000	88,000	128,000	196,000	190,000
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	17,000	31,000
United States of America	13,654,000	13,478,000	14,359,000	13,566,000	16,027,000	9,485,000	12,203,000	12,675,000	16,251,000	19,204,000

(a) Less than 500 bales. (b) Not available.
(c) The figures for different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Linseed

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentine	3,206,000	3,231,000	3,418,000	4,362,000	4,767,000	3,890,000	4,315,000	5,255,000	6,320,000	6,198,000
Australia	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Austria	49,000(a)	48,000(a)	65,000(b)	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	54,000	125,000	37,000	41,000	46,000	54,000	58,000
Bulgaria	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000	533,000	565,000	630,000	1,282,000	1,128,000
Egypt	1,000	(c)	4,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
France	(a) 17,000	(a) 22,000	(a) 28,000	52,000	86,000	43,000	38,000	37,000	48,000	49,000
Germany	53,000	74,000	104,000	110,000	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,000	10,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Italy	42,000	41,000	48,000	47,000	50,000	53,000	52,000	50,000	51,000	52,000
Japan	36,000	48,000	85,000	68,000	103,000	76,000	39,000	45,000	37,000	51,000
Netherlands	37,000	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	31,000	37,000
New Zealand	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	11,000	12,000	7,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	81,000	101,000	175,000	251,000	256,000	262,000	266,000
Rumania	20,000	(c)	186,000	50,000	32,000	27,000	27,000	33,000	51,000	62,000
Spain	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	(c)	2,000
Sweden	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	(c)
Tunis	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	4,000
United Kingdom	92,000	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000	48,000	(b)5,000	55,000	(b) 5,000	(b) 4,000
United States of America	1,473,000	1,983,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,756,000	1,108,000	1,113,000	2,061,000	3,468,000	3,012,000
Uruguay	36,000	36,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	61,000	84,000	102,000	146,000	148,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Argentine	100,000	489,000	768,000	1,245,000	1,497,000	899,000	1,187,000	1,465,000	1,125,000	1,873,000
Australia	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)
Austria	(a) 8,000	(a) 7,000	(b) 9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	12,000	21,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
Bulgaria	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Canada	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000	125,000	178,000	242,000	232,000
Egypt	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,000	3,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000	1,000
France	(a) 3,000	(a) 4,000	(a) 5,000	9,000	19,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	9,000	8,000
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Italy	9,000	8,000	(a) 12,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	13,000
Japan	7,000	(c)	16,000	12,000	(c)	16,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	7,000
Netherlands	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	14,000
New Zealand	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	14,000	16,000	32,000	50,000	58,000	56,000	61,000
Rumania	(c)	(c)	7,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
Spain	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	1,000
Sweden	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Tunis	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	(d)	1,000
United Kingdom	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America	357,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	200,000	259,000	435,000	791,000	550,000
Uruguay	3,000	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	13,000	18,000	20,000	38,000	39,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Rapeseed

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Austria	(a) 10,000	(a) 13,000	(b) 24,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	(c)	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000
Czechoslovakia	(c)	(c)	(c)	22,000	16,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	7,000
Formosa	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
France	(a) 41,000	(a) 37,000	(b) 43,000	64,000	68,000	68,000	55,000	60,000	46,000	(c)
Germany	110,000	160,000	279,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	104,000	128,000	104,000	94,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,000	40,000	29,000	44,000	26,000	45,000
Japan	292,000	294,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	262,000	224,000	206,000	193,000	(c)
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	84,000	102,000	81,000	112,000	112,000	107,000	113,000
Rumania	63,000	(c)	23,000	208,000	140,000	105,000	105,000	113,000	96,000	161,000

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	(a) 5,000	(a) 4,000	(b) 10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
Bulgaria	(c)	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000
Czechoslovakia	(c)	(c)	(c)	11,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Formosa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
France	(a) 20,000	(a) 16,000	(a) 20,000	38,000	40,000	33,000	23,000	27,000	22,000	(c)
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,000	11,000	7,000	14,000	7,000	18,000
Japan	103,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	106,000	95,000	80,000	72,000	69,000	(c)
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	29,000	29,000	20,000	36,000	47,000	38,000	51,000
Rumania	10,000	(c)	1,000	53,000	23,000	11,000	19,000	16,000	8,000	35,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Andaman and Nicobar	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Ceylon	498,000	509,000	505,000	(*a*) 395,000	(*a*) 395,000	(*a*) 418,000	(*a*) 420,000	(*a*) 420,000	(*a*) 400,000	(*a*) 400,000
Formosa	106,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000	89,000	88,000	111,000	113,000	(*c*)
Japan	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	110,000	108,000	107,000	142,000
Java	303,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*b*) 233,000	(*b*) 220,000	(*b*) 226,000	(*b*) 230,000	(*b*) 228,000	(*b*) 234,000	(*b*) 234,000
Mauritius	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)
Nyassaland	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Union of South Africa	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	(*c*)
Fiji Islands	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)
	YIELD (LBS)									
Andaman and Nicobar	73,000	70,000	79,000	63,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Ceylon (*e*)	202,829,000	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000	161,271,000	171,446,000	181,557,000	204,500,000	209,350,000
Formosa	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,688,000	35,059,000	21,867,000	23,282,000	25,610,000	24,775,000	27,288,000	(*c*)
Japan	84,010,000	86,924,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	74,067,000	77,222,000	79,007,000	78,709,000	84,272,000
Java	93,959,000	87,377,000	70,095,000	(*b*) 98,921,000	(*b*) 105,888,000	(*b*) 83,070,000	(*b*) 95,484,000	(*b*) 107,424,000	(*b*) 125,184,000	(*b*) 133,364,000
Mauritius	66,000	66,000	66,000	44,000	44,000	(*c*)	33,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Nyassaland	458,000	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000	414,000	622,000	999,000	1,117,000	1,157,000
Union of South Africa	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000	572,000	286,000	877,000	(*c*)
Fiji Islands	51,000	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	24,000	16,000	(*c*)	18,000	(*c*)

(*a*) Approximate data. (*b*) Java and Sumatra. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Below 500 acres. (*e*) Export figures.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*concld.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Australia	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*d*)
Brazil	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	5,418,000	6,020,000	5,184,000	6,126,000
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
Colombia	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	494,000	494,000
Costa Rica	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	65,000	70,000	62,000	(*d*)
Dutch East Indies (*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	324,000	339,000	312,000	313,000	302,000	287,000	(*d*)
Dutch Guiana	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	3,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Federated Malay States	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
French Central Africa	2,000	2,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	(*d*)
Guadeloupe	12,000	15,000	17,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Guatemala	271,000	91,000	166,000	151,000	148,000	191,000	209,000	161,000	214,000	231,000
Hawaii	6,000	6,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	6,000	(*d*)
Indo-China	11,000	11,000	(*d*)	11,000	20,000	20,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	15,000	(*d*)
Jamaica	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	20,000
Mexico	188,000(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Nicaragua	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Nyassaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,000
Paraguay	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,000	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*d*)
Philippines	(*d*)	2,000	(*d*)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Porto-Rico	168,000	148,000	159,000	193,000	160,000	162,000	162,000	160,000	(*d*)	161,000
Salvador	(*d*)	103,000	172,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	140,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Uganda	24,000	23,000	32,000	38,000	32,000	30,000	29,000	31,000	41,000	21,000
Venezuela	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	250,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)

YIELD (LBS)

Australia	15,000	16,000	13,000	16,000	12,000	15,000	9,000	11,000	6,000	(*d*)
Brazil	1,685,267,000	2,091,679,000	1,285,754,000	1,734,674,000	1,880,393,000	1,858,492,000	2,509,618,000	1,929,057,000	1,923,099,000	1,865,345,000
British Guiana	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	807,000	534,000	512,000	667,000	(*d*)
Colombia	(*d*)	165,000,000	198,000,000	(*c*) 190,564,000	(*c*) 309,558,000	(*c*) 232,911,000	(*c*) 272,008,000	272,821,000	237,600,000	(*e*) 264,000,000
Costa Rica (*c*)	26,988,000	25,194,000	30,720,000	30,796,000	29,340,000	40,957,000	24,394,000	40,064,000	(*e*)28,690,000	32,428,000
Dutch East Indies	119,975,000	98,507,000	111,823,000	(*b*) 122,947,000	(*b*) 100,901,000	(*b*) 78,728,000	241,695,000	274,278,000	267,960,000	(*e*) 154,000,000
Dutch Guiana	1,682,000	3,401,000	4,077,000	2,821,000	3,752,000	3,987,000	5,690,000	6,213,000	3,697,000	5,484,000
Federated Malay States	825,000	402,000	379,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
French Central Africa (*c*)	47,000	27,000	97,000	87,000	164,000	228,000	246,000	299,000	257,000	(*d*)
Guadeloupe (*c*)	1,108,000	2,356,000	1,131,000	1,756,000	1,471,000	1,101,000	1,173,000	1,670,000	2,153,000	(*d*)
Guatemala	98,961,000	52,777,000	106,612,000	98,661,000	52,800,000	106,336,000	72,960,000	80,960,000	83,476,000	83,906,000
Hawaii	4,752,000	4,752,000	(*d*)	19,842,000(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*a*) 3,992,000	(*d*)
Indo-China	2,662,000	2,706,000	(*d*)	2,706,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	2,046,000	1,386,000
Jamaica (*c*)	5,747,000	10,215,000	8,229,000	4,612,000	7,218,000	7,066,000	8,615,000	5,803,000	11,625,000	(*d*)
Mexico	(*b*) 82,060,000	(*b*) 104,681,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	75,733,000	88,857,000	87,970,000	89,100,000	66,552,000	(*d*)
Nicaragua	(*d*)	(*c*) 25,507,000	(*c*) 33,618,000	(*c*) 15,312,000	(*c*) 29,876,000	(*c*) 19,523,000	(*c*) 29,942,000	(*c*) 34,936,000	(*e*)39,600,000	(*e*) 35,420,000
Nyassaland	(*d*)	94,000	133,000	39,000	49,000	18,000	92,000	110,000	38,000	43,000
Paraguay	(*d*)	1,683,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	191,000	203,000	228,000	203,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Philippines	1,308,000	1,588,000	1,578,000	2,197,000	2,337,000	2,528,000	2,543,000	2,582,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Porto-Rico	39,532,000	37,539,000	27,839,000	53,097,000	49,895,000	44,905,000	43,339,000	24,006,000	25,945,000	(*d*)
Salvador	(*d*)	65,454,000	84,616,000	(*c*) 82,500,000	(*c*) 62,287,000	(*c*) 94,773,000	(*c*) 105,587,000	(*e*) 118,360,000	(*e*)94,776,000	(*e*) 101,200,000
Uganda (*c*)	2,218,000	6,070,000	6,590,000	8,117,000	5,460,000	5,729,000	5,071,000	4,575,000	4,593,000	3,340,000
Venezuela (*c*)	96,976,000	87,971,000	179,415,000	73,573,000	121,711,000	142,949,000	114,592,000	102,153,000	120,020,000	(*d*)

(*a*) Coffee berries. (*b*) Incomplete data. (*c*) Export figures. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Unofficial estimate of yield. (*f*) Below 500 acres.

APPENDIX I.

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PORVINCE BY PROVINCE

Madras (Total cultivated area 32,873,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam*§ villages, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the Tahsildar to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *Tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 31,173,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind, this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,325,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent

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NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1924-25.

* A sub-divisional officer. ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a *Tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a taluk.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,462,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 26,825,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Burma (Total cultivated area 16,538,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 25,194,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 24,505,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by six to ten States. No information is available from the other States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 410 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 10 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop," and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

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* Village accountants. † Sub-division of a district.

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,893,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records Staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village Choukidari Panchayats. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtainted from Zamindars. Tea Statistics in all districts are supplied by the Tea Garden Managers and Proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of Dao tax, in the Garo Hills from hill Mauzadars, in Nowgong from the Supervisor Kunungo of hills Sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from Mandals or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from Dolois and Sirdars, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,325,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 322,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 138,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog*¶ for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* ‖ and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*** (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 223,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 26,630,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluq* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluqs* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.
† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.
‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.
§ Circle inspector.
¶ Village accountant.
‖ A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
** Revenue officer in charge of a taluk.

of crops are based generally on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions were issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments. But the experiments were not carried out so extensively as to furnish any reliable data for fixing normal yields per acre. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,100,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,094,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Central India.

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Rajputana.

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861-65.

1861—65

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

1871—75

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years, for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar, and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95 was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June 1893.

1896—1900

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September 1896 a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains reinduced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906—10

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country, particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected : and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

1911—15

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon on the whole was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was on the whole favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

1915—20

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good : it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

1921—25

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the kharif (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the kharif (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was however not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was on the whole favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED IN THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast†	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15
CASTOR SEED†	February	20
INDIGO—		
1st forecast	October	15
Final „	December	20
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	26
Final „	February	5
JUTE*—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
† Started with effect from 1926.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States*
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Central Provinces States and United Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Travancore (Madras) and Tripura (Bengal).
Cotton (*c*)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura), Bombay States and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute—				
(Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal State (Cooch Bihar).
Linseed—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Castor—				
kharif	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.
Rabi	September	March and April		
Groundnut (*d*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalli), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States and Gwalior.
Indigo (*e*)	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Burma.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay State (Khairpur) and Madras States.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May.

(*b*) In Madras, the harvest takes place between December and May.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

(*e*) In Madras about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

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Sesamum	10
Sugarcane	9
Tea	*ib.*
Wheat	*ib.*

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TWENTY-NINTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India

1926-27

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council

CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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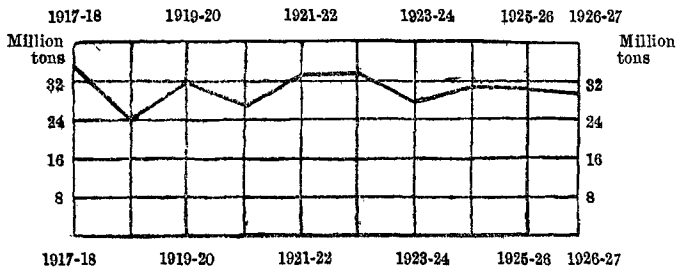
1928

[No. 2103]

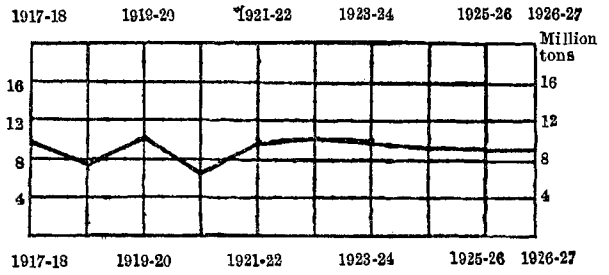
Yield of certain principal Crops from 1917-18 to 1926-27.

FOOD CROPS

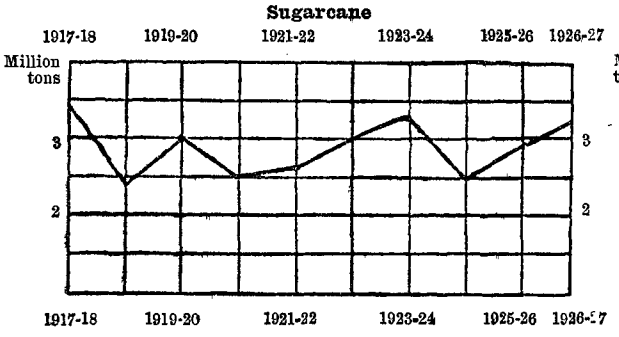
Rice



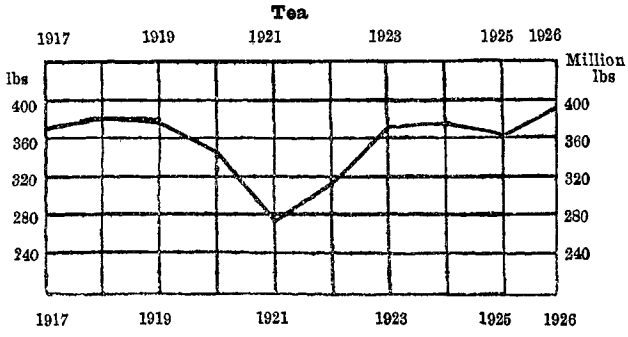
Wheat



Sugarcane



Tea



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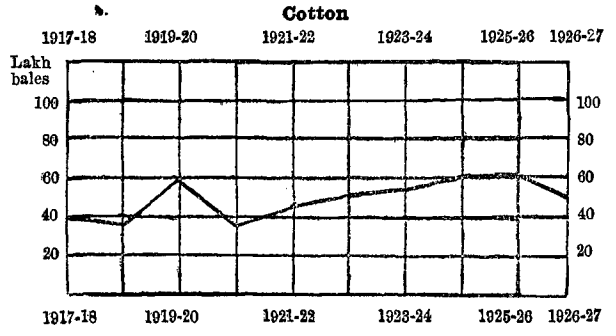
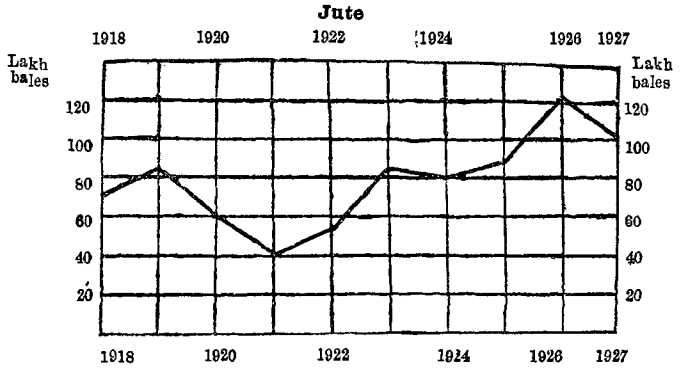
Cotton

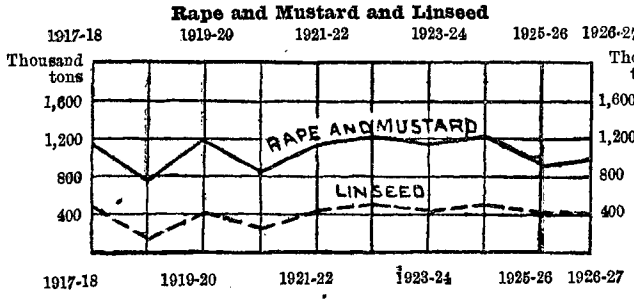


Jute

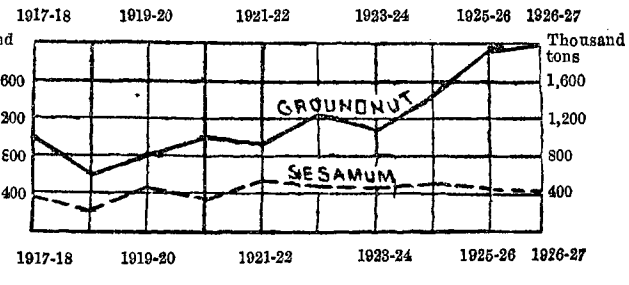


OILSEEDS

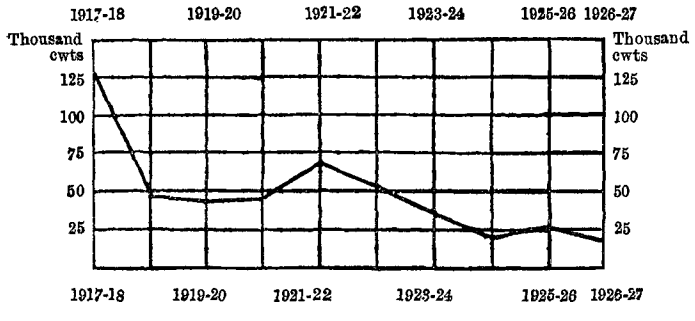
Rape and Mustard and Linseed



Sesamum and Groundnut



INDIGO (DYE)



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1926-27

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the twenty-ninth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1926-27.

Source and scope of the estimates

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute and indigo crops and only one for the castor seed crop.§ The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts.* The detailed tables show for the last ten years (whenever available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea,† cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castor seed, groundnut, indigo, coffee† and rubber.† The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1926-27 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported, are given in table No. 3.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castor seed, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee,‡ and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda in certain cases. The figures given in this volume do not therefore agree in all cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other important crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, and tobacco are shown in a supplementary table (No. 18).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea, and coffee) in foreign countries are given in table No. 20, the data being mainly collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Character of the season

The monsoon of 1926 was marked by weakness in the month of June but it showed a greater activity than usual in the succeeding three months. Averaged over the plains of India, the monsoon rain was in excess by 7 per cent. During the retreating period, the rainfall was generally in large defect except in Burma and in the eastern part of Central India where it was excessive.

* In the case of Madras finally adjusted figures of the Season and Crop Report are entered. For the other provinces also the final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Statistics, separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of coffee, estimates are framed for plantations having an area of 10 acres or more.

§ Started with effect from 1926.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 19, and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1926 is shown in the appended chart (page 6). Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda, and those in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency (including Sind). These tracts comprise about 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1926-27 was reported as 79,223,000 acres, as compared with 82,378,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was good. The total yield was estimated at 29,636,000 tons, as against 30,737,000 tons in 1925-26. To this figure should be added about 989,000 tons in respect of other tracts † (having an area of about 2,655,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and states to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab *, the United Provinces *, the Central Provinces * and Berar, Bombay (including Sind) *, Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1926-27 was reported to be 31,272,000 acres, which is above the area of the preceding year by 3 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 8,941,000 tons, which is also 3 per cent above the yield of 1925-26. An addition of some 154,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 539,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States in the United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency and from Baroda and Mysore. These tracts contain 95 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1926-27 was 2,921,000 acres, as compared with 2,680,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good. The estimated yield amounted to 3,234,000 tons of raw sugar (gur), which is 9 per cent greater than the final figure (2,977,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 166,000 tons in respect of other tracts §, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Travancore and Tripura (Bengal). In Burma tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1926 was reported to be 739,700 acres, as compared with 727,700 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manu-

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* Including Indian States.
† Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, and certain other Indian States.
‡ Burma, Madras, and the Kashmir State. § Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and certain other Indian States.

factured tea (black and green) was reported to be 392,917,800 lbs, as against 363,506,600 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts, a reference is invited to the Indian Tea Statistics, 1926, published as a Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and states in India. Cotton

The total reported area under cotton was 24,875,000 acres in 1926-27, as against 28,491,000 acres in 1925-26, a decrease of 13 per cent. The condition of the crop, on the whole, was reported to be only fair. The total estimated outturn was 4,960,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 6,250,000 bales in the preceding year, a decrease of 21 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26* with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those supplied by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and refer in the case of mills in British provinces to Indian cotton alone. The estimate of mill consumption in Indian States refers to all cotton, but the proportion of foreign cotton used is not likely to have been large during these two years. Import figures have not therefore been taken into consideration for the purposes of the comparison. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available †

	1925-26	1924-25
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Exports	3,775	3,998
Mill consumption	1,983	2,175
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Approximate crop	6,508	6,923
Estimated in forecast	6,250	6,088

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield Oomras represent 46 (41) per cent, Bengal-Sind 17 (17) per cent, Dholleras 11 (10) per cent, Americans 5 (6) per cent, Broach and Coompta-Dharwars 4 (5) per cent each, Westerns and Northerns 3 (6) per cent, Tinnevellies and Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 3 (3) per cent each, Cambodias 2 (2) per cent, and Cocanadas, and Salems 1 (1) per cent each. The percentages for the previous year are shown in brackets.

	1926-27	1925-26
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Oomras	2,285	2,562
Dholleras	563	630
Bengal-Sind	829	1,080
American—		
Punjab	221	359
Sind	5	2
Broach	222	331
Westerns and Northerns	149	385
Cocanadas	30	54
Tinnevellys	135	180
Salems	34	36
Cambodias	116	155
Coompta-Dharwars	222	317
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	149	159
Total	4,960	6,250

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Tripura and Cooch Behar States), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that state except the figures of export. The total area under jute in 1926 was 3,847,000 acres, which is 23 per cent greater than that of the preceding year, and the estimated yield 12,132,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), being 36 per cent above that of 1925. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1926. The area and yield of jute in 1927 are estimated to be 3,371,000 acres and 10,180,000 bales, showing a decrease of 12 per cent in area and 16 per cent in yield as compared with 1926. Jute

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab. Reports are also Linseed

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 16.

† Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 504,000 bales on 31st August 1925 and 387,000 bales on 31st August 1926.

received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), the states in the Bombay Presidency, and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise 93 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1926-27 was 3,348,000 acres, which is 7 per cent below the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 407,000 tons, as against 402,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 30,000 tons for other tracts,* for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), the North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Baroda, Alwar (Rajputana), Hyderabad and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain about 94 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1926-27 was 5,509,000 acres, as against 5,546,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield (986,000 tons) was 8 per cent greater than the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 65,000 tons in respect of other tracts,† for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the United Provinces, Burma, Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay (including Sind), Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1926-27 was 4,787,000 acres, as against 5,024,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was fair. The total estimated yield was 411,000 tons, as against 421,000 tons in 1925-26. An addition of approximately 58,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 675,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castor Seed

Castor seed is sown from May to July and harvested from January to February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces§, Mysore and Baroda. Reports are also received from the State of Hyderabad, and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain practically the whole area cultivated with castor seed in India. The total area sown in these tracts in 1926-27 was estimated at 1,397,000 acres and the yield at 128,000 tons, as against 1,406,000 acres with an estimated yield of 144,000 tons last year.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. Estimates are also received from the Hyderabad State. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1926-27 was reported to be 4,292,000 acres, which was 8 per cent greater than in the preceding year, while the estimated yield (2,035,000 tons) was 2 per cent greater than that of the preceding year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated, being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this irrigated crop is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The pro-

* Madras, Burma, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Manpur Pargana and certain other Indian States.
† Madras, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Ajmer-Merwara, Manpur Pargana and certain other Indian States.
‡ Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manpur Pargana, Coorg and certain other Indian States.
§ Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.

vinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Madras, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, Bombay (including Sind) and Bengal†. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. These tracts contain about 85 per cent of the total area under indigo in India. The total reported area (99,400 acres) in 1926-27 was 27 per cent below that of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 18,100 cwts, which is 36 per cent below the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1925-26 was 148,900 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 22,106,700 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account. Coffee

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Bengal*, Assam*, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1926 was 138,600 acres, as against 132,600 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 23,002,700 lbs, as against 19,970,200 lbs in 1925. Rubber

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Calcutta, December 20, 1927.

* Area at present unworkable.

† Cultivation practically abandoned.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1926

(Abbreviations—S=Scanty, F=Fair, N=Normal, Ex=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending					July week ending				August week ending				September week ending					October week ending		
	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st	28th	4th	11th	18th	25th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th
Madras—																					
Malabar	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F
South-East	F	S	S	Ex	F	F	F	F	F	F	S	S	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	F	N	Ex
Deccan	S	N	S	S	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	F	S	F	N	F	N	Ex	F	F	S	N	F
Coast North	S	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	F	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	S	F
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S
Konkan	S	S	N	N	N	Ex	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	N	S	S
Bombay Deccan	S	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	S	N	S	S	S
Sind	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	N	N	N
Bengal	N	F	F	F	F	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	Ex	N	S
United Provinces—																					
East	S	S	S	F	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	S
West	S	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	N	N	N	F	F	S	S
Punjab—																					
East and North	S	S	S	F	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	S	S
South-West	N	N	S	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	N
Burma—																					
Lower	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	N	N	N	Ex	N	N	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex
Upper	N	F	N	N	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	F	F	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	S
Chota Nagpur	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	F	S
Bihar	F	S	S	F	S	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	S	S
Central Provinces and Berar—																					
Berar	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	S	F	F	S	Ex	F	S
Central Provinces, West	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S
Central Provinces, East	S	N	S	S	F	N	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	S
Assam	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	F	F	N	F	S	F	F	N	Ex	F
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	N	N	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	N
Bay Islands	Ex	F	F	F	F	N	S	F	S	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex
Hyderabad—																					
North	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	F	F	F	S	S	S
South	S	S	S	F	F	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	S	Ex	F	F	S	N	S
Mysore	F	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	N
Kashmir	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	F	Ex	F	F	N	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	F
Central India—																					
West	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	S	S	S
East	S	N	S	S	S	F	N	S	Ex	S	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	N	S
Rajputana—																					
West	S	N	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
East	F	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S	S
Baluchistan	N	N	N	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	F	N	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	N

Note.—**The redder the statement, the scantier the rainfall. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant the rainfall.**

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 17.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Rice . . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	80,715,000	82,402,000	79,112,000	81,441,000	82,378,000	79,223,000
Wheat . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	30,852,000	31,181,000	31,778,000	30,471,000	31,272,000
Sugarcane .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,532,000	2,680,000	2,921,000
Tea . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	709,400	708,200	711,200	714,700	727,700	739,700
Cotton . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	22,405,000	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,801,000	28,491,000	24,875,000
Jute . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,770,000	3,115,000	3,847,000
Linseed . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,382,000	3,724,000	3,695,000	3,596,000	3,348,000
Rape and Mustard .	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	6,259,000	6,180,000	6,483,000	5,546,000	5,509,000
Sesamum .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	5,122,000	4,998,000	5,139,000	5,293,000	5,024,000	4,787,000
Castor seed* .	...	...	...	...	...	1,508,000	1,517,000	1,578,000	1,415,000	1,406,000	1,397,000
Groundnut .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,518,000	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,885,000	3,973,000	4,292,000
Indigo . .	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	475,000	231,300	284,400	179,800	111,900	135,300	99,400
Coffee . .	...	...	...	...	...	132,100	130,400	138,000	142,800	148,900	...
Rubber . .	...	...	...	...	...	126,400	125,900	128,000	129,400	132,600	138,600

Yield

Rice . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,017,000	30,754,000	33,703,000	28,198,000	31,072,000	30,737,000	29,636,000
Wheat . ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,866,000	8,696,000	8,941,000
Sugarcane. ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,080,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,546,000	2,977,000	3,234,000
Tea . . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	336,370,800	311,638,900	375,355,700	375,255,900	363,506,600	392,917,800
Cotton . (b) bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	4,881,000	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,088,000	6,250,000	4,960,000
Jute ,, ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	8,062,000	8,940,000	12,132,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	533,000	463,000	501,000	402,000	407,000
Rape and Mustard ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,120,000	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,219,000	909,000	986,000
Sesamum . ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	467,000	482,000	441,000	513,000	421,000	411,000
Castor seed* ,,	...	...	...	...	...	114,000	117,000	103,000	124,000	144,000	128,000
Groundnut . ,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	1,157,000	1,236,000	1,084,000	1,485,000	1,999,000	2,035,000
Indigo .cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	43,300	52,100	34,800	21,700	28,200	18,100
Coffee . lbs	...	...	...	...	...	23,604,400	25,459,400	19,145,400	30,475,600	22,106,700	...
Rubber . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	12,964,400	11,912,900	14,462,500	15,601,300	19,970,200	23,002,700

(a) Not available. (b) A bale contains 400 lbs.

*An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for the preceding years which were taken from the provincial eason and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities are mostly incomplete, especially those relating to outturn.

Note.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1917-18 to 1926-27.

Province	Rice (cleaned)*										Wheat									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,039	1,039	965	1,011	1,053	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(a) 912	559	1,092	824	1,036	1,069	929	1,020	896	1,086	(a) 607	510	573	413	496	524	392	468	435	470
Bengal	924	725	883	882	951	931	827	829	871	829	596	429	541	594	470	520	429	444	482	556
United Provinces	799	481	770	509	755	673	627	718	651	701	893	948	954	807	875	818	817	734	741	824
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	759	874	587	939	783	817	611	709	723
Burma	994	863	788	882	941	914	783	937	870	924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1,275	709	1,024	727	943	1,062	784	921	767	770	928	836	974	932	1,079	917	851	902	822	944
Central Provinces and Berar	706	314	731	323	697	638	694	537	622	723	440	545	586	307	619	764	557	716	559	461
Assam	936	657	812	783	694	763	729	750	808	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	578	612	456	626	575	408	431	548	521
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	747	467	747	707	560	517	589	640	815
Coorg	1,093	1,092	1,457	1,440	1,093	1,440	1,080	1,079	1,093	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640 (e)	1,071 (e)	867 (e)	960 (e)	983 (e)	823 (e)	791 (e)	933 (e)	896 (e)	731 (e)
Hyderabad	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	672	793	755	862	1,107	781	224	147	154	43	188	198	180	204	196	142
Mysore	619	403	617	560	564	569	518	601	568	576	318	560	291	260	286	373	336	280	373	224
Baroda	(g)	475	730	389	710	518	341	365	373	612	(g)	380	527	535	649	655	865	733	775	666
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	611	594	632	595	542	450
Central India (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	473	493	407	455	587	429	456	472	423
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	501	425	426	498	510	566	588	514	498
Average	993	701	903	785	909	916	798	855	836	838	626	707	757	583	781	724	694	625	639	640

Province.	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
											1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	6,403	5,718	6,359	5,937	5,929	6,122	5,924	6,374	6,244	5,993	292	273	264	297	271	320	390	420	433	435
Bombay	(a) 6,203	4,443	5,264	5,500	4,950	6,043	5,389	6,027	5,829	5,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,608	2,281	2,630	2,608	2,422	2,363	2,406	2,283	2,553	2,396	548	532	575	416	331	398	486	479	451	503
United Provinces	2,413	1,432	2,302	1,789	2,174	2,227	2,368	1,834	2,227	2,328	294	279	272	223	155	257	327	281	260	261
Punjab	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,544	1,669	1,867	1,939	1,867	1,740	1,694	140	185	177	171	143	158	177	200	189	206
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	81	79	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bihar and Orissa	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	2,467	2,123	2,328	1,953	2,423	2,349	141	147	196	183	78	95	103	112	113	133
Central Provinces and Berar	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,128	2,635	2,829	2,851	2,953	2,824	2,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,976	1,901	2,030	2,048	1,748	2,027	1,920	1,920	1,912	2,016	615	624	581	558	435	485	577	574	541	575
North-West Frontier Province	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,613	2,833	2,757	2,761	2,732	2,753	2,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	291	333
Delhi	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	3,520	2,738	2,240	2,688	1,680	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	2,036	1,420	2,240	1,941	1,890	1,768	1,664	1,680	1,833	1,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	(g)	4,480	2,987	4,480	5,600	4,480	4,480	3,360	2,240	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	509	516	497	408	462	558	543	553	527
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	5	22	46	70	106	137
Average	2,691	1,897	2,536	2,194	2,445	2,489	2,544	2,252	2,488	2,480	557	561	545	490	387	440	528	525	500	531

(a) Including Baroda. (b) Discontinued. (c) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(d) Included under Central India. (e) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (f) Not available. (g) Included under Bombay.

Note.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1917-18 to 1926-27—*contd.*

Province	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	74	74	69	67	76	73	73	78	78	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	73	53	103	65	99	91	72	82	77	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	107	175	145	118	92	94	118	125	147	148	(a) 1,137	(a) 1,223	(a) 962	(a) 1,085	(a) 1,238	(a) 1,233	(a) 1,212	(a) 1,181	(a) 1,280	(a) 1,223
United Provinces	60	81	138	116	118	108	130	105	110	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	68	127	120	110	96	114	131	141	119	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	78	76	83	46	49	63	61	80	72	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	99	101	87	77	76	75	79	71	73	71	898	1,008	749	833	857	947	795	973	1,029	1,107
Central Provinces and Berar	52	78	112	46	102	86	83	76	78	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	158	150	158	154	120	140	144	133	111	124	894	968	880	760	1,187	1,130	994	821	1,288	1,090
North-West Frontier Province	53	72	86	74	80	80	87	82	87	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	80	187	218	143	185	167	127	133	126	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	80	200	133	100	67	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (e)	52	107	97	62	119	117	123	105	113	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	54	45	49	40	102	116	71	122	120	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	105	40	64	64	57	79	46	104	87	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	52	57	48	83	71	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (b)	32	69	55	49	89	81	71	77	79	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	50	88	107	86	92	101	88	85	91	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	64	76	99	68	97	93	87	91	88	80	1,113	1,195	943	1,050	1,202	1,205	1,164	1,148	1,261	1,208

Province	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	297	151	224	123	222	156	133	193	190	177	(f) 302	228	195	183	310	333	258	241	225	224
Bengal	342	233	282	284	269	353	312	352	301	329	410	336	381	389	370	384	361	371	257	39.
United Provinces	376	414	422	394	385	435	409	416	347	382	322	343	464	388	466	475	460	450	370	421
Punjab	230	166	217	160	182	210	224	217	232	166	349	384	447	361	358	420	385	369	372	342
Bihar and Orissa	517	369	493	419	527	468	439	377	336	341	518	371	493	419	498	444	434	581	485	489
Central Provinces and Berar	166	70	155	79	189	269	137	203	145	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	392	441	403	416	398	424	405	463	423
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	314	267	304	209	263	214	183	209	217
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	224	320	149	373	320	172	280	134	299
Hyderabad (e)	125	218	58	25	80	141	100	143	201	132	56	134	...	...	56	160	64	96	112	96
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g)	480	543	560	258	427	517	354	249	427
Rajputana	(d)	589*	52*	55*	112*	266*	272*	262*	43*	118*	(d)	527†	448†	249†	434†	603†	529†	636†	290†	338†
Average	304	265	302	267	324	353	278	304	250	272	362	351	438	384	411	438	416	421	367	401

(a) Including Cooch Behar and from 1925 also Tripura State. (b) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21. (c) Included under Central India.
(d) Not available. (e) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands.
(f) Includes Baroda. (g) Included under Bombay. * Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only.
NOTE.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1917-18 to 1926-27—*concld.*

Province	Sesamum										Castor seed			Groundnut (Nuts in shell)								
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	307	286	297	271	265	293	277	298	300	279	237	243	169	1,076	989	1,114	1,036	1,041	1,051	922	1,115	1,089	1,009
Bombay	(c) 218	108	256	173	306	301	215	275	186	264	349	291	349	2,240	1,213	2,088	1,670	1,778	1,752	1,193	2,100	1,795	1,795
Bengal	279	339	373	383	366	345	357	338	366	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	177	91	225	200	234	205	224	211	221	239	...	395	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	202	176	244	207	215	215	174	185	197	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	99	139	89	62	...	...	...	936	891	816	850	695	742	661	800	741	723
Bihar and Orissa	311	219	373	282	371	350	360	354	295	276	320	292	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	134	153	220	167	226	178	186	216	140	192	...	474	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	18	22	132	24	149	140	54	187	10	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	72	184	87	60	150	152	101	145	142	111	182	206	191	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	199	132	184	248	184
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	157	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	(e)	86	92	87	149	147	61	180	115	211	201	154	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	(d)	53*	91*	40*	124*	166*	156*	183*	198*	61*	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	200	174	238	193	202	216	192	217	188	192	(f) 207	230	206	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,002	1,052	867	1,153	1,127	1,062

Province	Indigo (dye)										Coffee							Rubber							
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	28	26	26	28	28	26	26	27	28	23	182	196	201	278	107	283	128	102	128	44	112	126	169	173	191
Bombay	17	17	18	18	18	19	16	19	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal(g)	8	9	9	8	5	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	10	9	10	11	13	11	12	13	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	20	21	25	19	21	21	21	17	24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85	62	69	79	94	118	139
Bihar and Orissa	13	11	16	13	15	13	19	8	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	171	240	165	261	140	63	78	22	71	127	126	130	155
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	154	149	144	143	161	166	11	25	13	9	16	14	26	33
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	214	42	147	145	192	88	155	141	108	117	146	140	187	194
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	124	99	173	41	186	177	67	167	189	169	209	218
Average	20	19	20	20	23	21	22	22	23	20	183	181	164	195	139	213	148	115	111	73	95	113	121	151	166

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Includes Baroda.
(d) Not available. (e) Included under Bombay. (f) Excluding the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar.
* Refers to Kotah State only. (g) Cultivation practically abandoned.

Note.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,057	...	6,383	84	...	...	...	303	229	1,120	28
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	...	(*g*)2,500 (*h*)1,150	...
	1,341*	(*g*)1,032 (*h*) 711 *	...	190*	...	...	(*g*)348 (*h*) 375 *	320*	...	...	...
Bengal	(*a*) 1,029 (*b*) 888 (*c*) 1,156	688	3,004	155	1,330	467	485	503	...	...	12
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	...	18
Punjab	777	856	2,191	138	...	...	440	...	...	...	...
Burma	970	...	...	90	..	...	...	160	...	1,000	...
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 987 (*b*) 741 (*c*) 800	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,460	155	1,200	370†	576	350	350	...	20‡
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	86	...	226	...	224	400	...	...
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 706 (*c*) 1,008	...	2,128	153	1,400	336	504	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	862	614	2,721	92	...	...	322	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	136	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	†828	† 2,296	†165	...	...	†325	†325	...	...	...
Mysore	1,322	450	2,621	147	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice (*c*) Summer rice (*e*) Chota Nagpur (*g*) Irrigated * Refer to Sind
(*b*) Autumn rice (*d*) Bihar (*f*) Orissa (*h*) Unirrigated † Revised.
‡ Since revised to 15 lbs.

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF **RICE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras . .	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000	11,096,000	11,280,000	11,286,000	10,518,000	10,870,000	11,323,000	10,842,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) . .	(a) 3,789,000	3,113,000	3,525,000	3,599,000	3,461,000	3,521,000	3,435,000	3,433,000	3,569,000	3,168,000
Bengal . . .	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,884,000	21,832,000	21,773,000	20,346,000	20,844,000	21,133,000	19,713,000
United Provinces .	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(c) 6,868,000	(c) 6,880,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,127,000	(c) 7,474,000	(c) 7,499,000
Burma . .	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	11,001,000	11,288,000	11,917,000	12,112,000	12,212,000	12,396,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,938,000	15,220,000	15,362,000	13,996,000	14,653,000	14,286,000	13,932,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	5,226,000	5,307,000	(c) 5,707,000	(c) 5,836,000	(c) 5,915,000	(c) 6,163,000	(c) 5,796,000	(c) 6,247,000	(c) 6,152,000	(c) 5,632,000
Assam . .	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,335,000	4,438,000	4,596,000	4,499,000	4,402,000	4,525,000
Coorg . . .	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	81,000	82,000	83,000
Hyderabad . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	717,000	534,000	564,000	624,000	846,000	539,000
Mysore . .	818,000	634,000	762,000	680,000	715,000	708,000	644,000	693,000	725,000	700,000
Baroda . .	(d)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000	199,000	171,000	258,000	174,000	194,000
TOTAL .	81,160,000	77,653,000	79,422,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,402,000	79,112,000	81,441,000	82,378,000	79,223,000

Yield (tons)

Madras . .	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,987,000	5,230,000	5,233,000	4,531,000	4,908,000	5,322,000	4,742,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) . .	(a) 1,543,000	777,000	1,719,000	1,324,000	1,600,000	1,680,000	1,425,000	1,564,000	1,428,000	1,536,000
Bengal . .	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,219,000	9,269,000	9,049,000	7,509,000	7,711,000	8,218,000	7,294,000
United Provinces .	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	(c) 1,560,000	(c) 2,320,000	(c) 2,118,000	(c) 1,972,000	(c) 2,286,000	(c) 2,171,000	(c) 2,347,000
Burma . .	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000	4,606,000	4,167,000	5,067,000	4,743,000	5,112,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	8,991,000	4,771,000	(e) 6,977,000	4,846,000	6,408,000	7,281,000	4,898,000	6,023,000	4,889,000	4,789,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	1,647,000	744,000	(c) 1,862,000	(c) 842,000	(c) 1,841,000	(c) 1,756,000	(c) 1,796,000	(c) 1,499,000	(c) 1,707,000	(c) 1,819,000
Assam . .	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,344,000	1,511,000	1,495,000	1,507,000	1,588,000	1,536,000
Coorg . . .	41,000	39,000	54,000	54,000	41,000	54,000	40,000	39,000	40,000	40,000
Hyderabad . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	215,000	189,000	190,000	240,000	418,000	188,000
Mysore . .	226,000	114,000	210,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	149,000	186,000	184,000	180,000
Baroda . .	(d)	32,000	73,000	35,000	72,000	46,000	26,000	42,000	29,000	53,000
TOTAL .	35,964,000	24,315,000	32,024,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,198,000	31,072,000	30,737,000	29,636,000

(a) Includes also Baroda. (b) Not available. (c) Includes some of the Indian States. (d) Included under Bombay.
(e) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice.
(f) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1926-27 are 3,079,000 acres and 1,392,000 tons, as against 2,954,000 acres and 1,304,000 tons in 1925-26.

NOTE—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 3,379,000	1,366,000	2,439,000	1,786,000	2,423,000	2,450,000	1,865,000	2,268,000	1,740,000	2,215,000
Bengal	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000	125,000	120,000	126,000	130,000	129,000
United Provinces	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	(e) 6,589,000	(e) 6,906,000	(e) 7,085,000	(e) 7,283,000	(e) 7,472,000	(e) 6,991,000	(e) 6,831,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000	9,981,000	10,899,000	11,013,000	10,924,000	10,683,000	10,626,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,133,000	1,266,000	1,226,000	1,175,000	1,163,000	1,186,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	3,104,000	3,377,000	3,410,000	3,635,000	3,840,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000	1,138,000	1,055,000	1,013,000	1,096,000	997,000
Ajmer-Merwara	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000	16,000	13,000	19,000	7,000	22,000
Delhi	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000	49,000	51,000	60,000	50,000	49,000
Hyderabad	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000	644,000	700,000	698,000	800,000	844,000	960,000
Mysore	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Baroda	(d)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000	65,000	57,000	55,000	52,000	74,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,042,000	1,221,000	1,482,000	1,426,000	1,389,000	1,399,000
Central India States (f)	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	1,507,000	1,739,000	1,970,000	1,921,000	1,852,000	1,942,000
Rajputana States	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000	989,000	969,000	1,105,000	836,000	999,000
TOTAL	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,181,000	31,778,000	30,471,000	31,272,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 915,000	311,000	624,000	329,000	536,000	572,000	326,000	474,000	338,000	465,000
Bengal	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	29,000	23,000	25,000	28,000	32,000
United Provinces	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	(e) 2,374,000	(e) 2,699,000	(e) 2,587,000	(e) 2,656,000	(e) 2,447,000	(e) 2,314,000	(e) 2,514,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000	4,185,000	3,808,000	4,019,000	2,981,000	3,382,000	3,431,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000	518,000	466,000	473,000	427,000	500,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	698,000	1,059,000	839,000	1,090,000	907,000	790,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	262,000	292,000	192,000	195,000	268,000	232,000
Ajmer-Merwara	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	8,000
Delhi	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	20,000	16,000
Hyderabad	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	73,000	74,000	61,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(h)	(i)	(i)	(h)
Baroda	(d)	10,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	22,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	284,000	324,000	418,000	379,000	336,000	281,000
Central India States (f)	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	306,000	456,000	377,000	391,000	390,000	367,000
Rajputana States	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000	225,000	245,000	290,000	192,000	222,000
TOTAL	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,866,000	8,696,000	8,941,000

(a) Includes also the State of Baroda. (b) Includes some of the Indian States. (c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies.
(d) Included under Bombay. (e) Includes the State of Rampur. (f) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.
(g) Included under Central India States. (h) 300 tons. (i) About 500 tons.
(j) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,300 acres with a yield of 200 tons in 1926-27 as against 2,600 acres and 300 tons last year.

Note.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras . .	127,000	123,000	93,000	103,000	119,000	131,000	121,000	110,000	113,000	114,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) . .	(a) 130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	81,000	96,000	101,000	84,000	83,000	84,000
Bengal . .	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000	201,000	202,000	206,000	215,000	201,000
United Provinces .	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,297,000(d)	1,162,000(d)	1,359,000(d)	1,554,000(d)	1,303,000(d)	1,431,000(d)	1,626,000(d)
Punjab . .	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	373,000	437,000	483,000	396,000	390,000	447,000
Bihar and Orissa (e)	263,000	275,000	275,000	286,000	306,000	306,000	307,000	289,000	294,000	289,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	22,000	22,000	23,000	23,000
Assam . . .	34,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	41,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	41,000	40,000
North-West Frontier Province . .	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000	34,000	39,000	43,000	41,000	48,000	53,000
Delhi . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	8,000	7,000
Mysore . .	44,000	41,000	34,000	30,000	32,000	38,000	35,000	32,000	33,000	36,000
Baroda . .	(c)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL .	2,853,000	2,902,000	2,684,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,532,000	2,680,000	2,921,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gûr)

Madras . .	363,000	314,000	264,000	273,000	315,000	358,000	320,000	313,000	315,000	305,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) . .	(a) 360,000	242,000	188,000	221,000	179,000	259,000	243 000	226,000	216,000	220,000
Bengal . .	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	239,000	212,000	217,000	210,000	245,000	215,000
United Provinces .	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,036,000(d)	1,128,000(d)	1,351,000(d)	1,643,000(d)	1,067,000(d)	1,423,000(d)	1,690,000(d)
Punjab . .	437,000	299,000	428,000	315,000	278,000	414,000	418,000	330,000	303,000	338,000
Bihar and Orissa (e)	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000	290,000	319,000	252,000	318,000	303,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	28,000
Assam . . .	30,000	28,000	29,000	32,000	32,000	38,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	36,000
North-West Frontier Province . .	32,000	30,000	41,000	42,000	43,000	48,000	53,000	50,000	59,000	62,000
Delhi . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	11,000	15,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Mysore . .	40,000	26,000	34,000	26,000	27,000	30,000	26,000	24,000	27,000	31,000
Baroda . .	(c)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL .	3,427,000	2,458,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,546,000	2,977,000	3,234,000

(a) Includes also the State of Baroda. (b) Not available. (c) Included under Bombay. (d) Including Rampur State.
(e) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1926-27 are 21,000 acres and 13,000 tons, against 19,000 acres and 14,000 tons last year.
Note.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF **TEA** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Madras . .	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,500	44,500	46,400	46,900	48,800	51,600
Bengal . .	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,300	177,300	180,300	180,300	181,800	187,700	188,700
United Provinces .	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,500	6,000	6,000	6,200	6,500	6,600
Punjab . .	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,800	9,800	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600
Burma . .	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa .	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,100	1,900	2,100	2,100
Assam . .	399,700	405,900	411,900	420,200	417,200	412,100	411,900	413,300	416,500	420,600
Coorg . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	400	400
Travancore . .	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,700	48,300	49,400	49,800	50,800	54,100
Tripura (Bengal) .	...	...	...	3,000	4,800	5,100	4,900	4,800	5,300	6,000
TOTAL .	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	711,200	714,700	727,700	739,700

Yield (lbs)

Madras . .	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,255,800	11,521,800	14,240,300	18,095,800	19,696,400	21,113,100	22,468,100
Bengal . . .	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,696,600	58,753,700	71,720,700	87,950,600	87,121,200	84,718,800	95,009,300
United Provinces .	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900	1,006,300	1,542,400	1,961,500	1,741,300	1,689,200	1,720,300
Punjab . . .	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,731,200	1,663,500	1,405,900	1,548,400	1,721,700	1,936,800	1,811,000	1,975,200
Burma . . .	109,600	110,300	138,500	134,100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa .	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500	172,500	200,200	216,400	213,500	237,400	278,400
Assam . . .	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,314,100	181,502,800	199,965,300	237,600,400	237,153,100	225,184,900	241,981,700
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	116,500	133,100
Travancore . .	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100	19,876,800	22,307,400	27,583,200	27,055,300	28,075,100	28,531,100
Tripura (Bengal) .	...	...	...	(b)	24,000	114,200	226,100	338,300	560,600	820,600
TOTAL .	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,355,700	375,255,900	363,506,600	392,917,800

(a) Discontinued. (b) Not available.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras (*a*)	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,803,000	2,348,000	2,658,000	2,903,000	2,921,000	2,231,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	7,964,000	5,864,000	6,176,000	5,963,000	4,676,000	5,817,000	6,788,000	7,713,000	8,117,000	6,768,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	71,000	77,000	166,000	165,000
United Provinces (*b*)	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	828,000	664,000	654,000	1,049,000	1,004,000	807,000
Punjab (*g*)	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,239,000	1,394,000	1,927,000	2,589,000	3,052,000	2,799,000
Burma	247,000	369,000	430,000	366,000	325,000	284,000	301,000	352,000	464,000	438,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	79,000	80,000	81,000	79,000	82,000	79,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,414,000	4,857,000	4,933,000	5,247,000	5,385,000	4,982,000
Assam	33,000	32,000	33,000	39,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	45,000	47,000	45,000
North-West Frontier Province	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000	15,000	23,000	39,000	32,000	29,000
Ajmer-Merwara	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000	36,000	41,000	45,000	54,000	43,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
Hyderabad	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000	3,813,000	3,500,000	3,412,000	3,781,000	3,267,000
Mysore	155,000	125,000	147,000	110,000	59,000	83,000	84,000	118,000	83,000	97,000
Baroda	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000	585,000	657,000	658,000	866,000	760,000
Gwalior	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	355,000	523,000	500,000	699,000	651,000	649,000
Central India States(*d*)	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	714,000	889,000	1,041,000	1,354,000	1,369,000	1,298,000
Rajputana States	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000	302,000	330,000	418,000	411,000	414,000
TOTAL	25,336,000	21,037,000	23,386,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,801,000	28,491,000	24,875,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Madras (*a*)	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	341,000	431,000	483,000	567,000	569,000	388,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	1,456,000	755,000	1,589,000	969,000	1,137,000	1,328,000	1,212,000	1,589,000	1,566,000	1,267,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000	17,000	21,000	24,000	61,000	61,000
United Provinces (*b*)	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	244,000	180,000	213,000	276,000	277,000	257,000
Punjab (*g*)	306,000	493,000	682,000	588,000	296,000	397,000	630,000	910,000	908,000	598,000
Burma	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000	45,000	46,000	70,000	83,000	73,000
Bihar and Orissa(*i*)	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	14,000
Central Provinces and Berar	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,127,000	1,040,000	1,020,000	1,000,000	980,000	900,000
Assam	13,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	13,000	14,000
North-West Frontier Province	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	8,000	7,000	5,000
Ajmer-Merwara	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	15,000	17,000	15,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*f*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000	1,116,000	1,079,000	899,000	1,060,000	808,000
Mysore	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	24,000	15,000	36,000	25,000	25,000
Baroda	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000	116,000	76,000	171,000	189,000	124,000
Gwalior	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	46,000	74,000	60,000	145,000	116,000	107,000
Central India States (*d*)	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	158,000	181,000	184,000	259,000	270,000	222,000
Rajputana States	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000	76,000	73,000	89,000	93,000	81,000
TOTAL	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,798,000	3,601,000	4,484,000	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,088,000	6,250,000	4,960,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*j*)	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	5,972,000	6,270,000	5,946,000	6,923,000	6,508,000	(*h*)

(*a*) Includes the State of Banganapalle up to 1925-26 and also Pudukottah for 1926-27.
(*b*) Includes the State of Rampur. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Includes Gwalior upto 1920-21.
(*e*) Included under Central India States. (*f*) About 400 bales. (*g*) Includes Indian States. (*h*) Not yet available,
(*i*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1926-27 are 48,000 acres and 14,000 bales, as against 52,000 acres and 9,000 bales in 1925-26.
(*j*) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills were adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being estimated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 1,000,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16.

NOTE.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
								(c)	(c)	(c)
Bengal	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000	1,528,000	2,410,000	2,358,000	2,685,000	3,321,000	2,933,000
Bihar and Orissa	149,300	203,400	179,000	108,000	160,000	223,000	246,000	263,000	297,000	241,000
Assam	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	90,000	120,000	134,000	136,000	186,000	168,000
Cooch Behar	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000	35,000	32,000	31,000	43,000	29,000
TOTAL (d)	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,770,000	3,115,000	3,847,000	3,371,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

								(c)	(c)	(c)
Bengal	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	4,746,000	7,463,000	7,166,000	7,951,000	10,652,000	9,004,000
Bihar and Orissa	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000	343,000	528,000	489,000	640,000	764,000	667,000
Assam	228,200	332,400	275,000	154,000	267,000	339,000	333,000	279,000	599,000	458,000
Cooch Behar	43,300	69,800	58,000	11,000	52,000	71,000	74,000	70,000	117,000	51,000
TOTAL (d)	6,955,600	8,482,500	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	8,062,000	8,940,000	12,132,000	10,180,000
Exports and consumption (a)	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	8,196,000	9,453,000	10,052,000	9,569,000	10,499,000	(b)

(a) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates. (b) Not yet available. (c) Includes Tripura State.
(d) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1918	73,000	1921	75,000	1924	70,000
1919	66,000	1922	57,000	1925	41,000
1920	93,000	1923	58,000	1926	40,000
				1927	(b)

Note.—Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF **LINSEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Bombay (a)	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	121,000	158,000	118,000	139,000	130,000	101,000
Bengal	144,000	144,000	127,000	126,000	133,000	127,000	122,000	121,000	134,000	136,000
United Provinces (c)	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	283,000	282,000	340,000	433,000	381,000	393,000
	695,000	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*	*690,000*	*672,000*	*702,000*	*668,000*
Punjab	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	37,000	32,000	30,000	31,000	29,000	27,000
Bihar and Orissa	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000	701,000	746,000	724,000	731,000	687,000	644,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,257,000	509,000	(a) 1,025,000	(a) 455,000	(a) 793,000	(a) 1,050,000	(a) 1,378,000	(a) 1,180,000	(a) 1,250,000	(a) 1,121,000
Hyderabad	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000	191,000	223,000	251,000	178,000	220,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(b)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000	59,000	99,000	137,000	105,000	38,000
Total (c)	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,543,000	1,793,000	2,351,000	2,645,000	3,034,000	3,023,000	2,894,000	2,680,000
	695,000	*321,000*	*560,000*	*476,000*	*660,000*	*737,000*	*690,000*	*672,000*	*702,000*	*668,000*
GRAND TOTAL	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,724,000	3,695,000	3,596,000	3,348,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (a)	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	11,000	7,000	12,000	11,000	8,000
Bengal	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	20,000
United Provinces (c)	60,000	13,000	44,000	21,000	49,000	55,000	62,000	80,000	59,000	67,000
	117,000	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*	*126,000*	*125,000*	*109,000*	*114,000*
Punjab	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	170,000	98,000	160,000	121,000	165,000	156,000	142,000	123,000	103,000	98,000
Central Provinces and Berar	93,000	16,000	(a)71,000	(a) 16,000	(a)67,000	(a)126,000	(a)84,000	(a)107,000	(a)81,000	(a)83,000
Hyderabad	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	10,000	16,000	16,000	13,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(b)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	12,000	16,000	2,000	2,000
Total (c)	398,000	176,000	314,000	186,000	323,000	390,000	337,000	376,000	293,000	293,000
	117,000	*59,000*	*105,000*	*84,000*	*113,000*	*143,000*	*126,000*	*125,000*	*109,000*	*114,000*
GRAND TOTAL	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	463,000	501,000	402,000	407,000

(a) Includes some of the Indian States. (b) Not available.
(c) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
Note.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(*a*)534,000	111,000	241,000	147,000	354,000	296,000	234,000	399,000	159,000	210,000
Bengal	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000	753,000	733,000	737,000	731,000	757,000
United Provinces(*k*)	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000	155,000	119,000	165,000	143,000	144,000	148,000
	2,815,000	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*	*2,550,000*	*2,517,000*	*2,449,000*	*2,242,000*
Punjab	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,464,000	1,286,000	1,141,000	1,269,000	752,000	877,000
Bihar and Orissa (*l*)	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000	818,000	805,000	818,000	748,000	733,000
Assam	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	307,000	315,000	349,000	354,000	358,000	365,000
North-West Frontier Province	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	193,000	145,000	115,000	135,000	118,000	93,000
Delhi	(*b*)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	13,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
Hyderabad	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	10,000	7,000
Baroda	(*c*)	14,000	33,000	16,000	26,000	21,000	13,000	19,000	18,000	21,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*b*)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000	26,000	55,000	74,000	54,000	53,000
TOTAL (*k*)	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,987,000	4,222,000	3,792,000	3,630,000	3,966,000	3,097,000	3,267,000
	2,815,000	*1,848,000*	*2,430,000*	*2,023,000*	*2,132,000*	*2,467,000*	*2,550,000*	*2,517,000*	*2,449,000*	*2,242,000*
GRAND TOTAL	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,354,000	6,259,000	6,180,000	6,483,000	5,546,000	5,509,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(*a*) 72,000	11,000	21,000	12,000	49,000	44,000	27,000	43,000	16,000	21,000
Bengal	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000	129,000	118,000	122,000	84,000	132,000
United Provinces(*k*)	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	25,000	34,000	29,000	24,000	28,000
	405,000	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*	*524,000*	*505,000*	*404,000*	*421,000*
Punjab	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	234,000	241,000	196,000	209,000	125,000	134,000
Bihar and Orissa (*l*)	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000	162,000	156,000	212,000	162,000	160,000
Assam	45,000	50,000	62,000	56,000	57,000	56,000	66,000	64,000	74,000	69,000
North-West Frontier Province	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000	17,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	9,000
Delhi	(*b*)	(*h*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*g*)	(*i*)	(*e*)
Hyderabad	(*h*)	(*i*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	(*j*)	(*g*)	(*i*)
Baroda	(*c*)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(*b*)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	13,000	21,000	7,000	8,000
TOTAL (*k*)	748,000	484,000	650,000	507,000	723,000	686,000	625,000	714,000	505,000	565,000
	405,000	*283,000*	*503,000*	*351,000*	*444,000*	*523,000*	*524,000*	*505,000*	*404,000*	*421,000*
GRAND TOTAL	1,153,000	767,000	1,153,000	858,000	1,167,000	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,219,000	909,000	986,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Included under Bombay. (*d*) Less than 100 tons.
(*e*) 400 tons. (*f*) 100 tons. (*g*) 500 tons. (*h*) 200 tons. (*i*) 300 tons. (*j*) 600 tons.
(*k*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*l*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1926-27 are 83,000 acres and 4,000 tons, as against 112,000 acres and 13,000 tons in 1925-26.

Note.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	832,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	778,000	733,000	696,000	789,000	791,000	682,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 802,000	229,000	552,000	673,000	681,000	581,000	595,000	538,000	614,000	576,000
Bengal	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	208,000	156,000	157,000	159,000	153,000	160,000
United Provinces (*j*).	188,000	207,000	168,000	276,000	250,000	198,000	202,000	275,000	255,000	187,000
	850,000	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*920,000*	*820,000*	*666,000*	*750,000*
Punjab	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	156,000	156,000	116,000	109,000	125,000	93,000
Burma	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,034,000	865,000	1,015,000	1,046,000	1,133,000	1,080,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	193,000	192,000	193,000	190,000	190,000	203,000
Central Provinces and Berar	502,000	497,000	489,000	709,000	773,000	566,000	555,000	644,000	433,000	442,000
Ajmer-Merwara	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	15,000	16,000	21,000	24,000	31,000	19,000
Hyderabad	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000	554,000	530,000	552,000	572,000	521,000	505,000
Baroda	(f)	26,000	73,000	77,000	75,000	76,000	74,000	87,000	78,000	53,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(c)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	54,000	43,000	40,000	34,000	37,000
TOTAL (*j*)	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,557,000	4,771,000	4,123,000	4,219,000	4,473,000	4,358,000	4,037,000
	850,000	*925,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*975,000*	*875,000*	*920,000*	*820,000*	*666,000*	*750,000*
GRAND TOTAL	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,139,000	5,293,000	5,024,000	4,787,000

Yield (tons)

Madras	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	92,000	96,000	86,000	105,000	106,000	85,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 78,000	11,000	63,000	52,000	93,000	78,000	57,000	66,000	51,000	68,000
Bengal	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	24,000	25,000	24,000	25,000	27,000
United Provinces (*j*).	15,000	8,000	17,000	25,000	28,000	18,000	21,000	26,000	25,000	20,000
	67,000	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*	*91,000*	*77,000*	*66,000*	*80,000*
Punjab	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	9,000	9,000	11,000	8,000
Burma	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	50,000	45,000	65,000	45,000	30,000
Bihar and Orissa (*i*)	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	32,000	30,000	31,000	30,000	25,000	25,000
Central Provinces and Berar	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	78,000	45,000	46,000	62,000	27,000	36,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(e)	(d)	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	(g)	2,000	(h)	1,000
Hyderabad	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000	36,000	25,000	37,000	33,000	25,000
Baroda	(f)	1,000(b)	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	4,000	5,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000
TOTAL (*j*)	315,000	240,000	351,000	304,000	418,000	402,000	350,000	436,000	355,000	331,000
	67,000	*38,000*	*98,000*	*78,000*	*100,000*	*80,000*	*91,000*	*77,000*	*66,000*	*80,000*
GRAND TOTAL	382,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	441,000	513,000	421,000	411,000

(*a*) Includes also the State of Baroda. (*b*) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(*c*) Not available. (*d*) Less than 100 tons. (*e*) 200 tons. (*f*) Included under Bombay. (*g*) About 500 tons. (*h*) Below 200 tons.
(*i*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1926-27 are 226,000 acres and 8,000 tons, as against 232,000 acres and 9,000 tons in 1925-26.
(*j*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
Note.— Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **CASTOR SEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	489,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	381,000	327,000	339,000	359,000	378,000	385,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States).	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 81,000	74,000	63,000	60,000	77,000	(d) 77,000	109,000
United Provinces (e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 4,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	17,000	10,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	26,000	40,000	38,000	35,000	38,000	36,000	35,000	46,000	44,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	52,000	42,000	45,000	40,000	52,000	52,000	57,000
Assam (f)	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Hyderabad	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,015,000	793,000	866,000	676,000	673,000	611,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 109,000	(b) 112,000	(b) 117,000	118,000	100,000	116,000
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 130,000	(b) 130,000	108,000	78,000	58,000	59,000
TOTAL	(c) 1,307,000	(c) 1,077,000	(c) 520,000	(c) 1,245,000	1,795,000	1,517,000	1,578,000	1,415,000	1,406,000	1,397,000

Yield (tons)

Madras	51,000	38,000	45,000	39,000	36,000	33,000	30,000	38,000	41,000	29,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States).	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,000	(d) 10,000	17,000
United Provinces (e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	6,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,000	9,000
Assam (f)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad	75,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	94,000	78,000	68,000	55,000	62,000	52,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	7,000	6,000
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	4,000	6,000
TOTAL (c)	126,000	103,000	51,000	84,000	142,000	117,000	103,000	124,000	144,000	128,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete (d) Excluding Indian States.

(e) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present. (f) No forecast is prepared by the province.

Note.—(i) An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for the preceding years are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

(ii) Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras . .	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,459,000	1,754,000	1,807,000	1,904,000	2,599,000	2,680,000
Bombay (including Indian States) .	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000	367,000	400,000	385,000	685,000	796,000
Burma . .	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	306,000	332,000	390,000	462,000	499,000	511,000
Hyderabad . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	156,000	180,000	204,000	134,000	190,000	305,000
TOTAL .	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,885,000	3,973,000	4,292,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Madras . .	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	678,000	823,000	744,000	948,000	1,264,000	1,207,000
Bombay (including Indian States) .	272,000	85,000	151,000	167,000	177,000	287,000	213,000	361,000	549,000	638,000
Burma . .	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000	110,000	115,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
Hyderabad . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,000	16,000	12,000	11,000	21,000	25,000
TOTAL .	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,084,000	1,485,000	1,999,000	2,035,000

(a) Not available.
Note.—Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **INDIGO** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras . .	324,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	197,300	141,300	89,400	70,200	77,600	53,600
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	9,400	11,000	7,700	6,600	3,500	2,800
Bengal . .	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600	7,300	900	100	(b)	(b)
United Provinces .	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	44,600	39,100	20,600	12,500	14,800	12,100
Punjab . .	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	33,000	50,300	36,400	6,400	20,500	17,800
Bihar and Orissa .	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900	35,400	24,800	16,100	18,900	13,100
TOTAL .	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	284,400	179,800	111,900	135,300	99,400

Yield (cwts) of dye

Madras . .	80,600	33,400	23,600	27,800	48,600	32,600	20,600	17,100	19,100	11,100
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . .	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,900	1,100	1,100	400	500
Bengal . .	500	800	900	700	500	200	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
United Provinces .	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	5,000	4,000	2,200	1,400	1,600	1,400
Punjab .	16,500	3,200	4,900	4,700	6,300	9,300	6,700	1,000	4,400	3,500
Bihar and Orissa .	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400	4,100	4,200	1,100	2,700	1,600
TOTAL .	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	34,800	21,700	28,200	18,100

(a) Less than 50 cwts. (b) No cultivation.

Note.—(i) In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.
(ii) Figures for 1926-27 are subject to revision.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras . . .	25,100	25,200	25,700	27,500	33,500	34,200	35,400	...
Coorg . . .	33,000	32,200	31,900	31,600	31,600	32,500	34,800	...
Mysore . . .	55,300	63,700	64,200	68,200	69,600	72,800	75,500	...
Travancore . .	900	900	1,000	900	900	900	900	...
Cochin . . .	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,300	...
TOTAL .	116,400	124,200	125,000	130,400	138,000	142,800	148,900	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

Madras . . .	4,565,200	4,945,600	5,163,100	7,642,400	3,598,400	9,669,300	4,525,700	...
Coorg . . .	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,462,900	7,577,300	5,209,200	8,487,600	4,870,400	...
Mysore . . .	9,351,800	9,841,100	9,543,700	9,835,700	9,971,200	11,731,600	12,537,700	...
Travancore . .	159,600	193,000	42,400	132,100	130,100	172,700	79,600	...
Cochin . . .	230,100	283,500	275,800	271,900	236,500	414,400	93,300	...
TOTAL .	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	19,145,400	30,475,600	22,106,700	...

Note (*i*)—The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee.

No. 17—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Madras . . .	16,800	13,000	11,400	10,500	11,400	11,200	12,500	13,300
Bengal . . .	100	100	(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . .	48,700	56,200	58,600	61,900	63,100	64,900	66,000	69,200
Assam . . .	3,100	3,100	3,100	(*b*)	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	2,700	2,600	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,800	2,800
Mysore . . .	700	800	800	1,000	700	700	800	700
Travancore . .	37,700	39,500	39,600	41,300	41,600	41,300	41,600	43,600
Cochin . . .	8,700	8,900	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,900	8,900	9,000
TOTAL .	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,000	129,400	132,600	138,600

Yield (lbs)

Madras . .	1,715,500	1,667,900	467,200	1,172,500	1,434,300	1,894,900	2,165,800	2,540,300
Bengal . . .	600	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . .	4,268,400	4,762,900	3,639,700	4,261,400	4,998,400	6,124,500	7,776,800	9,589,300
Assam . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	169,600	204,000	53,600	171,000	303,700	302,400	368,900	434,700
Mysore . . .	8,900	19,900	14,300	9,500	11,000	10,100	21,000	23,000
Travancore . .	5,832,500	5,556,900	4,290,800	4,831,500	6,054,300	5,765,600	7,785,100	8,456,600
Cochin . . .	1,620,400	1,577,300	590,800	1,467,000	1,660,800	1,503,800	1,857,600	1,958,800
TOTAL .	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500	15,601,300	19,970,200	23,002,700

(*a*) No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production.
(*b*) The area reported in previous years is not workable and hence the column has been shown blank.
Note.—Figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

AREA (ACRES)

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Bombay (including Sind)	59,000	48,000	58,000	37,000	44,000	43,000	34,000	36,000	28,000	35,000
Bengal	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	79,000	86,000	75,000
United Provinces	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000	4,304,000	4,286,000	4,226,000	4,278,000	4,059,000	3,929,000
Punjab	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000	1,112,000	1,173,000	1,246,000	936,000	804,000	767,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000	1,406,000	1,291,000	1,331,000	1,323,000	1,284,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*)22,000	(*b*)11,000	(*b*) 16,000	(*b*) 8,000	(*b*) 12,000	(*b*)18,000	(*b*)16,000	(*b*)22,000	(*b*)17,000	(*b*)13,000
North-West Frontier Province	267,000	267,000	269,000	178,000	298,000	270,000	158,000	151,000	182,000	157,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*)81,000	25,000	27,000	46,000	55,000	51,000	43,000	45,000	50,000	30,000
Delhi	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	19,000	18,000	27,000	17,000	20,000	18,000
TOTAL	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,303,000	7,350,000	7,126,000	6,898,000	6,573,000	6,311,000

YIELD (TONS)

Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay (including Sind)*	16,000	14,000	19,000	9,000	14,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	11,000
Bengal	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	22,000	23,000
United Provinces	2,286,000	1,859,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,052,000	2,091,000	1,919,000	1,751,000	1,733,000	1,699,000
Punjab	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000	297,000	365,000	410,000	253,000	218,000	233,000
Bihar and Orissa	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	613,000	500,000	505,000	531,000	512,000	507,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	4,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Province	88,000	103,000	110,000	58,000	104,000	94,000	44,000	47,000	63,000	56,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	12,000
Delhi	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL (*c*)	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,205,000	2,509,000	3,128,000	3,117,000	2,937,000	2,644,000	2,584,000	2,550,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000	5,222,000	5,573,000	5,255,000	4,647,000	4,944,000	4,546,000	4,692,000
Bombay (including Sind)*	8,707,000	7,656,000	8,408,000	8,810,000	8,615,000	8,720,000	7,902,000	9,197,000	8,315,000	8,036,000
Bengal	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
United Provinces	1,982,000	1,852,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,684,000	2,270,000	2,479,000	2,047,000	1,980,000	2,301,000
Punjab	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	922,000	1,214,000	951,000	985,000	1,054,000	923,000	983,000
Burma	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000	842,000	868,000	757,000	756,000	701,000	665,000
Bihar and Orissa	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000	84,000	74,000	79,000	59,000	72,000	67,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,492,000	4,984,000	4,526,000	4,078,000	4,162,000	3,840,000	4,159,000
North-West Frontier Province	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000	108,000	60,000	77,000	78,000	81,000	53,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000	43,000	47,000	63,000	66,000	38,000	59,000
Delhi	13,000	20,000	38,000	23,000	31,000	26,000	33,000	40,000	30,000	36,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,878,000	8,755,000	9,351,000	9,048,000	9,044,000	8,209,000
TOTAL	(c) 21,068,000	(c) 20,405,000	(c) 22,457,000	(c) 22,662,000	34,060,000	31,556,000	30,456,000	31,456,000	29,585,000	29,264,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	1,438,000	1,271,000	1,405,000	1,292,000	1,211,000
Bombay (including Sind)*	1,788,000	1,083,000	1,994,000	1,210,000	1,737,000	1,691,000	1,343,000	1,835,000	1,566,000	1,473,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	372,000	198,000	562,000	351,000	647,000	486,000	598,000	411,000	400,000	524,000
Punjab	59,000	43,000	200,000	105,000	171,000	118,000	132,000	115,000	100,000	107,000
Burma	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000	124,000	120,000	91,000	68,000	44,000	79,000
Bihar and Orissa	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	34,000	18,000	19,000	11,000	22,000	17,000
Central Provinces and Berar	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	501,000	1,444,000	1,211,000	1,000,000	957,000	763,000	888,000
North-West Frontier Province	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	7,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(d)	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	1,000	4,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	6,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	776,000	1,056,000	936,000	998,000	1,112,000	1,034,000
TOTAL	(c) 4,486,000	(c) 3,405,000	(c) 5,632,000	(c) 3,718,000	6,480,000	6,157,000	5,312,000	5,821,000	5,315,000	5,351,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay and the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

* Excluding Indian States, estimates for which for 1926-27 are 2,292,000 acres and 641,000 tons, as against 2,255,000 acres and 381,000 tons in 1925-26.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000	3,197,000	3,078,000	2,645,000	3,047,000	3,074,000	3,080,000
Bombay (including Sind)*	4,161,000	3,294,000	5,461,000	3,764,000	6,113,000	4,944,000	5,363,000	4,105,000	4,651,000	5,736,000
Bengal	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces	2,209,000	2,986,000	2,695,000	2,385,000	2,662,000	2,347,000	2,333,000	1,789,000	1,574,000	1,909,000
Punjab	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000	3,323,000	3,119,000	2,850,000	2,585,000	2,563,000	2,692,000
Bihar and Orissa	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000	54,000	68,000	69,000	68,000	67,000
Central Provinces and Berar	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000	174,000	166,000	151,000	137,000	114,000	110,000
North-West Frontier Province	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000	143,000	180,000	152,000	156,000	121,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	22,000	31,000	28,000	14,000	26,000
Delhi	58,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000	63,000	51,000	50,000	41,000	46,000
TOTAL	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000	15,888,000	13,939,000	13,674,000	11,964,000	12,257,000	13,789,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000	825,000	816,000	632,000	833,000	819,000	753,000
Bombay (including Sind)*	445,000	256,000	818,000	497,000	756,000	613,000	619,000	609,000	543,000	791,000
Bengal	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	407,000	293,000	629,000	395,000	556,000	461,000	453,000	330,000	271,000	445,000
Punjab	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000	391,000	424,000	395,000	362,000	278,000	363,000
Bihar and Orissa	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	28,000	10,000	22,000	22,000	25,000	25,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	41,000	15,000	50,000	44,000	37,000	33,000	23,000	24,000
North-West Frontier Province	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000	38,000	28,000	20,000	18,000	15,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(d)	2,000
Delhi	6,000	(d)	12,000	9,000	6,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
TOTAL	(c) 2,139,000	(c) 1,387,000	2,842,000	1,969,000	2,640,000	2,420,000	2,199,000	2,218,000	1,982,000	2,455,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

* Excluding Indian States, estimates for which for 1926-27 are 1,714,000 acres and 390,000 tons, as against 1,327,000 acres and 292,000 tons in 1925-26.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000	104,000	127,000	139,000	148,000	138,000	111,000
Bombay (including Sind)	199,000	246,000	226,000	229,000	213,000	212,000	208,000	198,000	204,000	205,000
Bengal	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	78,000	82,000	79,000	78,000	77,000
United Provinces	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000	2,094,000	2,075,000	1,873,000	1,835,000	1,550,000	1,612,000	1,679,000
Punjab	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,063,000	1,112,000	1,123,000	1,050,000	922,000	931,000	975,000
Burma	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000	211,000	194,000	166,000	191,000	199,000	194,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,800,000	1,639,000	1,680,000	1,574,000	1,656,000	1,618,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*b*) 158,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 161,000	(*b*) 157,000	(*b*) 162,000	(*b*) 160,000	(*b*) 155,000	(*b*) 146,000	(*b*)139,000	(*b*) 141,000
Assam	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	(*b*) 1,000	...	...	...	(*b*) 1,000
North-West Frontier Province	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	462,000	450,000	438,000	429,000	435,000	437,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*b*) 65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	69,000	73,000	45,000	80,000
Delhi	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,290,000	5,916,000	5,824,000	5,312,000	5,439,000	5,520,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000	52,000	64,000	63,000	71,000	67,000	39,000
Bombay (including Sind)	101,000	61,000	101,000	67,000	65,000	97,000	94,000	87,000	76,000	83,000
Bengal	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	27,000
United Provinces	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000	629,000	815,000	598,000	766,000	533,000	554,000	660,000
Punjab	319,000	399,000	496,000	346,000	380,000	391,000	369,000	336,000	311,000	346,000
Burma	37,000	34,000	28,000	31,000	40,000	34,000	25,000	39,000	37,000	37,000
Bihar and Orissa	612,000	492,000	620,000	635,000	727,000	349,000	487,000	260,000	499,000	439,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	115,000	112,000	116,000	114,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	101,000
Assam	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	...	...	...	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	249,000	206,000	123,000	162,000	217,000	220,000	226,000	218,000	200,000	171,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(*a*)	25,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	15,000	6,000	16,000
Delhi	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
TOTAL (*c*)	2,416,000	1,782,000	2,586,000	2,083,000	2,458,000	1,902,000	2,178,000	1,689,000	1,874,000	1,919,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	119,000	112,000	117,000	94,000	112,000	127,000	106,000	109,000	119,000	60,000
Bombay (including Sind)	925,000	368,000	669,000	477,000	663,000	788,000	625,000	741,000	586,000	676,000
Bengal	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	142,000	141,000	130,000	130,000	136,000	126,000
United Provinces	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	6,058,000	7,121,000	6,356,000	6,817,000	6,641,000	6,012,000
Punjab	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000	2,229,000	5,147,000	5,428,000	4,202,000	5,697,000	3,710,000	4,695,000
Burma	63,000	48,000	82,000	62,000	119,000	162,000	67,000	90,000	118,000	200,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,481,000	1,541,000	1,427,000	1,433,000	1,411,000	1,421,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 845,000	(b) 649,000	(b) 746,000	(b) 647,000	(b) 637,000	(b) 770,000	(c) 1,188,000	(c) 1,120,000	(c) 1,277,000	(c) 1,139,000
North-West Frontier Province	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	269,000	221,000	228,000	227,000	228,000	207,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 30,000	18,000	(c) 21,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	17,000	3,000
Coorg	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	97,000	85,000	54,000	98,000	56,000	52,000
TOTAL	(d) 16,340,000	(d) 7,367,000	(d) 12,641,000	9,205,000	14,742,000	16,395,000	14,397,000	16,473,000	14,300,000	14,582,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Madras	27,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	22,000	25,000	24,000	24,000	26,000	8,000
Bombay (including Sind)	163,000	35,000	116,000	53,000	114,000	139,000	90,000	132,000	97,000	107,000
Bengal	41,000	35,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	34,000	29,000	34,000	32,000	34,000
United Provinces	1,882,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000	2,543,000	2,307,000	1,987,000	2,070,000	1,772,000
Punjab	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000	1,143,000	1,510,000	1,116,000	1,149,000	760,000	1,198,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	16,000	12,000	24,000	32,000	13,000	18,000	24,000	40,000
Bihar and Orissa	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000	649,000	670,000	541,000	509,000	529,000	561,000
Central Provinces and Berar	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	193,000	220,000	282,000	274,000	285,000	225,000
North-West Frontier Province	38,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	46,000	13,000	42,000	31,000	40,000	23,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	3,000	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	(f)
Coorg	(a)	(a)	(a)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Delhi	19,000	(e)	6,000	2,000	19,000	18,000	10,000	25,000	7,000	11,000
TOTAL	(d) 4,446,000	(d) 1,920,000	(d) 3,701,000	2,374,000	4,357,000	5,205,000	4,455,000	4,184,000	3,873,000	3,979,000

(a) Not available. (b) Excludes gram sown with other crops. (c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (d) Incomplete. (e) 500 tons. (f) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

Tobacco

Province	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	AREA (ACRES)									
Madras	208,000	236,000	228,000	201,000	203,000	214,000	220,000	265,000	244,000	232,000
Bombay (including Sind)	110,000	48,000	107,000	115,000	120,000	102,000	105,000	122,000	122,000	109,000
Bengal	292,000	336,000	342,000	258,000	298,000	299,000	288,000	280,000	293,000	295,000
United Provinces	85,000	75,000	82,000	65,000	89,000	89,000	72,000	73,000	79,000	75,000
Punjab	62,000	70,000	54,000	40,000	90,000	56,000	62,000	54,000	71,000	62,000
Burma	89,000	110,000	126,000	101,000	86,000	111,000	119,000	119,000	86,000	102,000
Bihar and Orissa	119,000	140,000	120,000	117,000	118,000	119,000	117,000	113,000	132,000	137,000
Central Provinces and Berar	31,000	13,000	23,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	18,000	17,000	17,000
Assam	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	116,000	135,000	201,000	201,000	159,000	140,000	155,000	116,000
Mysore	16,000	19,000	20,000	23,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	27,000	31,000	16,000
Baroda	(*a*)	14,000	24,000	28,000	31,000	34,000	28,000	30,000	27,000	(*b*)
TOTAL	(*c*) 1,022,000	(*c*) 1,071,000	1,252,000	1,109,000	1,293,000	1,282,000	1,225,000	1,250,000	1,266,000	(*c*) 1,171,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	107,000	103,000	103,000	108,000	113,000	140,000	125,000	113,000
Bombay (including Sind)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	89,000	91,000
United Provinces	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	47,000
Punjab	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	23,000
Burma	41,000	50,000	58,000	46,000	39,000	51,000	54,000	54,000	39,000	(*b*)
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*)	(*a*)	60,000	59,000	60,000	60,000	48,000	47,000	57,000	60,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
Assam	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	10,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	3,000
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...

(*a*) Not available.
(*b*) Not yet available.
(*c*) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop. The figures are taken from the agricultural statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from the local authorities.

No. 19—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1926 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Madras—													
Malabar	100·3	123·1	106·0	112·3	122·5	99·0	122·0	120·0	142·9	110·0	103·1	+2·8	+3
Madras, South-east	35·6	36·8	35·3	41·5	46·5	38·1	41·2	33·9	32·5	39·9	30·1	—5·5	—15
Madras Deccan	24·8	34·1	19·8	28·7	17·0	25·4	20·2	16·7	22·4	26·9	20·5	—4·3	—17
Madras Coast, North	41·2	54·2	35·9	48·9	31·8	41·5	38·1	42·8	45·6	52·7	36·1	—5·1	—12
Bombay—													
Gujarat	32·3	54·0	11·8	34·2	26·2	41·1	28·7	18·4	29·1	22·1	45·7	+13·4	+41
Konkan	108·5	136·1	70·9	109·6	77·0	108·4	107·6	112·3	98·5	93·5	121·7	+13·2	+12
Bombay Deccan	30·8	35·8	17·9	33·6	22·9	27·3	28·5	25·5	27·9	25·3	28·0	—2·8	—9
Sind	6·7	14·1	1·6	7·1	2·1	7·2	1·4	4·2	6·9	2·9	9·7	+3·0	+45
Bengal	75·2	80·4	82·1	74·3	76·4	76·3	78·1	65·6	79·9	73·5	79·6	+4·4	+6
United Provinces—													
East	39·3	46·3	23·3	40·9	31·7	41·9	51·6	42·2	43·8	43·7	39·6	+0·3	+1
West	37·2	50·9	19·2	39·6	29·6	46·0	46·3	39·9	47·3	41·9	38·7	+1·5	+4
Punjab—													
East and North	23·3	41·8	13·2	24·9	15·6	18·3	22·3	26·5	26·3	24·4	26·8	+3·5	+15
South-west	10·0	21·5	6·8	10·2	6·8	12·3	7·9	12·2	11·8	9·3	11·5	+1·5	+15
Burma—													
Lower Burma	125·1	129·8	148·6	140·4	135·0	131·3	135·0	146·8	136·2	130·4	131·7	+6·6	+5
Upper Burma	47·0	48·1	46·0	41·7	36·4	46·1	43·4	49·4	46·4	43·6	57·6	+10·6	+23
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa	58·7	73·8	46·5	67·0	60·0	54·0	57·8	51·0	50·0	75·8	61·2	+2·5	+4
Chota Nagpur	52·6	66·4	42·9	65·2	56·2	48·4	57·0	57·6	52·7	51·9	58·7	+6·1	+12
Bihar	48·4	53·7	52·7	51·3	44·7	51·0	59·2	37·1	56·4	46·3	43·7	—4·7	—10
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·4	41·7	19·2	31·3	16·0	32·0	34·9	29·2	31·1	25·6	30·7	—1·7	—5
Central Provinces, West	46·6	60·1	33·6	61·9	32·9	39·6	44·9	52·4	46·5	43·3	57·0	+10·4	+22
Central Provinces, East	53·8	64·5	53·3	72·7	37·4	49·9	49·8	50·9	47·9	58·3	58·9	+5·1	+9
Assam	100·4	95·1	110·3	86·8	97·4	111·1	85·4	98·5	99·2	99·6	98·5	—1·9	—2
North-West Frontier Province	15·6	20·2	14·5	18·4	10·8	15·0	14·8	18·3	17·1	15·2	20·1	+4·5	+29
Hyderabad—													
North	34·2	48·9	23·2	30·4	16·2	29·9	32·5	28·9	28·8	29·8	30·1	—4·1	—12
South	30·7	39·9	22·3	34·2	19·1	27·2	25·1	24·4	29·6	33·8	23·0	—7·7	—25
Mysore	36·1	41·5	27·9	39·1	28·9	36·3	34·6	36·1	40·6	36·3	34·5	—1·6	—4
Central India—													
West	35·7	50·3	20·7	48·8	27·0	31·1	35·3	42·6	39·8	27·7	37·4	+1·7	+5
East	42·3	54·6	20·2	56·5	26·0	38·2	44·7	45·3	49·3	46·7	55·4	+13·1	+31
Rajputana—													
West	12·5	32·0	2·8	12·8	10·5	9·2	10·4	11·8	13·0	7·8	19·3	+6·8	+54
East	25·7	53·0	10·3	31·6	21·4	21·4	25·9	28·0	28·5	19·2	31·9	+6·2	+24

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Argentine	17,000	26,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	16,000	9,000	14,000	13,000	(b)
Bulgaria	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	13,000
Egypt	273,000	385,000	150,000	165,000	324,000	50,000	186,000	255,000	(c)143,000	(c)191,000
Formosa	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,224,000	1,262,000	1,252,000	1,313,000	1,361,000	1,401,000
Indo-China	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	12,103,000	11,397,000	11,757,000	12,528,000	12,800,000
Italy	341,000	(a)342,000	325,000	276,000	286,000	294,000	303,000	340,000	356,000	366,000
Japan	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,659,000	7,675,000	7,695,000	7,713,000	7,699,000	7,726,000	7,737,000
Java and Madura	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,219,000	8,113,000	8,356,000	8,182,000	8,390,000	(b)
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,752,000	3,816,000	3,798,000	3,860,000	3,883,000	3,890,000
Siam	5,359,000	5,490,000	5,332,000	6,044,000	6,412,000	6,242,000	6,636,000	6,859,000	6,762,000	7,191,000
Spain	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	114,000	114,000	116,000	120,000	121,000
United States of America	981,000	1,119,000	911,000	1,335,000	921,000	1,055,000	895,000	850,000	889,000	1,018,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Argentine	(b)	21,000	(b)	25,000	25,000	15,000	9,000	12,000	9,000	(b)
Bulgaria	9,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	12,000	10,000
Egypt	353,000	501,000	176,000	205,000	342,000	40,000	219,000	298,000	(c)171,000	(c)243,000
Formosa	859,000	823,000	874,000	860,000	884,000	967,000	864,000	1,079,000	1,144,000	1,104,000
Indo-China	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	5,696,000	5,205,000	5,630,000	5,659,000	5,973,000
Italy	517,000	(a) 514,000	478,000	443,000	463,000	456,000	513,000	580,000	630,000	668,000
Japan	9,692,000	9,715,000	10,802,000	11,227,000	9,801,000	10,780,000	9,872,000	10,154,000	10,604,000	9,873,000
Java and Madura	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,984,000	4,864,000	5,054,000	4,801,000	5,147,000	(b)
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,544,000	2,667,000	2,695,000	2,348,000	2,624,000	2,718,000
Siam	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,201,000	4,157,000	4,263,000	4,321,000	4,892,000	4,151,000	5,404,000
Spain	232,000	204,000	297,000	284,000	257,000	269,000	239,000	290,000	301,000	314,000
United States of America	696,000	774,000	708,000	1,044,000	754,000	830,000	676,000	652,000	668,000	822,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Not available. (c) Spring crop only.
Notes.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
AREA (ACRES)										
Algeria	3,220,000	3,185,000	2,889,000	3,227,000	3,007,000	3,034,000	3,166,000	3,524,000	3,606,000	3,739,000
Argentine	17,868,000	16,969,000	17,401,000	15,008,000	14,235,000	16,248,000	17,035,000	15,970,000	17,610,000	18,252,000
Australia	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,416,000	9,068,000	9,715,000	9,760,000	9,503,000	10,820,000	10,197,000	11,432,000
Austria	2,035,000 (a)	1,924,000 (b)	371,000	371,000	378,000	459,000	475,000	482,000	484,000	500,000
Bulgaria	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,173,000	2,232,000	2,225,000	2,303,000	2,491,000	2,545,000	2,586,000
Canada	14,749,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000	22,413,000	22,672,000	22,046,000	21,963,000	22,977,000
Denmark	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000	237,000	205,000	149,000	198,000	251,000
Egypt	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000	1,458,000	1,517,000	1,537,000	1,415,000	1,380,000	1,531,000
France	10,353,000 (a)	10,988,000 (a)	11,628,000	12,581,000	13,294,000	13,066,000	13,673,000	13,614,000	13,866,000	12,966,000
Germany	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,179,000	3,397,000	3,559,000	3,394,000	3,653,000	3,622,000	3,835,000	3,955,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,661,000	2,887,000	3,521,000	3,320,000	3,497,000	3,523,000	3,705,000
Italy	10,552,000	10,783,000 (a)	10,588,000	11,285,000	11,774,000	11,484,000	11,554,000	11,279,000	11,668,000	12,140,000
Japan	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,344,000	1,299,000	1,263,000	1,228,000	1,196,000	1,149,000	1,149,000	1,145,000
Luxemburg	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	29,000	23,000	25,000	22,000	27,000	32,000
Netherlands	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	180,000	150,000	154,000	118,000	132,000	132,000
New Zealand	281,000	208,000	140,000	220,000	353,000	276,000	183,000	167,000	152,000	220,000
Norway	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	25,000	26,000	21,000	22,000	22,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	1,063,000	1,790,000	2,092,000	2,573,000	2,514,000	2,650,000	2,702,000	2,718,000
Rumania	(c)	5,682,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000	6,545,000	6,648,000	7,835,000	8,153,000	8,219,000
Spain	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000	10,305,000	10,489,000	10,375,000	10,718,000	10,771,000
Sweden	328,000	378,000	347,000	357,000	357,000	356,000	362,000	322,000	363,000	381,000
Switzerland	96,000	151,000	130,000	119,000	111,000	103,000	104,000	104,000	105,000	127,000
Tunis	1,447,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,491,000	1,072,000	1,605,000	1,214,000	1,625,000	1,838,000
Union of South Africa	986,000	953,000	819,000	875,000	992,000	847,000	779,000	754,000	1,058,000	(c)
United Kingdom	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,936,000	2,046,000	2,038,000	1,806,000	1,599,000	1,552,000	1,651,000
United States of America	45,070,000	59,156,000	73,069,000	61,118,000	63,670,000	62,291,000	58,308,000	52,513,000	52,233,000	56,503,000
Uruguay	976,000	839,000	680,000	700,000	812,000	663,000	979,000	850,000	956,000	987,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Algeria	775,000	1,316,000	561,000	225,000	753,000	454,000	975,000	462,000	875,000	630,000
Argentine	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,799,000	4,173,000	5,106,000	5,235,000	6,617,000	5,109,000	5,109,000	5,903,000
Australia	3,067,000	2,022,000	1,229,000	3,899,000	3,451,000	2,926,000	3,370,000	4,399,000	3,061,000	4,323,000
Austria	674,000 (a)	594,000 (b)	137,000	145,000	175,000	198,000	238,000	227,000	286,000	252,000
Bulgaria	777,000	620,000	796,000	799,000	782,000	1,008,000	970,000	660,000	1,106,000	1,098,000
Canada	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,035,000	8,042,000	10,686,000	12,702,000	7,006,000	11,579,000	11,123,000
Denmark	115,000	169,000	158,000	198,000	298,000	247,000	237,000	157,000	261,000	234,000
Egypt	797,000	859,000	806,000	848,000	989,000	963,000	1,089,000	914,000	969,000	995,000
France	3,597,000 (a)	6,034,000 (a)	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,646,000	6,504,000	7,381,000	7,516,000	8,830,000	6,195,000
Germany	2,244,000	2,493,000	2,112,000	2,207,000	2,881,000	1,923,000	2,851,000	2,384,000	3,160,000	2,551,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,014,000	1,409,000	1,463,000	1,814,000	1,378,000	1,916,000	2,002,000
Italy	3,742,000	4,899,000 (a)	4,588,000	3,778,000	5,154,000	4,321,000	6,022,000	4,548,000	6,438,000	5,898,000
Japan	875,000	829,000	820,000	759,000	720,000	738,000	761,000	679,000	791,000	760,000
Luxemburg	9,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	5,000	14,000	8,000	15,000	17,000
Netherlands	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	225,000	162,000	164,000	124,000	149,000	147,000
New Zealand	182,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	282,000	224,000	114,000	146,000	123,000	200,000
Norway	12,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	17,000	16,000	13,000	13,000	16,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	421,000	608,000	1,000,000	1,133,000	1,332,000	869,000	1,548,000	1,258,000
Rumania	(c)	574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,100,000	2,459,000	2,705,000	1,882,000	2,800,000	2,964,000
Spain	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,705,000	3,880,000	3,354,000	4,208,000	3,255,000	4,346,000	3,919,000
Sweden	125,000	238,000	250,000	276,000	330,000	254,000	297,000	182,000	357,000	330,000
Switzerland	120,000	140,000	104,000	100,000	96,000	63,000	96,000	83,000	94,000	108,000
Tunis	195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	239,000	98,000	263,000	138,000	315,000	349,000
Union of South Africa	271,000	223,000	137,000	204,000	225,000	169,000	161,000	191,000	210,000	227,000
United Kingdom	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,853,000	1,487,000	1,939,000	1,744,000	1,590,000	1,413,000	1,414,000	1,363,000
United States of America	17,018,000	24,630,000	25,271,000	22,267,000	21,782,000	23,191,000	21,314,000	23,106,000	18,081,000	22,248,000
Uruguay	349,000	184,000	159,000	208,000	266,000	138,000	335,000	265,000	268,000	274,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
AREA (ACRES)										
Algeria	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,827,000	2,513,000	2,916,000	2,837,000	3,209,000	3,376,000	3,541,000
Argentine	604,000	615,000	669,000	616,000	620,000	599,000	561,000	407,000	718,000	810,000
Australia	205,000	255,000	267,000	335,000	299,000	342,000	259,000	260,000	(c)	(c)
Austria	1,921,000 (a)	1,811,000 (b)	232,000	240,000	266,000	313,000	333,000	341,000	348,000	362,000
Bulgaria	603,000	601,000	484,000	549,000	523,000	549,000	544,000	529,000	548,000	547,000
Canada	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551,000	2,794,000	2,598,000	2,785,000	3,406,000	4,074,000	3,635,000
Denmark	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000	666,000	690,000	745,000	744,000	770,000
Egypt	497,000	336,000	356,000	340,000	394,000	375,000	400,000	372,000	366,000	333,000
France	1,698,000 (a)	1,371,000 (a)	1,254,000	1,640,000	1,679,000	1,712,000	1,684,000	1,764,000	1,727,000	1,706,000
Germany	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,783,000	3,257,000	3,114,000	3,102,000	3,216,000	3,572,000	3,545,000	3,669,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,266,000	1,184,000	1,144,000	1,125,000	1,007,000	1,019,000	1,050,000
Italy	469,000	(a)478,000	480,000	494,000	540,000	576,000	569,000	572,000	576,000	586,000
Japan	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,928,000	2,745,000	2,549,000	2,457,000	2,465,000	2,430,000
Luxemburg	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000
Netherlands	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	61,000	61,000	59,000	63,000	73,000	67,000
New Zealand	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	33,000	17,000	21,000	25,000	26,000	(c)
Norway	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	132,000	125,000	136,000	139,000	143,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,450,000	2,823,000	2,964,000	3,009,000	3,025,000	3,047,000
Rumania	(c)	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000	4,267,000	4,642,000	4,571,000	4,209,000	3,832,000
Spain	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,317,000	4,333,000	4,080,000	4,540,000	4,342,000	4,412,000	4,471,000
Sweden	436,000	457,000	415,000	398,000	397,000	427,000	393,000	428,000	412,000	442,000
Switzerland	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	16,000
Tunis	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,228,000	733,000	1,206,000	745,000	1,244,000	1,405,000
Union of South Africa	132,000	125,000	85,000	97,000	106,000	107,000	92,000	83,000	375,000	(c)
United Kingdom	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	1,844,000	1,609,000	1,548,000	1,488,000	1,467,000	1,473,000	1,271,000
United States of America	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,470,000	7,597,000	7,411,000	7,314,000	7,905,000	6,922,000	8,085,000	8,197,000
Uruguay	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	5,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Algeria	673,000	1,249,000	609,000	265,000	1,026,000	356,000	1,005,000	413,000	766,000	492,000
Argentine	(c)	(c)	55,000	79,000	128,000	166,000	254,000	149,000	365,000	393,000
Australia	89,000	106,000	96,000	159,000	136,000	146,000	111,000	113,000	142,000	(c)
Austria	496,000 (a)	537,000 (b)	82,000	95,000	117,000	120,000	168,000	154,000	198,000	194,000
Bulgaria	215,000	145,000	100,000	201,000	182,000	220,000	180,000	151,000	258,000	256,000
Canada	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277,000	1,537,000	1,650,000	1,899,000	2,409,000	2,132,000
Denmark	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	589,000	651,000	696,000	731,000	782,000	715,000
Egypt	291,000	211,000	216,000	223,000	255,000	242,000	257,000	230,000	239,000	216,000
France	797,000 (a)	588,000 (a)	562,000	821,000 (b)	819,000 (b)	875,000 (b)	965,000	1,027,000	1,008,000	981,000
Germany	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,609,000	1,761,000	1,904,000	1,579,000	2,324,000	2,357,000	2,553,000	2,419,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	463,000	458,000	474,000	584,000	314,000	545,000	545,000
Italy	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	222,000	176,000	225,000	186,000	276,000	236,000
Japan	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,879,000	1,863,000	1,574,000	1,603,000	1,956,000	1,883,000
Luxemburg	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Netherlands	48,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	71,000	68,000	63,000	76,000	76,000	76,000
New Zealand	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	13,000	13,000	18,000	21,000	(c)
Norway	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000	96,000	70,000	100,000	111,000	110,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	596,000	825,000	1,202,000	1,274,000	1,629,000	1,187,000	1,647,000	1,527,000
Rumania	(c)	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	968,000	2,005,000	1,331,000	658,000	1,001,000	1,655,000
Spain	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	910,000	1,658,000	2,397,000	1,790,000	2,115,000	2,059,000
Sweden	243,000	247,000	272,000	239,000	256,000	281,000	252,000	284,000	308,000	318,000
Switzerland	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
Tunis	167,000	280,000	118,000	56,000	246,000	39,000	246,000	54,000	148,000	189,000
Union of South Africa	47,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	28,000	26,000	26,000	22,000	35,000	36,000
United Kingdom	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,285,000	1,305,000	1,080,000	1,036,000	1,091,000	1,143,000	1,153,000	1,024,000
United States of America	4,528,000	5,479,000	2,609,000	4,049,000	3,313,000	3,893,000	4,247,000	3,883,000	4,631,000	4,088,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000

(*a*) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (*b*) Incomplete data. (*c*) Not available.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Algeria	20,000	16,000	15,000	18,000	13,000	18,000	20,000	25,000	26,000	27,000
Argentine	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	7,340,000	7,848,000	8,465,000	7,192,000	9,630,000	9,057,000
Australia	332,000	287,000	265,000	284,000	305,000	313,000	316,000	399,000	297,000	(c)
Austria	359,000 (a)	230,000 (b)	104,000	102,000	112,000	148,000	144,000	147,000	149,000	152,000
Bulgaria	1,396,000	1,461,000	1,445,000	1,392,000	1,421,000	1,312,000	1,364,000	1,505,000	1,581,000	1,470,000
Canada	234,000	250,000	264,000	292,000	297,000	318,000	318,000	295,000	239,000	210,000
Egypt	1,684,000	1,811,000	1,791,000	1,937,000	2,085,000	2,034,000	1,864,000	1,877,000	2,076,000	(c)
France	847,000 (a)	753,000 (a)	744,000	829,000	814,000	789,000	845,000	845,000	854,000	834,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,016,000	2,166,000	2,444,000	2,401,000	2,458,000	2,655,000	2,630,000
Italy	3,852,000	3,556,000 (a)	3,707,000	3,708,000	3,715,000	3,856,000	3,790,000	3,805,000	3,838,000	3,768,000
Japan	138,000	141,000	152,000	150,000	153,000	140,000	136,000	140,000	137,000	(c)
New Zealand	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	107,000	132,000	183,000	189,000	190,000	192,000	195,000
Rumania	(c)	5,726,000	6,749,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	8,408,000	8,413,000	8,945,000	9,709,000	10,027,000
Spain	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	1,159,000	1,166,000	1,162,000	1,170,000	1,005,000
Switzerland	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
Tunis	46,000	36,000	45,000	(d) 25,000	(d) 55,000	(d) 16,000	(d) 44,000	(d) 41,000	(d) 56,000	(d) 54,000
Union of South Africa	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,813,000	4,597,000	4,607,000	3,693,000	5,330,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America	116,681,000	104,424,000	87,735,000	101,657,000	103,697,000	102,803,000	104,158,000	100,821,000	101,317,000	99,451,000
Uruguay	590,000	552,000	494,000	571,000	479,000	569,000	576,000	406,000	433,000	391,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	8,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Argentine	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,454,000	5,749,000	4,395,000	4,393,000	6,919,000	4,648,000	7,533,000	8,004,000
Australia	221,000	172,000	169,000	181,000	196,000	184,000	202,000	310,000	185,000	(c)
Austria	132,000 (a)	88,000 (b)	53,000	53,000	63,000	87,000	86,000	93,000	115,000	95,000
Bulgaria	435,000	211,000	635,000	516,000	409,000	386,000	672,000	618,000	644,000	724,000
Canada	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	344,000	340,000	299,000	264,000	195,000
Egypt	1,596,000	1,634,000	1,596,000	1,761,000	1,790,000	1,773,000	1,674,000	1,686,000	1,925,000	(c)
France	372,000 (a)	243,000 (a)	252,000	381,000	259,000	316,000	317,000	450,000	500,000	310,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,251,000	791,000	1,216,000	1,231,000	1,849,000	2,195,000	1,910,000
Italy	2,065,000	1,911,000 (a)	2,142,000	2,228,000	2,303,000	1,917,000	2,230,000	2,636,000	2,743,000	2,946,000
Japan	95,000	84,000	101,000	99,000	107,000	87,000	84,000	89,000	89,000	(c)
New Zealand	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	27,000	57,000	69,000	96,000	104,000	87,000	104,000
Rumania	(c)	781,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,768,000	2,758,000	4,012,000	3,878,000	4,085,000	5,975,000
Spain	733,000	602,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	669,000	598,000	644,000	705,000	429,000
Switzerland	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
Tunis	9,000	8,000	6,000	(d) 3,000	(d) 9,000	(d) 1,000	(d) 7,000	(d) 5,000	(d) 6,000	(d) 3,000
Union of South Africa	1,126,000	1,030,000	835,000	1,189,000	878,000	1,707,000	1,001,000	2,165,000	971,000	1,684,000
United States of America	76,470,000	62,435,000	58,522,000	80,046,000	76,553,000	72,498,000	76,360,000	57,614,000	72,771,000	65,987,000
Uruguay	188,000	164,000	115,000	197,000	120,000	162,000	163,000	133,000	83,000	123,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Maize and sorghum.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*contd.*

Sugarcane

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Antigon	16,000	(c)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	(c)
Argentine	230,000	234,000	235,000	234,000	236,000	262,000	300,000	323,000	346,000	(c)
Australia	186,000	171,000	159,000	174,000	197,000	147,000	145,000	175,000	198,000	(c)
British Guiana	78,000	74,000	71,000	69,000	63,000	61,000	55,000	57,000	57,000	56,000
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	43,000	43,000	44,000	40,000	(c)
Cuba	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,062,000	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	263,000 (a)	251,000 (a)	372,000	413,000	443,000	444,000	405,000	461,000	475,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Egypt	66,000	59,000	53,000	66,000	65,000	58,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	(c)
Formosa	301,000	(c)	260,000	285,000	340,000	275,000	286,000	294,000	275,000	228,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	99,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000
Guatemala	(c)	40,000	42,000	(c)	32,000	57,000	32,000	99,000	31,000	(c)
Hawaii	120,000	120,000	114,000	113,000	124,000	114,000	112,000	117,000	112,000	(c)
Indo-China	66,000	(c)	(c)	93,000	93,000	(c)	(c)	94,000	96,000	(c)
Jamaica	38,000	41,000	48,000	56,000	44,000	48,000	47,000	44,000	52,000	(c)
Japan	72,000	68,000	68,000	72,000	76,000	64,000	58,000	64,000	66,000	(c)
Mauritius	176,000	176,000	178,000	180,000	173,000	171,000	171,000	167,000	163,000	162,000
Mexico	52,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	111,000	95,000	100,000	111,000	173,000	(c)
Paraguay	15,000	(c)	(c)	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Peru	123,000	(c)	100,000	121,000	126,000	126,000	131,000	138,000	132,000	(c)
Philippines	508,000	494,000	488,000	596,000	595,000	561,000	561,000	591,000	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	256,000	239,000	228,000	240,000	241,000	244,000	237,000	240,000	243,000	(c)
Salvador	21,000	18,000	(c)	(c)	30,000	(c)	(c)	27,000	(c)	(c)
Spain	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Uganda	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	7,000	19,000	10,000
Union of South Africa	184,000	(c)	160,000	196,000	197,000	212,000	90,000	87,000	102,000	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana).	244,000	231,000	234,000	183,000	226,000	241,000	217,000	163,000	190,000	160,000
Fiji Islands	68,000	69,000	74,000	91,000	53,000	39,000	42,000	(c)	(c)	(c)

YIELD (TONS)

Antigon	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	98,000	112,000	72,000	157,000	175,000	(c)
Argentine	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,044,000	3,044,000	2,743,000	2,856,000	3,719,000	3,421,000	5,493,000	(c)
Australia	2,873,000	1,776,000	1,347,000	1,468,000	2,432,000	2,311,000	2,173,000	3,393,000	3,957,000	(c)
British Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Cuba	31,469,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	37,152,000	34,681,000	31,517,000	35,572,000	46,401,000	43,300,000	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	15,675,000	13,395,000	13,395,000	14,370,000	15,010,000	16,728,000	17,564,000	17,988,000	18,464,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	(c)	(c)	10,000	11,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Egypt	(c)	1,703,000	1,566,000	1,842,000	1,805,000	1,689,000	1,686,000	1,572,000	1,617,000	(c)
Formosa	4,017,000	3,318,000	2,583,000	2,910,000	3,979,000	3,664,000	4,294,000	4,830,000	4,701,000	4,287,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	(c)	(c)	(c)	386,000	359,000	369,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	4,326,000	4,227,000	3,985,000	4,149,000	4,533,000	4,063,000	5,044,000	5,610,000	5,120,000	(c)
Indo-China	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	499,000	424,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Japan	1,167,000	1,057,000	1,057,000	862,000	1,089,000	798,000	713,000	942,000	821,000	(c)
Mauritius	2,171,000	2,201,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,147,000	2,242,000	(c)	(c)
Mexico	1,251,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,160,000	1,709,000	3,030,000	3,810,000	2,943,000	(c)
Paraguay	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	113,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Peru	2,557,000	(c)	2,495,000	2,833,000	2,330,000	2,719,000	2,780,000	2,659,000	(c)	(c)
Philippines	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	(c)	3,530,000	4,668,000	4,532,000	3,253,000	2,789,000	5,560,000	(c)	(c)
Salvador	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Spain	85,000	63,000	63,000	126,000	118,000	91,000	105,000	106,000	(c)	(c)
Uganda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Union of South Africa	1,121,000	1,123,000	(c)	1,450,000	1,453,000	1,493,000	1,496,000	1,446,000	2,059,000	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana).	3,308,000	3,715,000	2,170,000	2,221,000	3,725,000	2,978,000	2,126,000	1,124,000	2,357,000	984,000
Fiji Islands	662,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000	782,000	482,000	412,000	(c)	(c)	(c)

(a) Incomplete data. (b) The figures relate to Java and Madura only. (c) Not available.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Algeria	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	19,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	84,000	62,000	112,000	130,000	230,000	216,000
Argentine	29,000	83,000	33,000	59,000	39,000	56,000	155,000	258,000	272,000	177,000
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	23,000	9,000	50,000	40,000	28,000	(b)
Brazil	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	1,512,000	1,966,000	1,573,000	1,320,000	986,000
Bulgaria (c)	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	7,000
Egypt	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,340,000	1,868,000	1,648,000	1,855,000	1,997,000	1,853,000
Italy	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	(b)
Uganda	(b)	(b)	(b)	238,000	171,000	334,000	409,000	557,000	611,000	591,000
Union of South Africa	2,000	5,000	7,000	19,000	15,000	23,000	55,000	145,000	81,000	62,000
United States of America	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,726,000	35,863,000	30,496,000	33,626,000	37,123,000	41,343,000	46,034,000	47,056,000
	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)									
Algeria	1,000	(b)	(a)	1,000	1,000	(a)	1,000	3,000	7,000	10,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	24,000	28,000	46,000	47,000	127,000	155,000
Argentine	19,000	19,000	16,000	31,000	21,000	32,000	72,000	80,000	170,000	69,000
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	2,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	7,000	5,000
Brazil	411,000	404,000	603,000	441,000	687,000	576,000	860,000	721,000	717,000	535,000
Bulgaria (c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	4,000
Egypt	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	1,076,000	1,659,000	1,447,000	1,797,000	1,968,000	1,785,000
Italy	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,000	6,000	5,000	(b)	(b)
Japan	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(b)
Uganda	(b)	(b)	(b)	75,000	48,000	88,000	128,000	196,000	180,000	120,000
Union of South Africa	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	17,000	20,000	11,000
United States of America	13,478,000	14,359,000	13,566,000	16,027,000	9,485,000	12,203,000	12,675,000	16,251,000	19,204,000	21,359,000

(a) Less than 500 bales. (b) Not available.
(c) The figures for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
AREA (ACRES)										
Algeria	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentine	3,231,000	3,418,000	4,362,000	4,767,000	3,890,000	4,315,000	5,359,000	5,377,000	6,059,000	6,226,000
Australia	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(e)	(e)	(c)
Austria	48,000(a)	65,000(b)	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	7,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	54,000	125,000	37,000	41,000	46,000	54,000	58,000	58,000
Bulgaria	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	919,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000	533,000	565,000	630,000	1,282,000	1,128,000	733,000
Egypt	(c)	4,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
France	(a) 22,000	(a) 28,000	52,000	86,000	43,000	38,000	37,000	48,000	61,000	66,000
Germany	74,000	104,000	110,000	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,000	10,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	4,000
Italy	41,000	48,000	47,000	50,000	53,000	52,000	50,000	51,000	52,000	55,000
Japan	48,000	85,000	68,000	108,000	76,000	39,000	45,000	37,000	51,000	45,000
Netherlands	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	31,000	37,000	34,000
New Zealand	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	11,000	12,000	7,000	8,000	5,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	81,000	101,000	175,000	251,000	256,000	262,000	266,000	268,000
Rumania	(c)	186,000	50,000	32,000	27,000	27,000	33,000	51,000	62,000	51,000
Spain	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	(c)	2,000	3,000
Sweden	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)
Tunis	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
United Kingdom	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000	48,000	(b)5,000	55,000	(b) 5,000	(b) 4,000	3,000
United States of America	1,983,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,756,000	1,108,000	1,113,000	2,061,000	3,468,000	3,077,000	2,896,000
Uruguay	36,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	61,000	84,000	102,000	146,000	185,000	175,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Algeria	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Argentine	489,000	768,000	1,245,000	1,497,000	899,000	1,187,000	1,447,000	1,125,000	1,874,000	1,724,000
Australia	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Austria	(a) 7,000	(b) 9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	12,000	21,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bulgaria	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Canada	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000	125,000	178,000	242,000	232,000	149,000
Egypt	(c)	(c)	1,000	3,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000	1,000	2,000
France	(a) 4,000	(a) 5,000	9,000	19,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	9,000	13,000	8,000
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Italy	8,000	(a) 12,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	11,000
Japan	(c)	16,000	12,000	(c)	16,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	(c)
Netherlands	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	14,000	8,000
New Zealand	(c)	(c)	2,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	14,000	16,000	32,000	50,000	58,000	56,000	61,000	70,000
Rumania	(c)	7,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	6,000
Spain	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	1,000	(d)
Sweden	(c)	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Tunis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	200,000	259,000	435,000	787,000	559,000	485,000
Uruguay	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	13,000	18,000	20,000	38,000	51,000	49,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Less than 500 tons.
(e) Less than 500 acres.

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Austria	(a) 13,000	(b) 24,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	25,000
Czechoslovakia	(c)	(c)	22,000	16,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000
Formosa	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
France	(a) 37,000	(b) 43,000	64,000	68,000	68,000	55,000	60,000	46,000	46,000	44,000
Germany	160,000	279,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	104,000	128,000	104,000	94,000	77,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,000	40,000	29,000	44,000	26,000	45,000	35,000
Japan	294,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	262,000	224,000	206,000	193,000	185,000	(c)
Netherlands	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	84,000	102,000	81,000	112,000	112,000	107,000	113,000	112,000
Rumania	(c)	23,000	208,000	140,000	105,000	105,000	113,000	96,000	161,000	122,000

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	(a) 4,000	(b) 10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)
Bulgaria	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	2,000	9,000
Czechoslovakia	(c)	(c)	11,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
Formosa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
France	(a) 16,000	(a) 20,000	38,000	40,000	33,000	23,000	27,000	22,000	24,000	20,000
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,000	11,000	7,000	14,000	7,000	18,000	14,000
Japan	110,000	101,000	110,000	106,000	95,000	80,000	72,000	69,000	69,000	(c)
Netherlands	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	29,000	29,000	20,000	36,000	47,000	38,000	51,000	45,000
Rumania	(c)	1,000	53,000	23,000	11,000	19,000	16,000	8,000	35,000	17,000

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*contd.*

Tea

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Andaman and Nicobar	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Ceylon . . .	509,000	505,000	(*a*) 395,000	(*a*) 395,000	(*a*) 418,000	(*a*) 420,000	(*a*) 420,000	(*a*) 400,000	(*a*) 400,000	(*a*) 442,000
Formosa . . .	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000	89,000	88,000	111,000	113,000	114,000	113,000
Japan . . .	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	110,000	108,000	107,000	107,000	109,000
Java . . .	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*b*) 233,000	(*b*) 220,000	(*b*) 226,000	(*b*) 230,000	(*b*) 228,000	(*b*) 234,000	(*b*) 234,000	(*c*)
Mauritius . . .	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Nyasaland . .	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Union of South Africa	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	(*c*)
Fiji Islands . .	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*c*)

YIELD (LBS)

Andaman and Nicobar	70,000	79,000	63,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Ceylon (*e*) . .	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000	161,271,000	171,446,000	181,557,000	204,500,000	209,350,000	216,727,000
Formosa . . .	37,762,000	37,688,000	35,059,000	21,867,000	23,282,000	25,610,000	24,797,000	27,288,000	26,535,000	26,261,000
Japan . . .	86,924,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	74,067,000	77,222,000	79,007,000	78,709,000	84,305,000	79,695,000
Java . . .	87,377,000	70,095,000	(*b*) 98,921,000	(*b*) 105,888,000	(*b*) 83,070,000	(*b*) 95,484,000	(*b*) 107,424,000	(*b*) 125,184,000	(*b*) 133,364,000	(*c*)
Mauritius . .	66,000	66,000	44,000	44,000	(*c*)	33,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Nyasaland . .	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000	414,000	622,000	999,000	1,117,000	1,157,000	1,268,000
Union of South Africa	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000	572,000	286,000	877,000	1,044,000	(*c*)
Fiji Islands . .	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	24,000	16,000	(*c*)	18,000	(*c*)	(*c*)

(*a*) Approximate data. (*b*) Java and Sumatra. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Below 500 acres. (*e*) Export figures.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1917 TO 1926—*concld.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Australia	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*d*)
Brazil	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	5,418,000	6,020,000	5,184,000	6,126,000	(*d*)
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
Colombia	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	494,000	494,000	543,000
Costa Rica	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	65,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	172,000	(*d*)
Dutch East Indies (*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	324,000	339,000	312,000	313,000	302,000	287,000	288,000	290,000
Dutch Guiana	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	3,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	12,000
Federated Malay States	3,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
French Central Africa	2,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Guadeloupe	15,000	17,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	(*d*)
Guatemala	91,000	166,000	151,000	148,000	191,000	209,000	161,000	214,000	231,000	(*d*)
Hawaii	6,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	6,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Indo-China	11,000	(*d*)	11,000	20,000	20,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	15,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Jamaica	20,000	20,000	23,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	20,000	22,000
Mexico	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	125,000	125,000	(*d*)	171,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Nicaragua	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,000	1,000
Paraguay	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,000	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Philippines	2,000	(*d*)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Porto-Rico	148,000	159,000	193,000	160,000	162,000	162,000	160,000	161,000	161,000	(*d*)
Salvador	103,000	172,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	140,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	198,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Uganda	23,000	32,000	38,000	32,000	30,000	29,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	21,000	19,000
Venezuela	(*d*)	(*d*)	250,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)

YIELD (LBS)

Australia	16,000	13,000	16,000	12,000	15,000	9,000	11,000	6,000	5,000	(*d*)
Brazil	2,091,679,000	1,285,754,000	1,734,674,000	1,880,393,000	1,858,492,000	2,509,618,000	1,929,057,000	(*d*)1,923,099,000	1,863,345,000	2,236,015,000
British Guiana (*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	807,000	534,000	512,000	667,000	772,000	(*d*)
Colombia(*c*)	165,000,000	198,000,000	(*c*) 190,564,000	(*c*) 309,558,000	(*c*) 232,911,000	(*c*) 272,008,000	272,007,000	292,498,000	(*c*) 257,184,000	323,961,000
Costa Rica (*c*)	25,194,000	30,720,000	30,796,000	29,340,000	40,957,000	24,394,000	40,064,000	33,776,000	40,148,000	(*d*)
Dutch East Indies	98,507,000	111,823,000	(*b*) 122,947,000	(*b*) 100,901,000	(*b*) 78,728,000	241,695,000	162,166,000	174,480,000	(*c*) 215,250,000	85,752,000
Dutch Guiana	3,401,000	4,077,000	2,821,000	3,752,000	3,987,000	5,690,000	6,213,000	3,699,000	5,484,000	3,874,000
Federated Malay States	402,000	379,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
French Central Africa (*c*)	27,000	97,000	87,000	164,000	228,000	246,000	299,000	257,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Guadeloupe (*c*)	2,356,000	1,131,000	1,756,000	1,471,000	1,101,000	1,173,000	1,670,000	2,153,000	1,305,000	(*d*)
Guatemala	52,777,000	106,612,000	98,661,000	52,800,000	106,336,000	72,960,000	80,960,000	83,476,000	83,906,000	(*c*)88,000,000
Hawaii	4,752,000	(*d*)	19,842,000(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	4,955,000	2,673	3,010,000	(*d*)
Indo-China	2,706,000	(*d*)	2,706,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	2,046,000	1,386,000	(*d*)
Jamaica (*c*)	10,215,000	8,229,000	4,612,000	7,218,000	7,066,000	8,615,000	5,803,000	11,625,000	7,423,000	(*d*)
Mexico	(*b*) 104,661,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	75,733,000	88,857,000	87,970,000	89,100,000	106,053,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Nicaragua	(*c*) 25,507,000	(*c*) 33,618,000	(*c*) 15,312,000	(*c*) 29,876,000	(*c*) 19,523,000	(*c*) 29,942,000	39,594,000	23,809,000	37,040,000	(*c*)22,000,000
Nyasaland	94,000	133,000	39,000	49,000	18,000	92,000	110,000	38,000	43,000	102,000
Paraguay	1,683,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	191,000	203,000	228,000	203,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Philippines	1,588,000	1,578,000	2,197,000	2,337,000	2,528,000	2,543,000	2,582,000	2,592,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Porto-Rico(*c*)	37,539,000	27,839,000	53,097,000	49,895,000	44,905,000	43,339,000	22,086,000	24,046,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Salvador	65,454,000	84,616,000	82,500,000	(*a*) 62,287,000	(*c*) 94,773,000	(*c*) 105,587,000	(*c*) 118,360,000	(*c*)94,776,000	(*c*) 101,200,000	(*c*)66,000,000
Uganda (*c*)	6,070,000	6,590,000	8,117,000	5,460,000	5,729,000	5,071,000	4,575,000	4,593,000	3,340,000	3,712,000
Venezuela (*c*)	87,971,000	179,415,000	73,573,000	121,711,000	142,949,000	114,592,000	102,153,000	120,020,000	118,007,000	(*d*)

(*a*) Coffee berries. (*b*) Incomplete data. (*c*) Export figures. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Unofficial estimate of yield. (*f*) Below 500 acres.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Madras (Total cultivated area 33,152,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam*§ villages, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the Tahsildar to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *Tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 31,375,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind, this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,892,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent

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NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1925-26.

* A sub-divisional officer.

** A sub-division of a district under the management of a *Tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a taluk.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,190,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 26,510,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Burma (Total cultivated area 16,858,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 25,030,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 24,716,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by six to ten States. No information is available from the other States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 410 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 10 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop," and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

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* Village accountants. † Sub-division of a district.

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,890,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records Staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village Choukidari Panchayats. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from Zaminders. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea garden managers and proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of Dao tax, in the Garo Hills from hill Mauzadars, in Nowgong from the Supervisor Kanungo of hills Sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from Mandals or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from Dolois and Sirdars, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,314,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of sugarcane and both Tochi and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 315,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 137,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog*¶ for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* ‖ and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*** (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 218,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 26,790,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluq* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluqs* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields

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* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.
† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.
‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.
§ Circle inspector.
¶ Village accountant.
‖ A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
** Revenue officer in charge of a taluk.

of crops are based generally on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions were issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments. But the experiments were not carried out so extensively as to furnish any reliable data for fixing normal yields per acre. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,188,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,052,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Central India.

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Rajputana.

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861-65.

1861—65

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

1871—75

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years, for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar, and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95 was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June, 1893.

1896—1900

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September, 1896 a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains re-induced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906—10

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country, particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected : and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

1911—15

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon on the whole was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was on the whole favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

1916—20

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good : it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

1921—25

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the kharif (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the kharif (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was however not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was on the whole favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops.

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED IN THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	5
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
JUTE*—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
CASTOR SEED†	February	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast†	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15
INDIGO—		
1st forecast	October	15
Final „	December	20

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
† Started with effect from 1926.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States*
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Central Provinces States and United Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Travancore (Madras) and Tripura (Bengal).
Cotton (*c*)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura), Bombay States and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute—				
(Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal State (Cooch Bihar).
Linseed—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda. Hyderabad, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Castor—				
Kharif	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.
Rabi	September	March and April		
Groundnut (*d*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalli), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States and Gwalior.
Indigo (*e*)	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Burma.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay State (Khairpur) and Madras States.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May.

(*b*) In Madras, the harvest takes place between December and May.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

(*e*) In Madras about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

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[*THIRTY-SEVENTH ISSUE*]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES

OF

AREA AND YIELD

OF

Principal Crops in India

1934-35

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council

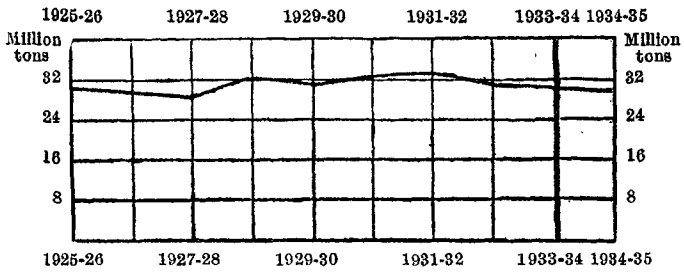
DELHI: MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS
1936

[No. 2882]

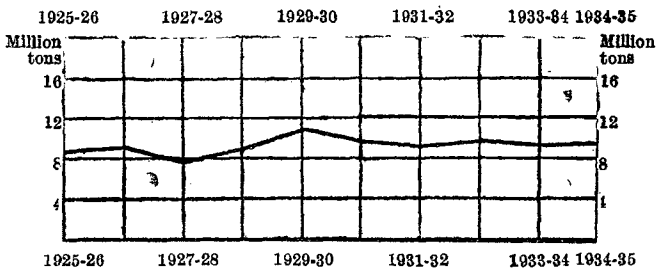
Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1925-26 to 1934-35.

FOOD CROPS

Rice

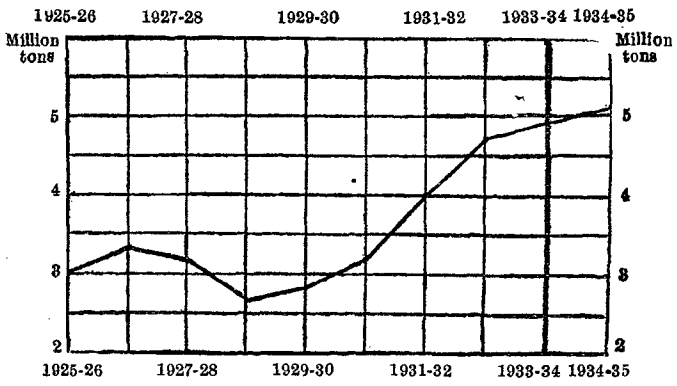


Wheat

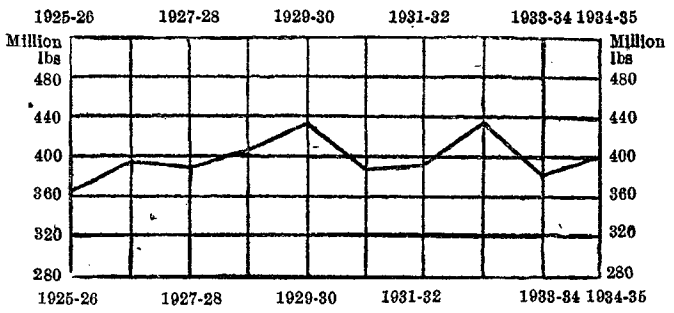


Sugarcane

(Raw Sugar or *Gûr*)

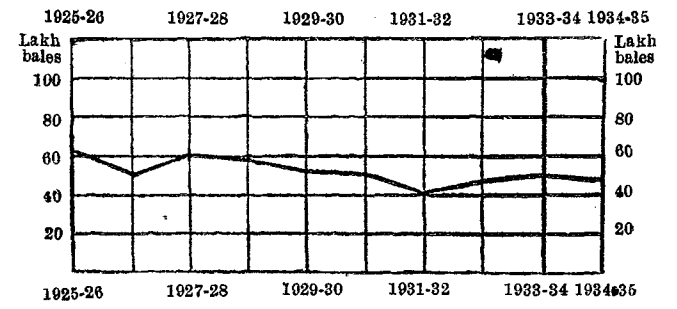


Tea

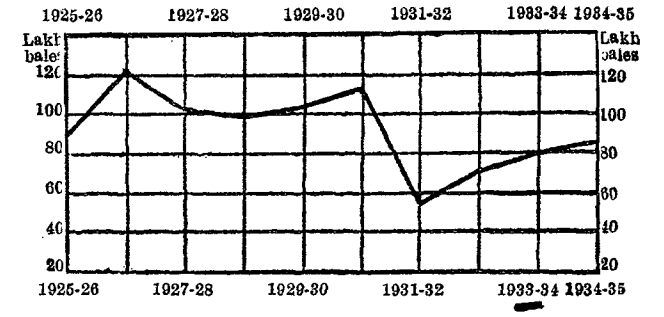


FIBRES

Cotton

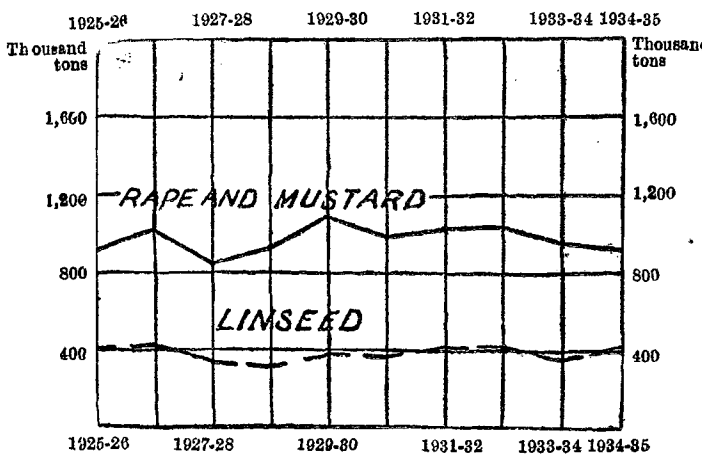


Jute



OILSEEDS

Rape and Mustard and Linseed



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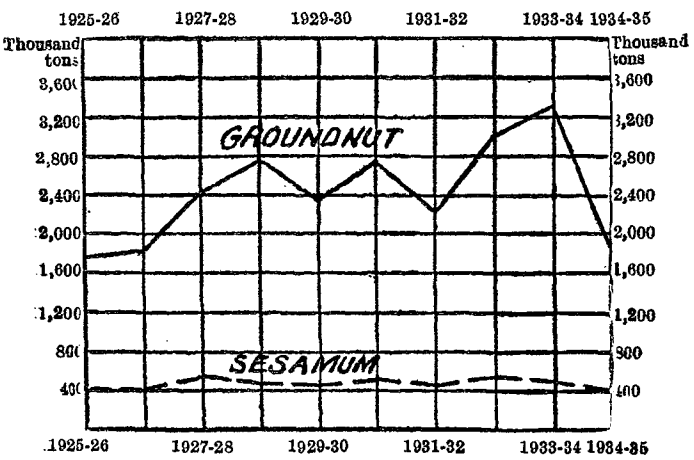
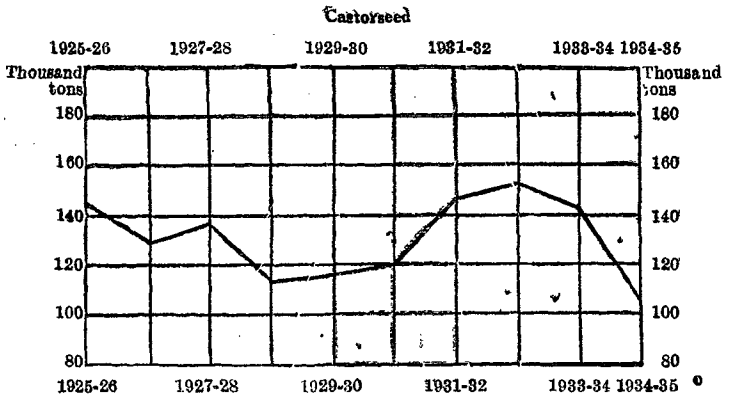


Castorseed



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1934-35

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the thirty-seventh of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1934-35.

Source and scope of the estimates

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute crop and only one for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts*. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee† and rubber†. The figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above are shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1934-35 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1931-32, are given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castorseed ‡, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee§, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except certain States in the Central Provinces¶, the Rampur State in the United Provinces, the States in the Bombay Presidency¶, Khairpur State in Sind, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, the Bhopal State in Central India and the Alwar and Kotah States in Rajputana in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other important crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, tobacco and indigo, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17) for the British provinces and Indian States separately.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries so far as available are given in table No. 19, the data being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

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* The final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available and these adjusted figures are utilised as far as practicable.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Special Statistics separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of castorseed, no estimates are framed for the mixed crop of the United Provinces.

§ In the case of coffee, estimates were framed for only plantations having an area of 10 acres or more till 1930-31; but from 1931-32 statistics of smaller plantations having an area between five and ten acres are also included.

¶ Now under direct political relationship with the Government of India.

Character of the season

The monsoon of 1934 gave, on the whole, fairly well-distributed rains over the country. There were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall during the monsoon period was within 10 per cent of the normal except in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces where it proved excessive and in Mysore and the Madras Presidency where it was defective. During the retreating period of the monsoon, the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam and Bengal, normal in Burma, Mysore and the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind; elsewhere it was defective, particularly in the United Provinces. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 (page 33), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1934 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay (including Sind) and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, and the Rampur State in the United Provinces, certain States in the Central Provinces, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Khairpur State (in Sind) and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts comprise 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1934-35 was reported as 81,869,000 acres, as compared with 83,042,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was, on the whole, fairly good. The total yield was estimated at 30,137,000 tons, as against 30,864,000 tons in 1933-34. To this figure should be added about 1,019,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,769,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces† and Berar, Bombay (including Sind)†, Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain a little over 98 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1934-35 was reported to be 34,491,000 acres, which is less than the area of the preceding year by 4 per cent. The crop was adversely affected in places by cold, frost, hailstorms, rust, etc., but its condition was reported to be, on the whole, fairly good. The total estimated yield was 9,725,000 tons, which is 3 per cent greater than the yield of 1933-34. An addition of some 154,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 546,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar and Delhi. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces and the States in the Bombay Presidency and from Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal (in Central India), and Baroda. These tracts con-

* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.
† Including Indian States. ‡ Burma, Madras and the States of Kashmir and Benares.

tain a little over 96 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1934-35 was 3,478,000 acres, as compared with 3,311,000 acres in the preceding year. The estimated yield amounted to 5,134,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which exceeds the last year's record crop of 4,896,000 tons by 5 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately 185,000 tons in respect of other tracts * (having an area of 125,009 acres), for which no separate estimates are made. The crop was damaged by a severe cold spell and frost that occurred during the latter part of January.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Travancore, Cochin, and Mysore. In Burma, tea is grown principally for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1934 was reported to be 822,700 acres, as compared with 817,800 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was calculated at 398,568,000 lbs, as against 383,722,200 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 23,907,000 acres in 1934-35, as against 24,137,000 acres in 1933-34. Unfavourable weather conditions, especially the cold spell and frost in January last, reduced the yield of the crop. The total estimated outturn was 4,836,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 5,108,000 bales in 1933-34, or a decrease of 5 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1933-34 and 1932-33† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer in the case of mills in British provinces to Indian cotton alone. The estimate of mill consumption in Indian States refers to all cotton¶. Import figures have not therefore been taken into consideration for the purposes of calculation. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available‡.

	1933-34 (1,000 bales)	1932-33 (1,000 bales)
Exports	3,269	2,868
Mill consumption	2,336	2,361
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Approximate crop	6,355	5,979
Estimated in forecast	5,108	4,657

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1934-35 Oomras represented 31 (35) per cent, Bengal-Sind 27 (25) per cent, Dholleras 12 (11) per cent, Americans 10 (7) per cent, Cambodias 4 (3) per cent, Broach and Westerns and Northerns 3 (4) per cent each, Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 3 (3) per cent, Tinnevellies 3 (2) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 2 (4) per cent, and Cocanadas and Salems 1 (1) per cent each. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

	1934-35 (1,000 bales)	1933-34 (1,000 bales)
Oomras	1,484	1,774
Dholleras	593	570
Bengal-Sind	1,332	1,295
American—		
Punjab	398	364
Sind	76	(*a*)
Broach	152	228
Coompta-Dharwars	125	185
Westerns and Northerns	142	206
Cocanadas	30	24
Tinnevellies	132	130
Salems	33	37
Cambodias	208	153
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	131	142
Total	4,836	5,108

* Burma, Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.
† For earlier years, see table No. 8 on page 17.
‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 713,000 bales on 31st August 1933 and 874,000 bales on 31st August 1934.
§ For earlier years, see table No. 8A on page 18.
¶ In recent years, however, the figures for Indian States also refer to Indian cotton.
(*a*) Included under "Bengal-Sind" separate figure not being available.

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. The total area and yield of jute in 1934 were 2,670,000 acres, and 8,500,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), which are 6 per cent greater than those of the preceding year. The area and yield of jute in 1935 are estimated at 1,947,000 acres and 6,372,000 bales.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), Bhopal (in Central India), the States in the Bombay Presidency, and certain States in the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise about 94 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1934-35 was 3,381,000 acres, as against 3,261,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 418,000 tons, as against 376,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 28,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 225,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard

Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Khairpur State). These tracts contain about 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1934-35 was 5,232,000 acres, as against 6,034,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 900,000 tons, as against 943,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 50,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 294,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), Bhopal (Central India) and the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Khairpur State). These tracts contain 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1934-35 was 5,222,000 acres, as against 6,307,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be only fair. The total estimated yield was 408,000 tons, as against 541,000 tons in 1933-34. An addition of approximately 55,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 706,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castorseed

Castorseed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Sind), Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces§. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency.

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* Madras, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.

† Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.

‡ Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and certain Indian States.

§ Excludes estimates for the mixed crop (*i.e.*, sown in combination with other crops) for which there are no reliable data available at present.

These tracts contain practically the whole area cultivated with castorseed in India. The total area sown in these tracts in 1934-35 was estimated at 1,450,000 acres and the yield at 106,000 tons, as against 1,534,000 acres with an estimated yield of 143,000 tons last year. Unfavourable seasonal conditions, particularly the cold wave and frost in January last, reduced the yield of the crop to a great extent.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop ; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the Central Provinces and Berar. Estimates are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts comprise a little over 98 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1934-35 was reported to be 5,788,000 acres, which was 30 per cent less than that of the preceding year. The estimated yield (1,896,000 tons of nuts in shell) was also 43 per cent less than that of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be only fair.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1933-34 was 182,900 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 34,586,700 lbs. Prior to 1931-32, statistics of plantations of less than ten acres were not taken into account ; but from that year the statistics were made more complete by the inclusion of figures for plantations having an area between five and ten acres.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1934 was 225,000 acres, as against 177,100 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 36,719,500 lbs, as against 12,915,200 lbs in 1933.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;
Calcutta, December 23, 1935.

P. M. JOSEPH,
Offg. *Deputy Director* (*Statistics*),
for *Director-General.*

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1934.

(Abbreviations—**S**=**Scanty**, **F**=Fair, **N**=Normal, **Ex**=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending				August week ending					September week ending				October week ending		
	6th	13th	20th	27th	4th	11th	18th	25th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th	3rd	10th	17th
Assam	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	N	F	F	N	N	N	S	Ex	Ex
Baluchistan	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	F	Ex	N	S	S	S	N	N	N	N	N
Bay Islands	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex
Bengal	F	N	Ex	N	S	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	S	N	F	F	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
Bihar and Orissa—																				
Bihar	F	F	F	F	S	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	N	F	N	F	Ex	S	Ex
Chota Nagpur	N	N	S	N	Ex	N	F	N	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	N	F	S	Ex
Orissa	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	N	Ex	S	S	Ex
Bombay—																				
Bombay Deccan	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	N	S	S	N	S	Ex
Gujarat	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	S	F	S	S	S
Konkan	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	F	F	F	N	S	F
Sind	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S	N	N	N
Burma—																				
Lower Burma	F	F	F	F	Ex	N	F	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	F
Upper Burma	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces and Berar—																				
Berar	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
Central Provinces, East	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Central Provinces, West	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S
Madras—																				
Madras Coast, North	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	F	N	S	N	N	F	N
Madras Deccan	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	F
Madras, South-East	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N	N	F	F	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	S	Ex	N
Malabar	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	F	S	F	N	S	Ex	N	F	S	F	S	S	S	F	N
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	S	S	N	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	N
Punjab—																				
East and North	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	S
South-West	N	Ex	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	F	N	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N
United Provinces—																				
East	S	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	F	N	N	S	S
West	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	Ex	F	S	S
Central India—																				
East	S	F	N	N	Ex	N	S	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S
West	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S
Hyderabad—																				
North	S	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex
South	S	F	F	F	Ex	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	N	N	S	S	Ex	S	F
Kashmir	N	N	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	F	S
Mysore	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N	F	F	N	F	N	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex
Rajputana—																				
East	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S
West	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	S	S	S	S

Note—'Scanty' denotes rainfall of 40 per cent of the normal and below.
'Fair' " " of 41 to 80 per cent of the normal.
'Normal' " " of 81 to 119 per cent of the normal.
'Excess' " " of 120 per cent of the normal and over.

TABLES

Note—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	80,715,000	80,888,000	80,622,000	82,846,000	84,374,000	82,882,000	83,042,000	81,869,000
Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	31,654,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	35,992,000	34,491,600
Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,728,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,478,000
Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	709,400	757,400	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	817,800	822,700
Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	22,405,000	26,192,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,187,000	23,907,000
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000
Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,230,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,381,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,332,000
Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	5,122,000	5,254,000	5,346,000	5,618,000	5,639,000	6,256,000	6,307,000	5,222,000
Castor seed*	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,450,000
Groundnut	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,518,000	5,164,000	5,748,000	6,579,000	5,489,000	7,409,000	8,226,000	5,788,000
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	182,100	156,200	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,500	182,900	(b)
Rubber	..	..	..	..	..	126,400	152,500	170,800	192,400	184,200	180,000	177,100	225,000

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Rice . . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,017,000	30,754,000	30,387,000	31,132,000	32,198,000	33,001,000	31,114,000	30,864,000	30,137,000
Wheat . ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	8,904,000	10,469,000	9,806,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,424,000	9,725,000
Sugarcane . ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	2,983,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,134,000
Tea . . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	336,370,800	396,871,000	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,669,300	383,722 200	398,568,000
Cotton . bales†	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	4,881,000	5,345,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,836,000
Jute . . ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,300,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	380,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	418,000
Rape and Mustard . ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000
Sesamum . ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	467,000	466,000	455,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	541,000	408,000
Castor seed* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	106,000
Groundnut . ,,	(a)	(a)	358,000	658,000	876,000	1,074,000	2,232,000	2,362,000	2,766,000	2,268,000	2,997,000	3,330,000	1,896,000
Coffee . . lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,828,600	39,423,900	32,978,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,586,700	(b)
Rubber . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	12,964,400	24,775,800	28,022,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400	12,915,200	36,719,500

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available.

* An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, in the case of outturn.

† A bale contains 400 lbs.

NOTE—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1925-26 to 1934-35.

Provinces and States	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	815	862	578	850	560	650	611	541	672
Assam	808	765	702	757	713	658	757	771	655	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	871	829	779	1,014	908	1,002	961	963	897	894	482	556	461	583	587	533	525	642	633	737
Bihar and Orissa	767	770	728	872	946	903	912	720	727	765	822	901	781	948	961	838	860	892	873	945
Bombay	908	1,009	945	1,047	906	969	1,012	968	999* 1,031†	1,047* 941†	425	395	472	442	470	432	430	513	381* 655†	398* 530†
Burma	870	920	886	863	868	885	752	866	897	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	622	699	647	603	730	568	718	665	658	707	560	464	301	362	443	459	429	425	465	472
Coorg	1,093	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,430	1,448	1,457	1,467	1,440	1,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	731	818	351	679	589	492	793	877	728
Madras	1,053	980	1,042	1,056	1,045	1,031	1,045	1,050	1,017	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	660	363	490	526	544	552	524	536	536
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	704	582	690	851	753	681	733	640	754
United Provinces	652	705	673	352	501	568	680	484	650	674	744	831	708	781	1,032	790	755	793	672	749
Average, British Provinces	839	837	809	870	870	882	883	850	841	832	670	686	580	656	812	693	648	684	617	679
Indian States—																				
Baroda	373	612	519	669	385	486	599	624	647	658	775	666	547	280	614	515	653	938	529	515
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	713	747	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	815	1,136	1,085	973	893	963	1,125	1,006	1,006‡ 747§	992‡ 1,120§	497	743	892	468	620	621	635	775	580‡ 684§	582‡ 443§
Central India States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	415	309	354	334	376	347	369	438	405
Central Provinces States	620	731	665	538	731	498	681	535	599	595	525	359	514	402	565	434	390	329	448	453
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	450	253	423	423	541	446	513	449	536
Hyderabad	1,107	781	828	910	667	582	792	658	624	672	(b) 196	(b) 142	(b) 174	(b) 293	(b) 234	(b) 258	(b) 264	(b) 289	(b) 278	(b) 278
Mysore	568	576	598	646	652	684	640	704	680	586	373	224	373	384	413	363	361	463	560	407
Punjab States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	872	735	596	698	725	669	741	677	705
Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	498	470	395	696	577	541	627	531	564
United Provinces State (Rampur)	472	267	384	187	190	211	236	334	388	388	565	421	611	423	637	753	444	569	617	569
Average, Indian States	748	745	739	738	678	611	743	(c) 656	657	667	527	497	422	415	491	502	455	515	490	499
Average, India	836	834	806	865	865	871	876	841 (c)	833	825	639	642	542	602	741	648	598	642	587	632

Provinces and States	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Assam	1,912	2,352	2,295	2,297	2,008	2,104	2,312	2,450	2,560	2,178	541	576	556	576	603	539	564	600	510	539
Bengal	2,553	2,396	2,529	2,469	2,489	2,792	2,625	4,365	3,983	3,993	451	503	511	490	564	487	446	547	484	492
Bihar and Orissa	2,423	2,340	2,395	2,443	2,441	2,421	2,439	2,322	3,339	3,388	113	133	161	189	208	219	240	198	261	265
Bombay	6,094	6,061	6,687	6,410	5,939	6,341	6,071	6,003	3,208* 5,227†	5,569* 3,733†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	2,824	2,727	3,506	3,063	3,665	3,627	3,564	3,120	3,708	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	333	379	541	422	419	436	549	523	497
Delhi	1,680	1,600	2,613	1,792	2,240	896	1,493	1,680	747	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	6,244	5,993	5,980	6,166	6,286	6,253	6,267	6,276	6,408	6,290	433	433	415	421	414	378	380	403	388	390
North-West Frontier Province	2,753	2,620	3,282	2,753	2,767	2,764	2,800	1,992	2,469	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1,740	1,745	1,710	1,614	1,488	1,588	1,735	1,782	1,750	1,581	189	204	214	196	199	195	196	141	220	244
United Provinces	2,229	2,333	2,151	2,017	2,160	2,378	3,135	3,256	3,311	3,359	260	277	266	356	248	289	217	206	279	283
Average, British Provinces	2,486	2,489	2,406	2,332	2,431	2,560	2,977	3,136	3,304	3,290	499	535	523	529	564	501	504	553	483	503
Indian States—																				
Baroda	2,240	2,240	4,480	3,360	3,360	4,480	3,360	3,360	3,360	4,480	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	2,240	1,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	4,629	5,305	5,905	5,645	4,997	4,712	5,003	5,525	4,986	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	123	118	178	352	346
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	2,361	3,228	4,160	4,256	3,506	4,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1,833	2,364	2,108	2,095	2,240	2,122	1,991	2,027	2,187	2,094	...	...	(a)	34	34	50	47	37	48	44
Travancore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	553	528	503	492	467	409	399	437	403	371
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	137	136	144	178	140	190	183	178	230
United Provinces State (Rampur)	2,053	1,723	1,920	1,723	2,068	1,792	2,520	3,920	4,058	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	2,570	3,052	3,643	3,313	2,926	3,063	3,432	(c) 3,778	3,483	3,447	510	489	(d) 464	439	417	362	360	391	362	341
Average, India	2,483	2,502	2,441	2,359	2,453	2,581	2,997	3,162 (c)	3,312	3,307	500	531	518 (d)	521	549	487	498	536	460	484

(a) Not available. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands (c) Excluding Bhopal. (d) Excluding Mysore.
* Bombay Proper. † Sind. ‡ Bombay States. § Khairpur State.
NOTE—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1925-26 to 1934-35—*contd.*

Provinces and States	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	126	140	133	191	129	142	163	133	144	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	111	130	133	155	146	140	162	162	162	165	1,288	1,090	1,280	897	1,200	796	1,071	1,139	816	918
Bengal	153	153	115	102	122	117	103	142	145	145	1,284	1,229	1,277	1,231	1,306	1,248	1,354	1,316	1,323	1,367
Bihar and Orissa	78	71	73	72	75	81	[illegible]	80	76	76	1,029	1,107	1,122	1,208	1,042	918	1,221	933	1,028	975
Bombay	76	65	80	81	66	74	67	83	70 (d), 131 (e)	58 (d), 161 (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	72	65	82	70	80	93	60	77	92	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	73	90	103	105	97	96	39	82	71	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	67	100	200	200	133	100	169	185	34	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	78	70	85	85	82	74	76	84	83	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	87	67	80	94	94	92	89	75	76	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	117	82	112	84	127	123	100	117	151	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	111	129	124	141	125	155	111	131	132	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	84	77	95	92	91	95	67	90	93	88	1,264	1,213	1,265	1,214	1,287	1,197	1,326	1,275	1,275	1,311
Indian States—																				
Baroda	87	65	62	35	66	77	78	80	49	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal State (Cooch Behar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,088	703	875	955	1,082	425	765	704	1,152	1,111
Bengal State (Tripura)	67	47	63	60	63	42	47	71	67	75	933	800	667	400	400	1,200	800	800	800	800
Bombay States	79	93	114	56	83	92	107	104	106 (f), 182 (g)	91 (f), 193 (g)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Central India States	79	69	74	78	61	67	44	53	53	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	71	66	79	66	56	67	48	51	38	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Hyderabad	113	99	105	89	51	74	56	59	61	57	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Madras States	48	30	52	53	52	40	50	57	42	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Mysore	120	103	123	121	52	56	43	45	42	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab States	135	116	156	114	121	123	81	104	132	221	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana States	91	77	92	103	53	56	57	55	53	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces State (Rampur)	57	31	92	86	92	87	57	40	67	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Average, Indian States	94	87	99	75	65	78	68	73	72	71	1,069	715	857	906	976	471	767	708	1,138	1,095
Average, India	88	81	96	85	81	88	68	83	85	81	1,261	1,208	1,260	1,211	1,284	1,191	1,320	1,269	1,273	1,309

Provinces and States	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	442	438	401	413	395	341	355	388	351
Bengal	301	329	247	322	373	367	356	448	434	480	257	391	351	304	426	405	404	482	530	557
Bihar and Orissa	336	341	313	368	366	322	311	339	327	348	485	489	490	548	546	501	472	500	506	511
Bombay	185	169	264	282	222	229	229	251	235	214	218	225	265	139	264	270	221	271	498 (d), 216 (e)	249 (d), 171 (e)
Central Provinces and Berar	140	102	176	130	193	197	208	164	192	199	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	512	473	484	536
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	264	253	13‡	179	57	140	107	62	320
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	224	167	202	152	243	209	124	180	201
Punjab	232	172	192	240	240	160	210	240	210	249	372	361	353	211	313	355	358	292	267	336
United Provinces	347	382	291	309	450	362	389	386	322	361	370	421	241	261	458	294	357	395	321	327
Average, British Provinces	262	289	254	259	329	297	299	297	277	298	369	407	315	294	416	(c)341	370	386	354	380
Indian States—																				
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	427	407	160	286	224	213	224	166	149
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	242	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bombay States	249	224	320	373	172	280	224	373	373	320	299	358	363	200	320	395	390	292	390 (f), 160 (g)	560(f), 299(g)
Central Provinces States	198	151	179	92	184	177	191	187	175	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	201	132	77	92	148	142	168	150	159	191	112	96	81	81	63	64	93	66	76	97
Rajputana	43*	118*	261*	41*	118*	246*	286*	217*	215*	195*	290†	338†	560†	68†	521†	124†	392†	280†	59†	224†
Average, Indian States	159	138	125	84	149	170	186	174(h)	176	193	254	338	448	118	367	162	310	251	159	224
Average, India	250	273	235	232	304	281	232	270(h)	258	277	367	406	319	290	415	337(c)	369	333	350	378

* Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only. ‡ See footnotes (c) and (e) of table on page 21.

(a) Not available. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar.
(d) Bombay Proper. (e) Sind. (f) Bombay States. (g) Khairpur State. (h) Excluding Bhopal.

Note—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1925-26 to 1934-35—*concld.*

Provinces and States	Sesamum										Castor seed									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	14	82	71	84	45	35	78	21	81	61	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	366	378	376	337	371	381	362	501	496	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	295	276	322	379	357	344	336	325	339	333	292	305	286	307	326	326	332	345	360	326
Bombay	198	237	238	281	222	246	268	254	267† / 187‡	256† / 149‡	291	295	388	242	267	336	349	332	275† / 280‡	213† / 77‡
Burma	89	61	94	83	91	127	51	91	93	84	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	140	186	211	204	167	190	169	174	169	132	474	367	573	420	429	438	472	402	424	448
Madras	300	279	286	292	293	294	291	300	284	271	243	169	205	208	227	222	324	240	228	185
Punjab	197	201	193	176	184	196	194	180	169	174	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	221	239	226	175	191	227	227	243	214	199	395	672	340	611	640	640	672	448	560	640
Average, British Provinces	196	196	212	198	193	213	191	205	196	184	279	224	283	251	275	278	282	281	271	236
Indian States—																				
Baroda	115	211	172	178	124	130	138	158	149	97	154	228	200	67	135	234	204	201	138	59
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	122	77	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	170	271	393	364	288	281	279	277	272§ / 187¶	208§ / 167¶	(c)	417	418	1,378	441	313	341	420	351	236
Hyderabad (b)	142	111	135	128	142	136	106	130	100	97	206	191	141	126	149	127	165	163	182	134
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	116	130	122	126	141	127	131	127	119
Rajputana	198*	61*	140*	195*	140*	215*	153*	172*	280*	59*	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	156	176	248	210	180	196	183	(d)184	175	141	197	195	163	137	165	142	171	173	181	135
Average, India	188	192	220	200	191	210	189	(d)202	192	175	230	207	209	180	202	184	207	209	209	164

Provinces and States	Groundnut (Nuts in shell)										Coffee										Rubber									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																														
Bombay	1,034	1,165	1,205	1,178	893	1,092	1,128	1,085	1,115	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	741	707	647	610	714	690	642	648	504	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	139	145	124	132	89	77	42	75	97
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	451	545	612	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	302	216	211	396	242	252	233	224	...	130	155	150	158	176	135	49	...	...	61
Madras	1,089	1,009	1,122	1,114	1,062	1,107	1,049	1,101	1,053	877	128	186	303	127	213	180	183	169	227	...	173	179	177	187	175	125	48	3	34	94
Average, British Provinces	1,033	992	1,079	1,069	984	(e) 1,058	1,005	1,035	993	832	134	242	261	168	394	211	216	201	225	...	127	146	151	134	131	94	74	38	71	97
Indian States—																														
Bombay States	1,284	1,147	1,085	943	694	649	748	650	863	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	162	126	50	154	162	94	135	231	...	209	218	235	249	286	266	154	36	98	192
Hyderabad (b)	248	184	194	279	525	535	616	641	605	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	670	371	166	212	198	180	190	198	180	177	160	...	26	35	12	16	36	30	20	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	257	440	222	82	548	27	222	169	...	187	194	202	201	213	186	192	31	76	244
Average, Indian States	578	577	551	541	577	588	669	(f) 647	688	512	162	211	199	177	188	201	177	176	161	...	188	196	206	207	233	197	185	32	80	233
Average, India	1,001	942	1,001	980	930	(e) 963	926	(f) 942	907	734	148	226	238	173	241	206	195	187	189	...	151	165	171	161	164	127	109	36	74	164

* Refers to Kotah State only.

† Bombay Proper. ‡ Sind. § Bombay States ¶ Khairpur States.

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Not available.

(d) Excluding Bhopal. (e) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (f) Excluding Mysore.

Note.—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gûr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	...	758	...	(*g*) 232	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 717 (*c*) 1,064	...	2,688	188	1,400	...	459	...	...	...
Bengal	(*a*) 1,111 (*b*) 1,023 (*c*) 1,238	816	4,643	155	1,465	607	624	610	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 987 (*b*) 741 (*c*) 800	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,460	155	1,333	492	492	350	350	...
Bombay	1,230 1,255*	575 (*g*) 937 (*h*) 764	6,950 * 7,200*	102 215*	... ...	360 ...	625 (*g*) 376 (*h*) 362	400 * (*g*) 284 (*h*) 320	... *225*	(*g*) 2,500 (*h*) 1,150 ...
Burma	1,000	...	...	110	...	...	...	160	...	1,000
Central Provinces and Berar	648	548	3,390	102	...	215	...	210	400	...
Coorg	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	982	2,386	185	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras	1,055	...	6,380	87	...	...	...	301	231	1,120
North-West Frontier Province	...	626	2,477	100	...	...	320	...	...	...
Punjab	...	791	1,951	(*i*) 123 (*j*) 130	...	...	428	...	...	...
United Provinces	900	1,000	2,700	170	...	500	600	280	...	...
Mysore	(*k*) 1,003	450	3,639	44	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice. (*b*) Autumn rice. (*c*) Summer rice. (*d*) Bihar. * Refers to Sind. (*e*) Chota Nagpur. (*f*) Orissa. (*g*) Irrigated. (*h*) Unirrigated. (*i*) Desi. (*j*) American. (*k*) Unhusked rice (paddy).

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF **RICE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	4,402,000	4,498,000	4,173,000(*b*)	4,963,000(*b*)	4,230,000(*b*)	4,652,000(*b*)	4,700,000(*b*)	4,871,000(*b*)	4,862,000(*b*)	4,858,000(*b*)
Bengal . .	21,133,000	19,871,000	18,682,000	21,403,000	20,225,000	20,582,000	22,129,000	21,779,000	21,672,000	20,740,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	14,286,000	13,933,000	13,476,000	14,352,000	14,229,000	13,927,000	14,091,000	13,072,000	13,229,000	13,734,000
Bombay, including Sind . .	3,132,000	3,006,000	3,151,000	3,131,000	3,171,000	3,261,000	3,159,000	3,135,000	2,022,000(*d*) 1,115,000(*e*)	1,868,000(*d*) 1,035,000(*e*)
Burma . .	12,212,000	12,449,000	12,353,000	12,709,000	12,861,000	13,022,000	12,517,000	12,702,000	12,919,000	12,666,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	5,198,000	5,280,000	5,411,000	5,445,000	5,480,000	5,541,000	5,527,000	5,595,000	5,637,000	5,652,000
Coorg . .	82,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	83,000
Madras . .	11,323,000	10,842,000	10,930,000	11,019,000	11,262,000	11,678,000	11,538,000	11,534,000	11,704,000	11,056,000
United Provinces	7,417,000	7,437,000	7,266,000	7,024,000	6,814,000	6,722,000	6,555,000	6,140,000	5,980,000	6,437,000
Total British Provinces .	79,185,000	77,399,000	75,525,000	80,129,000	78,355,000	79,467,000	80,299,000	78,912,000	79,224,000	78,129,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	174,000	194,000	207,000	201,000	192,000	212,000	232,000	226,000	225,000	228,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	22,000	24,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State .	437,000	422,000	388,000	419,000	414,000	435,000	464,000	450,000	296,000(*f*) 6,000(*g*)	436,000(*f*) 6,000(*g*)
Central Provinces States . .	954,000	376,000	643,000	754,000	374,000	1,251,000	1,491,000	1,460,000	1,136,000	1,130,000
Hyderabad .	846,000	539,000	933,000	992,000	507,000	685,000	1,100,000	997,000	1,307,000	1,184,000
Mysore . .	725,000	700,000	704,000	707,000	721,000	743,000	731,000	770,000	774,000	680,000
United Provinces State (Rampur).	57,000	67,000	70,000	72,000	59,000	53,000	57,000	47,000	52,000	52,000
Total Indian States.	3,193,000	2,298,000	2,945,000	3,145,000	2,267,000	3,379,000	4,075,000	3,970,000	3,818,000	3,740,000
GRAND TOTAL	82,378,000	79,697,000	78,470,000	83,274,000	80,622,000	82,846,000	84,374,000	82,882,000	83,042,000	81,869,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	1,588,000	1,536,000	1,308,000	1,677,000	1,346,000	1,366,000	1,589,000	1,677,000	1,421,000	1,481,000
Bengal . .	8,218,000	7,355,000	6,493,000	9,684,000	8,202,000	9,206,000	9,493,000	9,364,000	8,680,000	8,273,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	4,889,000	4,788,000	4,378,000	5,588,000	6,011,000	5,615,000	5,738,000	4,201,000	4,294,000	4,688,000
Bombay, including Sind . .	1,269,000	1,354,000	1,329,000	1,464,000	1,283,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,355,000	902,000(*d*) 513,000(*e*)	873,000(*d*) 435,000(*e*)
Burma . .	4,743,000	5,112,000	4,886,000	4,894,000	4,985,000	5,143,000	4,202,000	4,913,000	5,174,000	4,533,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	1,443,000	1,648,000	1,562,000	1,466,000	1,787,000	1,404,000	1,772,000	1,660,000	1,657,000	1,785,000
Coorg . .	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	55,000	54,000	38,000
Madras . .	5,322,000	4,742,000	5,083,000	5,197,000	5,255,000	5,376,000	5,385,000	5,406,000	5,314,000	4,981,000
United Provinces	2,159,000	2,341,000	2,183,000	1,104,000	1,523,000	1,704,000	1,989,000	1,327,000	1,736,000	1,937,000
Total British Provinces .	29,671,000	28,916,000	27,262,000	31,114,000	30,446,000	31,277,000	31,649,000	29,958,000	29,745,000	29,024,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	29,000	53,000	48,000	60,000	33,000	46,000	62,000	63,000	65,000	67,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	7,000	8,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State .	159,000	214,000	188,000	182,000	165,000	187,000	233,000	202,000	133,000(*f*) 2,000(*g*)	193,000(*f*) 3,000(*g*)
Central Provinces States . .	264,000	121,000	191,000	181,000	122,000	278,000	453,000	349,000	304,000	300,000
Hyderabad . .	418,000	188,000	345,000	403,000	151,000	178,000	389,000	293,000	364,000	355,000
Mysore . .	184,000	180,000	188,000	204,000	210,000	227,000	209,000	242,000	235,000	178,000
United Provinces State (Rampur).	12,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000
Total Indian States.	1,066,000	764,000	972,000	1,036,000	686,000	921,000	1,352,000	1,156,000	1,119,000	1,113,000
GRAND TOTAL	30,737,000	29,680,000	28,234,000	32,150,000	31,132,000	32,198,000	33,001,000	31,114,000	30,864,000	30,137,000

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1934-35 are 3,340,000 acres and 1,418,000 tons, as against 3,346,000 acres and 1,458,000 tons in 1933-34.

(*b*) Including areas under seedlings which were subsequently transplanted. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Bombay Proper. (*e*) Sind. (*f*) Bombay States. (*g*) Khairpur State.

NOTE—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	7,000	22,000	39,000	31,000	29,000	24,000	31,000	22,000	29,000	30,000
Bengal	130,000	129,000	107,000	123,000	126,000	143,000	145,000	143,000	145,000	155,000
Bihar and Orissa (*a*)	1,163,000	1,186,000	1,199,000	1,212,000	1,200,000	1,213,000	1,221,000	1,235,000	1,222,000	1,197,000
Bombay including Sind	1,501,000	1,802,000	1,875,000	2,058,000	2,050,000	2,285,000	2,314,000	2,627,000	1,926,000*	1,734,000*
Central Provinces and Berar	3,524,000	3,734,000	3,664,000	3,184,000	2,983,000	3,098,000	3,513,000	3,451,000	1,221,000†	1,074,000†
Delhi	50,000	49,000	52,000	51,000	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	3,441,000	3,629,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	1,096,000	998,000	993,000	1,056,000	1,057,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,013,000	46,000	40,000
Punjab	9,482,000	9,380,000	9,024,000	9,969,000	9,951,000	9,287,000	9,080,000	8,591,000	1,041,000	998,000
United Provinces	6,884,000	6,714,000	7,467,000	7,112,000	7,182,000	7,612,000	7,748,000	7,667,000	9,773,000	9,038,000
Total British Provinces	23,837,000	24,014,000	24,420,000	24,796,000	24,611,000	24,590,000	25,107,000	24,797,000	8,453,000	7,549,000
									27,297,000	25,444,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	52,000	74,000	86,000	88,000	73,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	72,000	74,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State	239,000	443,000	505,000	445,000	419,000	530,000	522,000	509,000	502,000‡	485,000‡
Central India States	1,852,000	1,942,000	2,006,000	1,861,000	1,805,000	1,944,000	2,189,000	2,070,000	95,000§	91,000§
Central Provinces States	111,000	106,000	122,000	126,000	115,000	(*e*)31,000	115,000	102,000	2,082,000	2,319,000
Gwalior	1,389,000	1,399,000	1,458,000	1,021,000	943,000	1,127,000	1,492,000	1,394,000	100,000	84,000
Hyderabad	844,000	960,000	1,058,000	1,102,000	1,026,000	1,173,000	1,367,000	1,301,000	1,507,000	1,646,000
Mysore	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,201,000	1,259,000
Punjab States	1,201,000	1,246,000	1,280,000	1,330,000	1,370,000	1,354,000	1,312,000	1,336,000	2,000	2,000
Rajputana States	836,000	999,000	1,134,000	1,095,000	1,172,000	1,243,000	1,508,000	1,268,000	1,519,000	1,415,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	107,000	117,000	121,000	106,000	116,000	119,000	116,000	122,000	1,488,000	1,520,000
Total Indian States	6,634,000	7,289,000	7,773,000	7,177,000	7,043,000	7,599,000	8,696,000	8,179,000	127,000	122,000
									8,695,000	9,047,000
GRAND TOTAL	30,471,000	31,303,000	32,193,000	31,973,000	31,654,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	35,992,000	34,491,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	8,000	15,000	8,000	11,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	7,000	9,000
Bengal	28,000	32,000	22,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	41,000	41,000	51,000
Bihar and Orissa (*a*)	427,000	477,000	418,000	513,000	515,000	454,000	469,000	492,000	476,000	505,000
Bombay including Sind	285,000	318,000	395,000	406,000	430,000	441,000	444,000	602,000	328,000*	308,000*
Central Provinces and Berar	881,000	773,000	591,000	515,000	588,000	635,000	673,000	655,000	357,000†	254,000†
Delhi	20,000	16,000	19,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	17,000	715,000	764,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	268,000	294,000	161,000	231,000	248,000	216,000	250,000	237,000	18,000	13,000
Punjab	2,936,000	2,946,000	2,344,000	3,070,000	3,781,000	3,122,000	2,760,000	2,813,000	249,000	239,000
United Provinces	2,287,000	2,492,000	2,361,000	2,480,000	3,309,000	2,686,000	2,610,000	2,713,000	2,794,000	3,043,000
Total British Provinces	7,134,000	7,356,000	6,326,000	7,263,000	8,925,000	7,604,000	7,258,000	7,576,000	2,537,000	2,523,000
									7,522,000	7,709,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	18,000	22,000	21,000	11,000	20,000	17,000	21,000	31,000	17,000	17,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State	53,000	147,000	201,000	93,000	116,000	147,000	148,000	176,000	130,000‡	126,000‡
Central India States	390,000	360,000	277,000	294,000	269,000	326,000	339,000	341,000	29,000§	18,000§
Central Provinces States	26,000	17,000	28,000	26,000	29,000	6,000(*e*)	20,000	15,000	407,000	419,000
Gwalior	336,000	281,000	165,000	193,000	178,000	272,000	297,000	319,000	20,000	17,000
Hyderabad	74,000	61,000	82,000	144,000	107,000	135,000	161,000	168,000	302,000	394,000
Mysore	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	149,000	156,000
Punjab States	446,000	485,000	420,000	354,000	427,000	438,000	392,000	442,000	1,000	(*f*)
Rajputana States	192,000	222,000	238,000	193,000	364,000	320,000	364,000	355,000	459,000	455,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	27,000	22,000	33,000	20,000	33,000	40,000	23,000	31,000	353,000	383,000
Total Indian States	1,562,000	1,617,000	1,465,000	1,329,000	1,544,000	1,702,000	1,766,000	1,879,000	35,000	31,000
									1,902,000	2,016,000
GRAND TOTAL	8,696,000	8,973,000	7,791,000	8,592,000	10,469,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,424,000	9,725,000

* Bombay Proper. † Sind. ‡ Bombay States. §Khairpur State.

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States which report an area of 2,200 acres with a yield of 300 tons in 1934-35, as against 2,300 acres and 400 tons in 1933-34.

(*b*) Includes the North Waziristan and the Kurram Agencies. (*c*) 300 tons. (*d*) About 500 tons. (*e*) Incomplete. (*f*) 400 tons.

NOTE—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	41,000	40,000	41,000	39,000	29,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	36,000
Bengal . .	215,000	201,000	209,000	196,000	193,000	199,000	233,000	233,000	257,000	276,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	294,000	289,000	289,000	287,000	279,000	284,000	282,000	302,000	418,000	445,000
Bombay including Sind . .	68,000	68,000	68,000	65,000	66,000	65,000	69,000	75,000	70,000* 3,000†	72,000* 3,000†
Central Provinces and Berar .	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	29,000	28,000
Delhi . .	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	8,000
Madras . .	113,000	114,000	106,000	89,000	98,000	115,000	116,000	121,000	122,000	125,000
North-West Frontier Province .	48,000	53,000	43,000	48,000	51,000	47,000	44,000	53,000	49,000	43,000
Punjab . .	390,000	443,000	499,000	401,000	307,000	426,000	475,000	558,000	466,000	462,000
United Provinces	1,419,000	1,613,000	1,585,000	1,344,000	1,349,000	1,489,000	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,713,000	1,813,000
Total British Provinces .	2,619,000	2,856,000	2,869,000	2,497,000	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,852,000	3,179,000	3,165,000	3,311,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	5,000
Bombay States .	15,000	19,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	31,000	37,000
Hyderabad . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	37,000	34,000	35,000	40,000	46,000	51,000
Mysore . .	33,000	36,000	34,000	31,000	33,000	38,000	36,000	42,000	42,000	46,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	12,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	21,000	26,000
Total Indian States . .	61,000	69,000	83,000	71,000	111,000	117,000	119,000	138,000	146,000	167,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,680,000	2,925,000	2,952,000	2,568,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,478,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	35,000	42,000	42,000	40,000	26,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
Bengal . .	245,000	215,000	236,000	216,000	220,000	248,000	273,000	454,000	457,000	492,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	318,000	303,000	309,000	313,000	304,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	623,000	673,000
Bombay including Sind . .	185,000	184,000	203,000	186,000	175,000	184,000	187,000	201,000	194,000* 7,000†	179,000* 5,000†
Central Provinces and Berar .	29,000	28,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	34,000	35,000	39,000	48,000	46,000
Delhi . .	6,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	8,000
Madras . .	315,000	305,000	283,000	245,000	275,000	321,000	324,000	339,000	349,000	351,000
North-West Frontier Province .	59,000	62,000	63,000	59,000	63,000	58,000	55,000	45,000	54,000	43,000
Punjab . .	303,000	349,000	381,000	289,000	204,000	302,000	368,000	444,000	364,000	326,000
United Provinces	1,412,000	1,680,000	1,522,000	1,210,000	1,301,000	1,581,000	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,532,000	2,719,000
Total British Provinces .	2,907,000	3,173,000	3,082,000	2,599,000	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,790,000	4,450,000	4,669,000	4,877,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	1,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	4,000	4,000
Bombay States .	31,000	45,000	87,000	63,000	58,000	61,000	67,000	74,000	69,000	74,000
Hyderabad . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	39,000	49,000	65,000	76,000	72,000	93,000
Mysore . .	27,000	38,000	32,000	29,000	33,000	36,000	32,000	38,000	41,000	43,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	11,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	35,000	38,000	39,000
Total Indian States .	70,000	94,000	135,000	105,000	145,000	160,000	185,000	226,000	227,000	257,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,977,000	3,267,000	3,217,000	2,704,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,134,000

*Bombay Proper. † Sind.

(a) Excluding Feudatory States, which report an area of 22,000 acres with a yield of 22,000 tons in 1934-35, as against 20,000 acres and 20,000 tons in 1933-34.

(b) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	416,500	420,400	424,000	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,400	430,400	431,800
Bengal . .	187,700	188,700	189,800	193,800	195,100	199,100	198,400	199,000	199,800	199,900
Bihar and Orissa .	2,100	2,100	1,900	3,800	4,100	3,700	3,700	3,400	3,900	3,900
Coorg . .	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Madras . .	48,800	51,900	58,100	63,600	66,300	69,300	72,400	74,000	75,500	75,700
Punjab . .	9,600	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600
United Provinces	6,500	6,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,300
Total British Provinces .	671,600	679,400	689,900	704,500	711,100	722,000	721,900	721,200	725,800	727,600
Indian States—										
Cochin . .	...	...	...	...	300	500	500	500	1,600	1,600
Mysore . .	...	...	1,900	2,400	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,400
Travancore .	50,800	54,000	57,300	61,400	65,400	68,600	71,900	74,700	76,300	79,100
Tripura (Bengal) .	5,300	6,000	6,900	7,600	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,900	10,000	10,000
Total Indian States .	56,100	60,000	66,100	71,400	76,900	81,500	84,900	88,300	92,000	95,100
GRAND TOTAL	727,700	739,400	756,000	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	817,800	822,700

Yield (lbs)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	225,184,900	241,981,700	235,887,800	246,017,700	258,940,700	233,416,100	243,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100	232,835,400
Bengal . .	84,718,800	95,009,300	97,002,000	95,010,000	109,953,200	96,991,100	88,482,100	108,876,300	96,658,500	98,402,000
Bihar and Orissa .	237,400	278,400	306,600	719,500	853,200	809,200	886,500	672,000	1,094,100	1,032,800
Coorg . .	116,500	133,100	151,800	216,300	169,000	167,500	174,300	219,800	209,400	198,800
Madras . .	21,113,100	22,483,500	24,132,200	26,785,400	27,422,500	26,439,500	27,508,500	29,660,800	29,295,300	29,548,300
Punjab . .	1,811,000	1,975,200	2,076,400	1,904,900	1,930,100	1,896,300	1,902,200	1,368,600	2,111,100	2,339,800
United Provinces	1,689,200	1,720,300	1,597,600	2,133,800	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,366,600	1,299,800	1,732,900	1,785,900
Total British Provinces .	334,870,900	363,581,500	361,154,400	372,787,600	400,757,600	361,542,400	363,549,500	399,155,200	350,442,400	366,143,000
Indian States—										
Cochin . .	...	...	...	...	55,100	61,700	59,200	88,800	563,200	553,200
Mysore . .	...	...	(a)	81,700	112,900	199,000	187,500	153,800	198,400	192,600
Travancore . .	28,075,100	28,531,100	28,825,300	30,188,300	30,513,700	28,028,300	28,673,100	32,641,000	30,735,000	29,378,700*
Tripura (Bengal) .	560,600	820,600	940,100	1,095,600	1,402,700	1,249,400	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200	2,300,500
Total Indian States .	28,635,700	29,351,700	29,765,400	31,365,600	32,084,400	29,538,400	30,534,000	34,514,100	33,279,800	32,425,000
GRAND TOTAL	363,506,600	392,933,200	390,919,800	404,153,200	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,669,300	383,722,200	398,568,000

(a) Not available. * Provisional estimate.

NOTE—Figures for 1934 are provisional and therefore subject to revision.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	54,000	43,000	42,000	44,000	34,000	31,000	27,000	33,000	36,000	36,000
Assam	47,000	46,000	45,000	44,000	41,000	41,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	34,000
Bengal	60,000	60,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	59,000	58,000	58,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	82,000	79,000	77,000	78,000	69,000	69,000	68,000	65,000	42,000	42,000
Bombay including Sind	5,474,000	4,590,000	4,876,000	5,191,000	4,804,000	3,831,000	4,321,000	4,223,000	3,655,000* 570,000†	3,524,000* 676,000†
Burma	464,000	447,000	326,000	318,000	335,000	373,000	228,000	332,000	445,000	438,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,385,000	4,864,000	4,796,000	5,078,000	5,175,000	4,750,000	4,620,000	4,000,000	4,270,000	4,240,000
Delhi	6,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Madras	2,888,000	2,204,000	2,100,000	2,465,000	2,476,000	2,041,000	2,204,000	1,949,000	2,156,000	(*a*)2,320,000
North-West Frontier Province	32,000	30,000	10,000	17,000	17,000	13,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	15,000
Punjab	2,702,000	2,524,000	1,842,000	2,509,000	2,209,000	2,164,000	2,160,000	1,890,000	2,449,000	2,347,000
United Provinces	990,000	796,000	630,000	701,000	916,000	822,000	739,000	516,000	805,000	705,000
Total British Provinces	18,184,000	15,687,000	14,805,000	16,506,000	16,138,000	14,197,000	14,484,000	13,122,000	14,547,000	14,439,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	866,000	761,000	806,000	793,000	771,000	731,000	693,000	722,000	731,000	800,000
Bengal State (Tripura)	18,000	17,000	19,000	20,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	16,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State	2,643,000	2,324,000	2,887,000	2,855,000	2,490,000	2,465,000	2,141,000	2,507,000	2,222,000‡ 22,000§	2,610,000‡ 27,000§
Central India States	1,369,000	1,297,000	1,263,000	1,287,000	1,388,000	1,284,000	1,172,000	1,007,000	1,152,000	1,173,000
Gwalior	651,000	649,000	585,000	645,000	633,000	619,000	632,000	597,000	614,000	633,000
Hyderabad	3,781,000	3,267,000	3,631,000	4,019,000	3,536,000	3,527,000	3,644,000	3,602,000	3,696,000	3,101,000
Madras States (*b*)	33,000	27,000	23,000	30,000	31,000	30,000	24,000	21,000	19,000	(*e*)
Mysore	83,000	97,000	81,000	76,000	69,000	72,000	83,000	88,000	77,000	70,000
Punjab States	350,000	279,000	226,000	332,000	327,000	325,000	381,000	371,000	540,000	536,000
Rajputana States	411,000	404,000	422,000	476,000	507,000	520,000	437,000	419,000	493,000	492,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	14,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	23,000	14,000	10,000	6,000	10,000
Total Indian States	10,219,000	9,135,000	9,956,000	10,547,000	9,784,000	9,615,000	9,238,000	9,361,000	9,590,000	9,468,000
GRAND TOTAL	28,403,000	24,822,000	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,137,000	23,907,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	17,000	15,000	14,000	21,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	13,000	12,000
Assam	13,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,000
Bengal	23,000	23,000	17,000	15,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	8,000	8,000
Bombay including Sind	1,046,000	748,000	979,000	1,049,000	789,000	712,000	728,000	871,000	638,000* 186,000†	512,000* 272,000†
Burma	83,000	73,000	67,000	56,000	67,000	87,000	34,000	64,000	102,000	92,000
Central Provinces and Berar	980,000	977,000	1,235,000	1,334,000	1,252,000	1,136,000	442,000	820,000	768,000	611,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	(*f*)	2,000
Madras	565,000	386,000	444,000	524,000	509,000	378,000	421,000	407,000	450,000	(*d*) 477,000
North-West Frontier Province	7,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Punjab	790,000	518,000	514,000	524,000	700,000	667,000	538,000	555,000	927,000	946,000
United Provinces	275,000	257,000	196,000	252,000	286,000	319,000	205,000	169,000	265,000	192,000
Total British Provinces	3,815,000	3,032,000	3,498,000	3,811,000	3,665,000	3,360,000	2,429,000	2,950,000	3,387,000	3,162,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	189,000	124,000	124,000	69,000	127,000	140,000	136,000	144,000	90,000	69,000
Bengal State (Tripura)	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State	520,000	541,000	822,000	397,000	519,000	565,000	573,000	649,000	587,000‡ 10,000§	593,000‡ 13,000§
Central India States	270,000	223,000	234,000	252,000	211,000	214,000	129,000	133,000	154,000	131,000
Gwalior	116,000	107,000	115,000	107,000	89,000	103,000	76,000	76,000	59,000	58,000
Hyderabad	1,060,000	808,000	951,000	895,000	447,000	651,000	509,000	534,000	564,000	443,000
Madras States (*b*)	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	(*e*)
Mysore	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	10,000	8,000	8,000
Punjab States	118,000	81,000	88,000	95,000	99,000	100,000	77,000	96,000	178,000	296,000
Rajputana States	93,000	78,000	97,000	123,000	67,000	73,000	62,000	58,000	65,000	58,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total Indian States	2,400,000	1,992,000	2,465,000	1,971,000	1,578,000	1,866,000	1,578,000	1,707,000	1,721,000	1,674,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,215,000	5,024,000	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,836,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*g*).	6,508,000	5,624,000	5,661,000	6,675,000	6,991,000	6,750,000	4,678,000	5,979,000	6,355,000	(*c*)

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States which report an area of 29,000 acres with a yield of 7,000 bales in 1934-35, as against 28,000 acres and 6,000 bales in 1933-34.

(*b*) Includes the State of Banganapalle in 1925-26 and also Pudukottai from 1926-27. (*c*) Not yet available.

(*d*) Includes Madras States for which separate figure is not yet available. (*e*) Included under Madras. (*f*) Below 500 bales.

(*g*) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills were adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 1,000,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16.

* Bombay Proper. † Sind. ‡ Bombay States. § Khairpur State.

NOTE—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 8A--AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Area (acres)

Descriptions of cotton	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Oomras—										
Khandesh	1,565,000	1,414,000	1,452,000	1,410,000	1,373,000	1,211,000	1,184,000	1,062,000	1,116,000	1,109,000
Central India	2,020,000	1,946,000	1,848,000	1,932,000	2,021,000	1,903,000	1,804,000	1,604,000	1,766,000	1,806,000
Barsi and Nagar(a)	3,631,000	3,264,000	3,792,000	3,986,000	2,629,000	2,315,000	2,586,000	2,450,000	2,346,000	2,078,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani					916,000	971,000	862,000	890,000	976,000	864,000
Berar	5,385,000	4,864,000	4,796,000	3,429,000	3,443,000	3,221,000	3,162,000	2,828,000	2,948,000	2,913,000
Central Provinces				1,649,000	1,732,000	1,529,000	1,458,000	1,172,000	1,322,000	1,327,000
TOTAL	12,601,000	11,488,000	11,888,000	12,406,000	12,114,000	11,150,000	11,056,000	10,006,000	10,474,000	10,097,000
Dholleras	3,173,000	2,435,000	3,072,000	3,094,000	2,807,000	2,583,000	2,150,000	2,747,000	2,886,000	2,950,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	1,004,000	809,000	643,000	715,000	929,000	845,000	753,000	526,000	811,000	715,000
Rajputana	465,000	447,000	464,000	520,000	541,000	551,000	464,000	452,000	529,000	528,000
Sind-Punjab	2,314,000	2,020,000	1,591,000	2,265,000	2,058,000	1,868,000	2,004,000	1,757,000	2,796,000	2,570,000
Others	90,000	87,000	84,000	85,000	76,000	75,000	74,000	72,000	48,000	48,000
TOTAL	3,873,000	3,363,000	2,782,000	3,586,000	3,604,000	3,359,000	3,295,000	2,807,000	4,184,000	3,861,000
American—										
Punjab	1,148,000	1,134,000	750,000	974,000	806,000	837,000	763,000	776,000	809,000	841,000
Sind	7,000	25,000	15,000	29,000	27,000	65,000	59,000	99,000	(b)	194,000
Broach	1,413,000	1,211,000	1,274,000	1,270,000	1,324,000	1,232,000	1,271,000	1,308,000	1,283,000	1,378,000
Coompta-Dharwars	1,729,000	1,513,000	1,726,000	1,945,000	1,746,000	1,356,000	1,665,000	1,451,000	1,362,000	1,090,000
Westerns and Northerns	2,238,000	1,795,000	1,534,000	1,835,000	1,551,000	1,541,000	1,897,000	1,568,000	1,770,000	1,457,000
Cocanadas	304,000	205,000	214,000	236,000	259,000	199,000	186,000	189,000	170,000	184,000
Tinnevellies	705,000	525,000	568,000	610,000	601,000	525,000	538,000	541,000	575,000	554,000
Salems	194,000	181,000	181,000	224,000	221,000	200,000	204,000	191,000	200,000	182,000
Cambodias	415,000	309,000	287,000	384,000	395,000	248,000	280,000	322,000	346,000	546,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	608,000	588,000	470,000	460,000	467,000	517,000	358,000	478,000	578,000	573,000
GRAND TOTAL	28,403,000	24,822,000	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,137,000	23,997,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Oomras—										
Khandesh	267,000	266,000	307,000	338,000	249,000	273,000	175,000	215,000	274,000	253,000
Central India	386,000	330,000	349,000	359,000	300,000	317,000	205,000	209,000	213,000	189,000
Barsi and Nagar(a)	929,000	802,000	970,000	782,000	341,000	488,000	355,000	364,000	376,000	302,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani					126,000	126,000	115,000	131,000	153,000	129,000
Berar	980,000	977,000	1,235,000	784,000	717,000	658,000	283,000	500,000	513,000	468,000
Central Provinces				550,000	535,000	478,000	159,000	320,000	245,000	143,000
TOTAL	2,562,000	2,375,000	2,861,000	2,813,000	2,268,000	2,340,000	1,292,000	1,739,000	1,774,000	1,484,000
Dholleras	630,000	569,000	858,000	402,000	509,000	559,000	586,000	712,000	570,000	593,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	277,000	258,000	199,000	255,000	289,000	324,000	207,000	170,000	266,000	194,000
Rajputana	110,000	93,000	111,000	144,000	78,000	84,000	73,000	69,000	78,000	70,000
Sind-Punjab	676,000	454,000	456,000	605,000	595,000	567,000	468,000	521,000	941,000	1,058,000
Others	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL	1,080,000	821,000	782,000	1,020,000	977,000	991,000	764,000	775,000	1,295,000	1,332,000
American—										
Punjab	359,000	229,000	219,000	189,000	248,000	269,000	215,000	217,000	364,000	398,000
Sind	2,000	5,000	3,000	6,000	8,000	20,000	14,000	33,000	(b)	76,000
Broach	331,000	222,000	244,000	210,000	284,000	277,000	274,000	322,000	228,000	152,000
Coompta-Dharwars	317,000	201,000	327,000	303,000	284,000	178,000	248,000	230,000	185,000	125,000
Westerns and Northerns	385,000	173,000	221,000	349,000	172,000	182,000	218,000	189,000	206,000	142,000
Cocanadas	54,000	30,000	39,000	46,000	45,000	32,000	33,000	26,000	24,000	30,000
Tinnevellies	180,000	135,000	148,000	162,000	162,000	129,000	131,000	135,000	130,000	132,000
Salems	36,000	34,000	34,000	42,000	38,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	37,000	33,000
Cambodias	155,000	116,000	123,000	147,000	144,000	90,000	128,000	139,000	153,000	208,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	124,000	114,000	104,000	93,000	104,000	123,000	68,000	105,000	142,000	131,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,215,000	5,024,000	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,836,000

(a) Includes the whole of cotton grown in Non-Government areas in Hyderabad up to 1929-30.
(b) Included under "Sind—Punjab," separate figure not being available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	186,000	171,000	195,000	157,000	192,000	99,000	127,000	157,000	149,000	112,000
Bengal . .	3,315,000	2,929,000	2,667,000	2,986,000	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,822,000	2,142,000	2,321,000	1,670,000
Bihar and Orissa	297,000	241,000	247,000	238,000	238,000	149,000	170,000	192,000	174,000	146,000
Total British Provinces	3,798,000	3,341,000	3,109,000	3,381,000	3,458,000	1,845,000	2,119,000	2,491,000	2,644,000	1,928,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	43,000	29,000	32,000	31,000	31,000	16,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	18,000
Tripura . .	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States .	49,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	17,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	19,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	3,847,000	3,374,000	3,144,000	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	1,947,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	599,000	466,000	624,000	352,000	619,000	197,000	340,000	447,000	304,000	257,000
Bengal . .	10,638,000	8,996,000	8,514,000	9,187,000	9,883,000	4,983,000	6,167,000	7,046,000	7,675,000	5,707,000
Bihar and Orissa .	764,000	667,000	693,000	719,000	620,000	342,000	519,000	448,000	447,000	356,000
Total British Provinces	12,001,000	10,129,000	9,831,000	10,258,000	11,122,000	5,522,000	7,026,000	7,941,000	8,426,000	6,320,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	117,000	51,000	70,000	74,000	80,000	17,000	44,000	44,000	72,000	50,000
Tripura . .	14,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Indian States .	131,000	59,000	75,000	77,000	83,000	20,000	46,000	46,000	74,000	52,000
GRAND TOTAL(c)	12,132,000	10,188,000	9,906,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	6,372,000
Exports and consumption (a) .	10,499,000	11,241,000	11,431,000	11,436,000	8,480,000	7,883,000	8,381,000	9,068,000	9,466,000	(b)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (a) .	12,407,000	11,611,000	11,097,000	11,144,000	10,320,000	6,704,000	8,878,000	8,853,000	9,966,000	(b)

(a) The exports as well as mill-purchases and mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption, mill purchases and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates.
(b) Not yet available.
(c) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1926 . . .	40,000	1929 . . .	64,000	1932 . . .	49,000
1927 . . .	82,000	1930 . . .	65,000	1933 . . .	57,000
1928 . . .	72,000	1931 . . .	64,000	1934 . . .	55,000
				1935 . . .	(b)

NOTE.—Figures for 1935 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF **LINSEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Bengal	134,000	136,000	118,000	132,000	114,000	116,000	126,000	125,000	124,000	126,000
Bihar and Orissa	687,000	644,000	601,000	658,000	654,000	654,000	662,000	641,000	631,000	599,000
Bombay	121,000	106,000	102,000	119,000	131,000	137,000	137,000	125,000	124,000	115,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,148,000	1,001,000	917,000	930,000	754,000	739,000	937,000	1,008,000	933,000	979,000
Punjab	29,000	26,000	35,000	28,000	28,000	23,000	32,000	28,000	32,000	27,000
United Provinces (*a*)	381,000 *702,000*	393,000 *668,000*	423,000 *630,000*	210,000 *550,000*	229,000 *502,000*	310,000 *644,000*	321,000 *589,000*	228,000 *624,000*	213,000 *593,000*	240,000 *622,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	2,500,000 *702,000*	2,306,000 *668,000*	2,196,000 *630,000*	2,077,000 *550,000*	1,910,000 *502,000*	1,984,000 *644,000*	2,215,000 *589,000*	2,155,000 *624,000*	2,057,000 *593,000*	2,086,000 *622,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,000	37,000	47,000
Bombay States	9,000	10,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,000	7,000
Central Provinces States	102,000	89,000	100,000	97,000	85,000	38,000	94,000	108,000	128,000	128,000
Hyderabad	178,000	220,000	318,000	269,000	242,000	253,000	306,000	269,000	367,000	399,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	105,000	38,000	60,000	110,000	57,000	82,000	95,000	93,000	73,000	92,000
Total Indian States	394,000	357,000	485,000	482,000	390,000	381,000	505,000	520,000	611,000	673,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,596,000	3,331,000	3,311,000	3,109,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,381,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bengal	18,000	20,000	13,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	25,000	24,000	27,000
Bihar and Orissa	103,000	98,000	84,000	108,000	107,000	94,000	92,000	97,000	92,000	93,000
Bombay	10,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	11,000
Central Provinces and Berar	72,000	75,000	72,000	54,000	65,000	65,000	87,000	83,000	80,000	87,000
Punjab	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces (*a*)	59,000 *109,000*	67,000 *114,000*	55,000 *82,000*	29,000 *76,000*	46,000 *101,000*	50,000 *104,000*	56,000 *102,000*	39,000 *108,000*	31,000 *85,000*	39,000 *100,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	265,000 *109,000*	270,000 *114,000*	239,000 *82,000*	228,000 *76,000*	253,000 *101,000*	244,000 *104,000*	272,000 *102,000*	261,000 *108,000*	243,000 *85,000*	260,000 *100,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	4,000	5,000
Bombay States	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central Provinces States	9,000	6,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000
Hyderabad	16,000	13,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	16,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	34,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	2,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	7,000	8,000
Total Indian States	28,000	22,000	27,000	18,000	26,000	29,000	42,000	37,000	48,000	58,000
GRAND TOTAL	402,000	406,000	348,000	322,000	380,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	418,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate. (*b*) 500 tons. (*c*) Not available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Assam	358,000	365,000	353,000	369,000	336,000	363,000	302,000	271,000	329,000	345,000
Bengal	731,000	757,000	740,000	700,000	705,000	769,000	770,000	716,000	693,000	724,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	748,000	733,000	700,000	728,000	665,000	657,000	645,000	627,000	598,000	600,000
Bombay including Sind	144,000	189,000	135,000	193,000	339,000	191,000	142,000	190,000	9,000*	9,000*
									176,000†	118,000†
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	64,000	70,000	71,000	74,000	71,000
Delhi	5,000	3,000	6,000	35,000(*c*)	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	5,000
North-West Frontier Province	118,000	90,000	121,000	111,000	133,000	83,000	107,000	126,000	112,000	67,000
Punjab	752,000	913,000	951,000	1,722,000	1,074,000	889,000	1,150,000	1,158,000	1,099,000	673,000
United Provinces (*b*)	144,000	148,000	171,000	339,000	215,000	240,000	273,000	327,000	219,000	206,000
	2,449,000	*2,242,000*	*2,580,000*	*2,670,000*	*2,341,000*	*3,230,000*	*2,659,000*	*2,484,000*	*2,594,000*	*2,444,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	3,000,000	3,198,000	3,177,000	4,197,000	3,472,000	3,264,000	3,467,000	3,494,000	3,313,000	2,818,000
	2,449,000	*2,242,000*	*2,580,000*	*2,670,000*	*2,341,000*	*3,230,000*	*2,659,000*	*2,484,000*	*2,594,000*	*2,444,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda	18,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	20,000	40,000	15,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State	15,000	25,000	37,000	30,000	21,000	17,000	23,000	46,000	23,000‡	8,000‡
									14,000§	15,000§
Hyderabad	10,000	7,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	54,000	53,000	30,000	99,000	43,000	90,000	40,000	40,000	38,000	20,000
Total Indian States	97,000	106,000	150,000	171,000	94,000	138,000	94,000	116,000	127,000	70,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,546,000	5,546,000	5,907,000	7,038,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,332,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	74,000	72,000	69,000	66,000	62,000	64,000	46,000	43,000	57,000	54,000
Bengal	84,000	132,000	116,000	123,000	134,000	139,000	139,000	154,000	164,000	180,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	162,000	160,000	153,000	178,000	162,000	147,000	136,000	140,000	135,000	137,000
Bombay including Sind	14,000	19,000	16,000	12,000	40,000	23,000	14,000	23,000	2,000*	1,000*
									17,000†	9,000†
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	16,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Delhi	(*e*)	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	1,000
North-West Frontier Province	11,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	6,000
Punjab	125,000	147,000	150,000	162,000	150,000	141,000	184,000	151,000	131,000	101,000
United Provinces (*b*)	24,000	28,000	18,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	48,000	58,000	31,000	30,000
	404,000	*421,000*	*278,000*	*308,000*	*479,000*	*423,000*	*419,000*	*438,000*	*372,000*	*357,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	494,000	567,000	532,000	593,000	601,000	555,000	593,000	591,000	562,000	536,000
	404,000	*421,000*	*278,000*	*308,000*	*479,000*	*423,000*	*419,000*	*438,000*	*372,000*	*357,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State	2,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000‡	2,000‡
									1,000§	2,000§
Hyderabad	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)
Rajputana (Alwar)	7,000	8,000	20,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	1,000	2,000
Total Indian States	11,000	16,000	30,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	9,000	7,000
GRAND TOTAL	909,000	1,004,000	840,000	910,000	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1934-35 are 76,000 acres and 5,000 tons, as against 82,000 acres and 6,000 tons in 1933-34.

(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(*c*) The sudden and abnormal increase is due to an exceptionally large area being put under the crop as the principal crops like wheat could not either be sown or were damaged where sown owing to want of rain.

(*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 tons. (*f*) 500 tons.

*Bombay Proper, †Sind. ‡Bombay States. §Khairpur State.

NOTE.—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til* or *Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (*acres*)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara .	31,000	19,000	19,000	16,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,000	24,000	21,000
Bengal . .	153,000	160,000	149,000	153,000	157,000	153,000	161,000	161,000	158,000	158,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	190,000	203,000	209,000	207,000	188,000	189,000	200,000	200,000	205,000	202,000
Bombay including Sind .	226,000	227,000	301,000	247,000	242,000	209,000	234,000	256,000	193,000* / 36,000†	149,000* / 30,000†
Burma . .	1,133,000	1,093,000	1,071,000	1,082,000	1,225,000	1,322,000	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,609,000	1,410,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	433,000	458,000	553,000	637,000	496,000	577,000	505,000	604,000	570,000	386,000
Madras . .	791,000	682,000	837,000	760,000	773,000	746,000	747,000	836,000	836,000	653,000
Punjab . .	125,000	89,000	116,000	127,000	122,000	126,000	162,000	137,000	93,000	103,000
United Provinces (*b*)	255,000	186,000	243,000	392,000	292,000	257,000	330,000	388,000	438,000	242,000
	666,000	*750,000*	*800,000*	*800,000*	*890,000*	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	3,337,000	3,117,000	3,498,000	3,621,000	3,510,000	3,594,000	3,667,000	4,203,000	4,162,000	3,354,000
	666,000	*750,000*	*800,000*	*800,000*	*890,000*	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	78,000	53,000	52,000	63,000	72,000	69,000	81,000	71,000	75,000	69,000
Bhopal (Central India) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,000	85,000	16,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State .	388,000	372,000	530,000	363,000	257,000	463,000	457,000	372,000	462,000‡ / (*e*)§	431,000‡ / (*e*)§
Hyderabad .	521,000	505,000	599,000	650,000	569,000	593,000	508,000	601,000	581,000	509,000
Rajputana(Kotah)	34,000	37,000	45,000	46,000	48,000	52,000	44,000	39,000	40,000	38,000
Total Indian States .	1,021,000	967,000	1,226,000	1,122,000	946,000	1,177,000	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,243,000	1,063,000
GRAND TOTAL .	5,024,000	4,834,000	5,524,000	5,543,000	5,346,000	5,618,000	5,639,000	6,256,000	6,307,000	5,222,000

Yield (*tons*)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*e*)	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000
Bengal . .	25,000	27,000	25,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	36,000	35,000	35,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	25,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	31,000	30,000
Bombay including Sind . .	20,000	24,000	32,000	31,000	24,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	23,000* / 3,000†	17,000* / 2,000†
Burma . .	45,000	30,000	45,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000	53,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	27,000	38,000	52,000	58,000	37,000	49,000	38,000	47,000	43,000	23,000
Madras . .	106,000	85,000	107,000	99,000	101,000	93,000	97,000	112,000	106,000	79,000
Punjab . .	11,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	7,000	8,000
United Provinces (*b*) .	25,000	20,000	24,000	31,000	25,000	26,000	33,000	42,000	41,000	22,000
	66,000	*80,000*	*81,000*	*62,000*	*76,000*	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	284,000	258,000	326,000	328,000	303,000	337,000	297,000	371,000	357,000	270,000
	66,000	*80,000*	*81,000*	*62,000*	*76,000*	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	5,000	1,000
Bombay States including Khairpur State .	31,000	45,000	93,000	59,000	33,000	58,000	57,000	46,000	56,000‡ / (*f*) §	40,000‡ / (*f*) §
Hyderabad .	33,000	25,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	24,000	35,000	26,000	22,000
Rajputana(Kotah)	3,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000
Total Indian States .	71,000	76,000	136,000	105,000	76,000	103,000	89,000	89,000	97,000	67,000
GRAND TOTAL .	421,000	414,000	543,000	495,000	455,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	541,000	408,000

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1934-35 are 209,000 acres and 13,000 tons, as against 233,000 acres and 16,000 tons in 1933-34.

(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(*c*) Below 500 tons. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 acres. (*f*) Below 50 tons.

* Bombay Proper. †Sind. ‡Bombay States. § Khairpur State.

NOTE.—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **CASTOR SEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	46,000	44,000	47,000	51,000	55,000	55,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	55,000
Bombay including Sind	77,000	76,000	104,000	74,000	67,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	57,000* 8,000†	42,000* 1,000†
Central Provinces and Berar	52,000	55,000	43,000	47,000	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	35,000
Madras	378,000	385,000	360,000	344,000	256,000	283,000	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000
United Provinces(c)	17,000	10,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000
Total British Provinces	570,000	570,000	562,000	527,000	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	471,000	418,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	58,000	59,000	75,000	101,000	83,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000
Bombay States	(a)	43,000	59,000	13,000	61,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	76,000
Hyderabad	673,000	611,000	681,000	659,000	602,000	792,000	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000
Mysore	100,000	116,000	103,000	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000
Total Indian States	(b) 831,000	829,000	918,000	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000
GRAND TOTAL	(b) 1,401,000	1,399,000	1,480,000	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,450,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000
Bombay including Sind	10,000	10,000	18,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	7,000* 1,000†	4,000* (d)†
Central Provinces and Berar	11,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Madras	41,000	29,000	33,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000
United Provinces(c)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Total British Provinces	71,000	57,000	71,000	59,000	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	57,000	44,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	4,000	6,000	7,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000
Bombay States	(a)	8,000	11,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000
Hyderabad	62,000	52,000	43,000	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000
Mysore	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Total Indian States	(b) 73,000	72,000	67,000	54,000	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000	62,000
GRAND TOTAL	(b) 144,000	129,000	138,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	106,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete. (c) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.
(d) Below 50 tons. * Bombay Proper. † Sind.

Note—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	596,000	602,000	740,000	1,000,000	1,068,000	999,000	989,000	1,195,000	1,292,000	891,000
Burma . .	499,000	523,000	540,000	599,000	571,000	565,000	408,000	522,000	640,000	619,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	...	...	...	...	148,000	164,000	185,000	194,000	148,000
Madras . .	2,599,000	2,680,000	3,337,000	3,679,000	3,209,000	3,572,000	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,779,000	2,351,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	3,694,000	3,805,000	4,617,000	5,278,000	4,848,000	5,284,000	4,196,000	5,419,000	5,905,000	4,009,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	89,000	211,000	324,000	423,000	281,000	604,000	518,000	588,000	683,000	654,000
Hyderabad . .	190,000	305,000	485,000	650,000	619,000	691,000	775,000	1,118,000	1,384,000	962,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284,000	254,000	163,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	279,000	516,000	809,000	1,073,000	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000	1,779,000
GRAND TOTAL .	3,973,000	4,321,000	5,426,000	6,351,000	5,748,000	6,579,000	5,489,000	7,409,000	8,226,000	5,788,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	275,000	313,000	398,000	526,000	426,000	487,000	498,000	579,000	643,000	389,000
Burma . .	165,000	165,000	156,000	163,000	182,000	174,000	117,000	151,000	144,000	142,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	33,000	45,000	53,000	38,000
Madras . .	1,264,000	1,207,000	1,671,000	1,830,000	1,522,000	1,765,000	1,234,000	1,729,000	1,777,000	920,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	1,704,000	1,685,000	2,225,000	2,519,000	2,130,000	2,426,000	1,882,000	2,504,000	2,617,000	1,489,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	51,000	108,000	157,000	178,000	87,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	263,000	156,000
Hyderabad .	21,000	25,000	42,000	81,000	145,000	165,000	213,000	320,000	374,000	224,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	76,000	27,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	72,000	133,000	199,000	259,000	232,000	340,000	386,000	493,000	713,000	407,000
GRAND TOTAL .	1,776,000	1,818,000	2,424,000	2,778,000	2,362,000	2,766,000	2,268,000	2,997,000	3,330,000	1,896,000

(a) Not available.

Note—Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35‡
British Provinces—										
Coorg	34,800	35,100	35,200	36,600	37,000	37,500	38,400	38,600	39,400	...
Madras	35,400	37,200	38,200	38,100	37,800	37,800	41,300	39,900	40,000	...
Total British Provinces	70,200	72,300	73,400	74,700	74,800	75,300	79,700	78,500	79,400	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,900	...
Mysore	75,500	76,300	79,800	83,200	86,500	82,400	89,800	95,300	100,700	...
Travancore	900	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	900	...
Total Indian States	78,700	79,300	82,800	86,000	88,700	85,000	92,500	98,000	103,500	...
GRAND TOTAL	148,900	151,600	156,200	160,700	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,500	182,900	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	4,870,400	10,602,300	7,583,700	7,707,100	14,668,200	9,070,800	9,665,600	9,011,100	8,813,700	...
Madras	4,525,700	6,915,000	11,533,200	4,827,300†	8,068,400	6,817,400	7,570,500	6,758,100	9,063,200	...
Total British Provinces	9,396,100	17,517,300	19,121,900	12,534,400	22,736,600	15,888,200	17,236,100	15,769,200	17,876,900	..
Indian States—										
Cochin	93,300	357,500	276,400	100,400	215,000	291,400	178,600	256,600	439,500	...
Mysore	12,537,700	16,201,900	15,813,300	14,954,800	16,406,300	16,354,800	16,177,300	16,833,500	16,118,400	...
Travancore	79,600	205,300	351,700	177,400	66,000	438,600*	21,700§	177,800	151,900	...
Total Indian States	12,710,600	16,764,700	16,441,400	15,232,600	16,687,300	17,084,800	16,377,600	17,267,900	16,709,800	...
GRAND TOTAL	22,106,700	34,282,000	35,563,300	27,767,000	39,423,900	32,973,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,586,700	...

* Increase is due to favourable weather conditions.
† Decrease is due partly to good crop in the previous year and partly to unfavourable season.
‡ Figures not yet available.
§ Decrease due to unfavourable weather conditions.
Note—(i) The figures in this table excluded statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee. From 1931-32, however, statistics of plantations having an area between five and ten acres have been included.
(ii) Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
British Provinces—										
Burma	66,000	69,200	78,200	87,800	91,300	112,500	109,500	109,000	105,100	105,400
Coorg	2,800	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	1,500	1,700
Madras	12,500	14,200	14,800	15,500	15,300	15,900	12,000	11,500	11,600	12,000
Total British Provinces	81,300	86,200	95,900	106,300	109,600	131,400	125,100	123,300	118,200	119,100
Indian States—										
Cochin	8,900	9,000	9,400	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500
Mysore	800	700	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Travancore	41,600	43,600	46,400	50,500	51,000	50,800	48,900	46,500	48,800†	95,800
Total Indian States	51,300	53,300	56,400	60,800	61,200	61,000	59,100	56,700	58,900	105,900
GRAND TOTAL	132,600	139,500	152,300	167,100	170,800	192,400	184,200	180,000	177,100	225,000

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Burma	7,776,800	9,589,300	11,360,000	10,892,400	11,170,200	9,959,200	8,446,400	4,578,500	7,867,100	10,276,200
Coorg	363,900	434,700	460,000	472,800	529,200	404,200	147,000	...	...	103,800
Madras	2,165,800	2,540,300	2,623,800	2,904,300	2,679,600	1,991,500	606,300	31,500	397,200	1,123,700
Total British Provinces	10,306,500	12,564,300	14,443,800	14,269,500	14,379,000	12,354,900	9,199,700	4,610,000	8,264,300	11,503,700
Indian States—										
Cochin	1,857,600	1,958,800	2,209,700	2,415,700	2,744,200	2,553,400	1,482,800	346,800	933,000	1,825,700
Mysore	21,000	24,500	7,300	9,600	21,500	18,200	12,300	...	...	...
Travancore	7,785,100	8,456,600	9,381,500	10,144,500	10,878,100	9,425,000	9,422,300	1,424,600	3,717,900†	23,390,100
Total Indian States	9,663,700	10,439,900	11,598,500	12,569,800	13,643,800	11,996,600	10,917,400	1,771,400	4,650,900	25,215,800
GRAND TOTAL	19,970,200	23,004,200	26,042,300	26,839,300	28,022,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400*	12,915,200	36,719,500

* Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.
† Under reference.
Note.—Figures for 1934 are subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	50,000	30,000	53,000	55,000	81,000	50,000	42,000	48,000	39,000	48,000
Bengal	86,000	75,000	66,000	82,000	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000	85,000	91,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,323,000	1,284,000	1,293,000	1,294,000	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000	1,526,000	1,307,000	1,472,000
Bombay including Sind	28,000	35,000	43,000	34,000	42,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	17,000* / 21,000†	19,000* / 15,000†
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	17,000	13,000	14,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
Delhi	20,000	18,000	18,000	43,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	9,000
Madras	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Province	182,000	157,000	165,000	232,000	221,000	163,000	152,000	137,000	135,000	130,000
Punjab	804,000	767,000	835,000	1,340,000	921,000	656,000	629,000	618,000	709,000	612,000
United Provinces	4,059,000	3,929,000	4,282,000	4,383,000	4,269,000	4,223,000	4,050,000	3,844,000	4,272,000	4,080,000
Total British Provinces	6,573,000	6,311,000	6,772,000	7,483,000	7,001,000	6,609,000	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,614,000	6,493,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*b*)67,000	(*b*)15,000	15,000	12,000	(*b*)48,000	(*b*)28,000	(*b*)29,000	(*b*)25,000	(*b*)41,000	36,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*e*)
Total Indian States	67,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	48,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	42,000	37,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,640,000	6,326,000	6,787,000	7,495,000	7,049,000	6,637,000	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,656,000	6,530,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	16,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	13,000	19,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000
Bengal	22,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	30,000
Bihar and Orissa	512,000	507,000	460,000	490,000	517,000	533,000	514,000	560,000	460,000	570,000
Bombay including Sind	10,000	11,000	15,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000* / 4,000†	6,000* / 3,000†
Central Provinces and Berar	4,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Delhi	6,000	6,000	6,000	15,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	63,000	56,000	52,000	85,000	81,000	60,000	53,000	50,000	40,000	41,000
Punjab	218,000	234,000	217,000	267,000	263,000	161,000	161,000	150,000	148,000	168,000
United Provinces	1,733,000	1,699,000	1,306,000	1,608,000	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,607,000	1,534,000	1,710,000	1,676,000
Total British Provinces (*c*)	2,584,000	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,512,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	5,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*f*)
Total Indian States	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	5,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,584,000	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,517,000

* Bombay Proper.
† Sind.
(*a*) Not available.
(*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Below 500 tons.
(*e*) Below 100 acres.
(*f*) Below 10 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	38,000	59,000	68,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	70,000	75,000	69,000
Bengal	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bihar and Orissa	72,000	67,000	72,000	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	84,000	90,000	88,000
Bombay including Sind	8,315,000	8,036,000	7,822,000	7,772,000	9,387,000	9,193,000	7,894,000	8,212,000	7,762,000* / 517,000†	7,945,000* / 448,000†
Burma	701,000	665,000	568,000	491,000	474,000	443,000	652,000	651,000	594,000	597,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,840,000	4,159,000	4,273,000	4,169,000	4,293,000	4,716,000	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,320,000	4,334,000
Delhi	30,000	36,000	43,000	32,000	30,000	33,000	30,000	36,000	26,000	20,000
Madras	4,546,000	4,692,000	4,830,000	4,615,000	5,174,000	4,761,000	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000	5,143,000
North-West Frontier Province	81,000	53,000	68,000	63,000	121,000	81,000	84,000	117,000	86,000	77,000
Punjab	923,000	983,000	1,025,000	949,000	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000	843,000
United Provinces	1,990,000	2,301,000	2,146,000	2,264,000	2,469,000	2,509,000	2,619,000	2,381,000	2,632,000	2,241,000
Total British Provinces	20,541,000	21,055,000	21,219,000	20,507,000	23,214,000	22,781,000	21,675,000	21,455,000	21,395,000	21,811,000
Indian States—										
Baroda (*c*)	532,000	562,000	566,000	536,000	560,000	590,000	599,000	595,000	586,000	(*a*)
Bombay States including Khairpur State	2,255,000	2,292,000	2,040,000	2,245,000	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000	2,028,000	1,219,000‡ / 70,000§	2,091,000‡ / 77,000§
Hyderabad	9,044,000	8,209,000	8,704,000	9,158,000	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,464,000	9,356,000	8,834,000	8,892,000
Mysore	(*c*)625,000	(*c*)661,000	(*c*)717,000	683,000	760,000	703,000	684,000	666,000	657,000	610,000
Total Indian States	12,456,000	11,724,000	12,027,000	12,622,000	12,496,000	12,835,000	12,964,000	12,645,000	(*b*) 11,366,000	(*b*) 11,670,000
GRAND TOTAL	32,997,000	32,779,000	33,246,000	33,129,000	35,710,000	35,616,000	34,539,000	34,100,000	(*b*) 32,761,000	(*b*) 33,481,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	22,000	17,000	18,000	21,000	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	27,000	26,000
Bombay including Sind	1,566,000	1,473,000	1,831,000	1,756,000	1,752,000	1,912,000	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,528,000* / 106,000†	1,663,000* / 104,000†
Burma	44,000	79,000	68,000	60,000	50,000	49,000	92,000	63,000	53,000	76,000
Central Provinces and Berar	763,000	888,000	994,000	1,109,000	1,036,000	1,181,000	783,000	944,000	1,025,000	961,000
Delhi	4,000	6,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	(*d*)	5,000
Madras	1,292,000	1,211,000	1,339,000	1,363,000	1,483,000	1,275,000	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000	1,276,000
North-West Frontier Province.	10,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	10,000
Punjab	100,000	107,000	126,000	90,000	90,000	75,000	96,000	117,000	77,000	102,000
United Provinces	400,000	524,000	557,000	334,000	643,000	538,000	526,000	497,000	493,000	450,000
Total British Provinces	4,203,000	4,317,000	4,956,000	4,753,000	5,100,000	5,073,000	4,525,000	4,690,000	4,608,000	4,680,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States including Khairpur State	381,000	641,000	559,000	600,000	541,000	469,000	594,000	425,000	321,000‡ / 12,000§	514,000‡ / 15,000§
Hyderabad	1,112,000	1,034,000	1,453,000	1,410,000	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000	1,032,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	124,000	136,000	130,000	105,000	85,000	89,000	89,000
Total Indian States (*b*)	1,493,000	1,675,000	2,012,000	2,134,000	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000	1,785,000	1,583,000	1,650,000
GRAND TOTAL (*b*)	5,696,000	5,992,000	6,968,000	6,887,000	6,928,000	6,977,000	6,241,000	6,475,000	6,191,000	6,330,000

* Bombay Proper. † Sind. ‡ Bombay States (incomplete). § Khairpur State. (*a*) Not available. (*b*) Incomplete. (*c*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*d*) Below 500 tons; the crop being severely damaged by heavy and incessant rains.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar and the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	14,000	26,000	30,000	25,000	29,000	25,000	22,000	48,000	21,000	18,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	68,000	67,000	68,000	75,000	73,000	71,000	71,000	72,000	72,000	68,000
Bombay including Sind	4,651,000	5,736,000	5,725,000	5,024,000	4,376,000	5,078,000	5,229,000	5,113,000	3,696,000* / 935,000†	3,946,000* / 873,000†
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	114,000	110,000	121,000	124,000	107,000	139,000	119,000	113,000	101,000	93,000
Delhi	41,000	46,000	52,000	52,000	72,000	71,000	70,000	64,000	55,000	49,000
Madras	3,074,000	3,080,000	3,276,000	3,067,000	2,888,000	2,913,000	2,877,000	2,817,000	2,559,000	2,697,000
North-West Frontier Province	156,000	121,000	149,000	131,000	245,000	138,000	155,000	208,000	191,000	146,000
Punjab	2,563,000	2,692,000	2,718,000	2,480,000	3,365,000	3,236,000	3,233,000	3,403,000	3,356,000	3,043,000
United Provinces	1,574,000	1,909,000	1,921,000	1,973,000	2,128,000	2,024,000	2,150,000	2,185,000	2,141,000	2,159,000
Total British Provinces	12,257,000	13,789,000	14,062,000	12,953,000	13,285,000	13,697,000	13,928,000	14,026,000	13,129,000	13,094,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*) 597,000	(*b*) 657,000	(*b*) 613,000	(*b*) 597,000	630,000	(*b*) 652,000	(*b*) 655,000	(*b*) 622,000	568,000	(*a*)
Bombay States including Khairpur State	1,327,000	1,714,000	978,000	1,510,000	1,192,000	1,004,000	1,548,000	1,433,000	247,000‡ / 6,000§	1,213,000‡ / 3,000§
Hyderabad	(*b*) 2,852,000	(*b*) 2,502,000	2,502,000	1,544,000	(*b*) 2,113,000	(*b*) 2,076,000	(*b*) 2,101,000	(*b*) 2,544,000	(*b*) 2,541,000	2,112,000
Mysore	(*b*) 171,000	(*b*) 114,000	(*b*) 105,000	105,000	51,000	95,000	78,000	74,000	61,000	54,000
Total Indian States	4,947,000	4,987,000	4,198,000	3,756,000	3,986,000	3,827,000	4,382,000	4,673,000	(*c*) 3,423,000	(*c*) 3,382,000
GRAND TOTAL	17,204,000	18,776,000	18,260,000	16,709,000	17,271,000	17,524,000	18,310,000	18,699,000	(*c*) 16,552,000	(*c*) 16,476,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	(*d*)	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*f*)
Bihar and Orissa	25,000	25,000	30,000	27,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	26,000
Bombay including Sind	543,000	791,000	760,000	707,000	504,000	659,000	569,000	624,000	468,000* / 106,000†	482,000* / 101,000†
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	24,000	27,000	33,000	26,000	35,000	22,000	34,000	17,000	19,000
Delhi	4,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	4,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	(*e*)1,000	11,000
Madras	819,000	783,000	836,000	829,000	761,000	775,000	780,000	784,000	691,000	627,000
North-West Frontier Province	18,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	26,000	14,000	18,000	20,000	23,000	14,000
Punjab	278,000	363,000	333,000	247,000	282,000	434,000	460,000	326,000	377,000	355,000
United Provinces	271,000	445,000	401,000	266,000	366,000	398,000	343,000	429,000	379,000	451,000
Total British Provinces	1,982,000	2,455,000	2,415,000	2,136,000	1,998,000	2,354,000	2,235,000	2,253,000	2,091,000	2,087,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States including Khairpur State	292,000	390,000	226,000	400,000	286,000	229,000	435,000	331,000	27,000‡ / 1,000§	324,000‡ / 1,000§
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	128,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	18,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	3,000	14,000	9,000	9,000
Total Indian States (*c*)	292,000	390,000	226,000	418,000	286,000	229,000	438,000	345,000	37,000	462,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,274,000	2,845,000	2,641,000	2,554,000	2,284,000	2,583,000	2,673,000	2,598,000	2,128,000	2,549,000

* Bombay Proper. † Sind. ‡ Bombay States. § Khairpur State. (*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) About 500 tons. (*e*) Decrease due to severe damage by heavy and incessant rains. (*f*) Below 500 tons.

Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	45,000	80,000	65,000	89,000	94,000	86,000	67,000	61,000	60,000	59,000
Bengal	78,000	77,000	78,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	84,000	80,000	77,000	75,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,656,000	1,618,000	1,648,000	1,625,000	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,694,000	1,821,000	1,697,000	1,654,000
Bombay including Sind	204,000	205,000	188,000	189,000	199,000	173,000	191,000	179,000	170,000* 2,000†	174,000* 3,000†
Burma	199,000	194,000	194,000	198,000	200,000	196,000	221,000	234,000	212,000	218,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	139,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	158,000	155,000	156,000
Delhi	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Madras	138,000	111,000	163,000	119,000	117,000	150,000	110,000	101,000	108,000	69,000
North-West Frontier Province	435,000	437,000	482,000	463,000	481,000	470,000	449,000	449,000	465,000	475,000
Punjab	931,000	975,000	1,085,000	1,048,000	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000	1,136,000
United Provinces	1,612,000	1,679,000	1,862,000	2,004,000	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000	2,121,000
Total British Provinces	5,439,000	5,519,000	5,920,000	5,985,000	6,530,000	6,426,000	6,092,000	6,257,000	6,028,000	6,142,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*b*)594,000	(*b*)811,000	811,000	655,000	(*b*)880,000	(*b*)632,000	(*b*)799,000	(*b*)690,000	(*b*)740,000	712,000
Mysore	(*e*)	(*b*)46,000	(*b*)1,000	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	594,000	857,000	812,000	656,000	880,000	633,000	800,000	691,000	741,000	713,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,033,000	6,376,000	6,732,000	6,641,000	7,410,000	7,059,000	6,892,000	6,948,000	6,769,000	6,855,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	6,000	16,000	10,000	18,000	16,000	27,000	14,000	10,000	13,000	14,000
Bengal	25,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	33,000	31,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000
Bihar and Orissa	499,000	439,000	514,000	417,000	594,000	521,000	523,000	562,000	449,000	468,000
Bombay including Sind	76,000	83,000	63,000	81,000	68,000	39,000	78,000	61,000	61,000* 1,000†	75,000* 1,000†
Burma	37,000	37,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,000	34,000	35,000	47,000
Central Provinces and Berar	99,000	101,000	108,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	113,000	102,000	100,000
Delhi	(*d*)	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000
Madras	67,000	39,000	67,000	56,000	56,000	64,000	50,000	46,000	47,000	29,000
North-West Frontier Province	200,000	171,000	226,000	212,000	220,000	224,000	211,000	193,000	189,000	213,000
Punjab	311,000	346,000	425,000	347,000	397,000	412,000	380,000	348,000	288,000	412,000
United Provinces	554,000	660,000	777,000	689,000	914,000	933,000	833,000	751,000	695,000	796,000
Total British Provinces	1,874,000	1,919,000	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,263,000	2,144,000	1,904,000	2,179,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	120,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Total Indian States	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	120,000
GRAND TOTAL	(*c*) 1,874,000	(*c*) 1,919,000	(*c*) 2,256,000	(*c*) 2,001,000	(*c*) 2,448,000	(*c*) 2,401,000	(*c*) 2,263,000	(*c*) 2,144,000	(*c*) 1,904,000	2,299,000

* Bombay Proper.
† Sind.

(*a*) Not available.
(*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Below 500 tons.
(*e*) Less than 500 acres.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	17,000	3,000	36,000	61,000	36,000	25,000	16,000	30,000	20,000	33,000
Bengal	136,000	126,000	92,000	143,000	154,000	151,000	180,000	177,000	175,000	207,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,411,000	1,421,000	1,327,000	1,288,000	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000	1,499,000	1,484,000	1,457,000
Bombay including Sind	586,000	676,000	740,000	774,000	727,000	876,000	1,019,000	981,000	752,000* 333,000†	764,000* 259,000†
Burma	118,000	200,000	238,000	167,000	159,000	209,000	200,000	152,000	210,000	216,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	1,277,000	1,140,000	1,104,000	1,303,000	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,240,000	1,236,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	56,000	52,000	55,000	15,000	5,000	24,000	99,000	80,000	96,000	38,000
Madras(*e*)	119,000	60,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	85,000	105,000	90,000	102,000	115,000
North-West Frontier Province	228,000	207,000	233,000	193,000	229,000	193,000	224,000	228,000	223,000	219,000
Punjab	3,710,000	4,685,000	4,089,000	4,160,000	3,151,000	4,122,000	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,586,000	3,621,000
United Provinces	6,641,000	6,012,000	5,931,000	5,424,000	4,208,0	5,102,000	5,686,000	5,399,000	5,300,000	5,510,000
Total British Provinces	14,300,000	14,583,000	13,920,000	13,608,000	11,426,000	13,602,000	15,869,000	13,896,000	16,522,000	13,676,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)7,000	(*a*)22,000	(*a*)38,000	(*a*)32,000	19,000	(*a*)19,000	(*a*)29,000	(*a*)25,000	(*a*)37,000	(*b*)
Hyderabad	(*a*)821,000	(*a*)853,000	853,000	617,000	(*a*)1,106,000	(*a*)1,051,000	(*a*)1,236,000	(*a*)1,231,000	(*a*)1,282,000	1,251,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Mysore	(*a*)782,000	(*a*)766,000	(*a*)750,000	694,000	783,000	760,000	801,000	803,000	812,000	885,000
Total Indian States	1,610,000	1,641,000	1,641,000	1,343,000	1,908,000	1,830,000	2,066,000	2,059,000	2,131,000	2,146,000
GRAND TOTAL	15,910,000	16,224,000	15,561,000	14,951,000	13,334,000	15,432,000	17,935,000	15,955,000	18,653,000	(*c*) 15,822,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	3,000	(*d*)	5,000	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bengal	32,000	34,000	18,000	42,000	46,000	48,000	56,000	54,000	52,000	70,000
Bihar and Orissa	529,000	561,000	430,000	442,000	533,000	532,000	503,000	503,000	492,000	495,000
Bombay including Sind	97,000	107,000	136,000	115,000	119,000	158,000	188,000	186,000	121,000* 46,000†	114,000* 36,000†
Burma	24,000	40,000	48,000	33,000	32,000	42,000	40,000	30,000	42,000	43,000
Central Provinces and Berar	285,000	225,000	178,000	153,000	219,000	226,000	250,000	250,000	202,000	253,000
Coorg	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)
Delhi	7,000	11,000	11,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	(*f*)46,000	11,000
Madras(*e*)	26,000	8,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	20,000
North-West Frontier Province	40,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	29,000	16,000	27,000	27,000	20,000	29,000
Punjab	760,000	1,199,000	858,000	726,000	763,000	910,000	1,080,000	894,000	1,385,000	798,000
United Provinces	2,070,000	1,772,000	1,501,000	1,065,000	1,247,000	1,402,000	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000	1,525,000
Total British Provinces	3,873,000	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,620,000	3,007,000	3,357,000	3,734,000	3,373,000	3,707,000	3,396,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	203,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Mysore	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	71,000
Total Indian States	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*c*)70,000	(*c*)76,000	(*c*)85,000	(*c*)72,000	(*c*)96,000	(*c*)72,000	(*c*)275,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	3,873,000	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,690,000	3,083,000	3,442,000	3,806,000	3,469,000	3,779,000	3,671,000

* Bombay Proper.
† Sind.
(*a*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*b*) Not available.
(*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Less than 500 tons.
(*e*) Figures refer to Bengal gram.
(*f*) Owing to favourable season, a bumper crop was received.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Tobacco

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Assam	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000
Bengal	293,000	295,000	290,000	291,000	295,000	284,000	293,000	281,000	286,000	308,000
Bihar and Orissa	132,000	137,000	147,000	146,000	142,000	136,000	141,000	161,000	140,000	133,000
Bombay including Sind	122,000	109,000	124,000	153,000	161,000	146,000	158,000	137,000	140,000* / 4,000†	180,000* / 4,000†
Burma	86,000	101,000	118,000	114,000	117,000	111,000	87,000	88,000	103,000	102,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	17,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	15,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	244,000	232,000	276,000	255,000	257,000	243,000	269,000	256,000	248,000	292,000
North-West Frontier Province	(*a*)10,000	(*a*)10,000	(*a*)10,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	8,000	6,000	14,000
Punjab	71,000	62,000	73,000	64,000	59,000	71,000	85,000	66,000	49,000	88,000
United Provinces	79,000	75,000	72,000	81,000	101,000	73,000	67,000	83,000	81,000	100,000
Total British Provinces	1,064,000	1,049,000	1,140,000	1,143,000	1,167,000	1,106,000	1,144,000	1,111,000	1,085,000	1,250,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	27,000	27,000	22,000	40,000	45,000	41,000	32,000	39,000	44,000	(*c*)
Hyderabad	155,000	116,000	105,000	99,000	81,000	87,000	78,000	76,000	73,000	75,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Mysore	31,000	26,000	18,000	26,000	24,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000
Total Indian States	213,000	169,000	145,000	165,000	150,000	151,000	135,000	140,000	142,000	(*d*) 100,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,277,000	1,218,000	1,285,000	1,308,000	1,317,000	1,257,000	1,279,000	1,251,000	1,227,000	(*d*) 1,350,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Assam	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bengal	89,000	91,000	120,000	122,000	124,000	120,000	122,000	139,000	123,000	144,000
Bihar and Orissa	57,000	60,000	65,000	65,000	67,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000	50,000
Bombay including Sind	(*c*)	(*c*)	120,000	123,000	124,000	107,000	144,000	118,000	106,000* / 1,000†	145,000* / 1,000†
Burma	39,000	45,000	52,000	51,000	52,000	49,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	45,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*c*)	(*c*)	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Delhi	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	125,000	113,000	147,000	134,000	136,000	122,000	142,000	138,000	129,000	153,000
North-West Frontier Province	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Punjab	(*c*)	24,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	27,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	38,000
United Provinces	(*c*)	47,000	45,000	49,000	69,000	44,000	47,000	55,000	50,000	65,000
Total British Provinces (*d*)	310,000	380,000	583,000	575,000	602,000	544,000	597,000	587,000	537,000	651,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*c*)	6,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	(*c*)
Hyderabad	(*c*)	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	15,000	16,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Mysore	(*c*)	3,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Total Indian States	(*c*)	19,000	19,000	24,000	27,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	24,000	(*d*) 20,000
GRAND TOTAL (*d*)	310,000	399,000	602,000	599,000	629,000	573,000	623,000	616,000	561,000	671,000

* Bombay Proper.
† Sind.
(*a*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*b*) 300 acres.
(*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Incomplete.
(*e*) 300 tons.

Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

INDIGO

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	18,900	13,100	12,600	5,900	5,900	4,800	4,000	3,000	500	1,000
Bombay including Sind	1,000†	1,200†	800†	500†	200†	100†	100†	200	(*b*)	200*
Madras	77,600	53,600	32,900	48,600	52,800	46,900	37,200	46,100	30,100	54,000
Punjab	20,500	23,300	5,800	19,300	6,800	9,000	9,000	9,400	9,600	3,000
United Provinces	14,800	12,100	7,300	5,700	4,000	3,000	2,200	1,100	1,700	1,300
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	132,800	103,300	59,400	80,000	69,700	63,800	52,500	59,800	41,900	59,500
Indian States—										
Hyderabad(*e*)	13,900	2,200	1,600	2,200	5,700	6,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(*d*)
Khairpur (Sind)	2,500	1,500	1,200	1,000	300	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	100
Total Indian States	16,400	3,700	2,800	3,200	6,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	100
GRAND TOTAL	149,200	107,000	62,200	83,200	75,700	69,800	53,500	60,800	43,900	59,600

Provinces and States	YIELD (CWTS) OF DYE									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	2,700	1,600	1,400	700	1,200	800	600	400	100	200
Bombay including Sind	100†	200†	100†	100†	(*c*)†	(*c*)†	(*c*)†	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)*
Madras	19,100	11,100	7,400	10,900	11,500	10,200	7,800	8,800	5,100	9,300
Punjab	4,400	4,500	1,000	2,700	1,200	1,600	1,200	1,800	2,100	500
United Provinces	1,600	1,400	800	600	400	400	300	100	200	200
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	27,900	18,800	10,700	15,000	14,300	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Khairpur (Sind)	300	200	200	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)
(*f*) Total Indian States	300	200	200	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)
GRAND TOTAL(*f*)	28,200	19,000	10,900	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200

* Bombay Proper †Sind

(*a*) No cultivation. (*b*) Below 100 acres. (*c*) Less than 50 cwts. (*d*) Not available.
(*e*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*f*) Incomplete.

Note—In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab, the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar, no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1934 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam	100·5	99·6	98·5	111·2	102·8	117·2	101·2	103·6	105·0	90·5	117·2	+16·7	+17
Bengal	74·3	73·5	79·6	65·0	79·8	74·8	69·7	74·8	71·0	81·6	67·8	—6·5	—9
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar	48·5	46·3	43·7	40·4	48·3	53·0	43·4	45·2	36·1	54·0	46·0	—2·5	—5
Chota Nagpur	52·6	51·9	58·7	50·5	51·6	61·5	56·6	50·7	46·5	59·5	48·2	—4·4	—8
Orissa	58·5	75·8	61·2	54·5	65·4	62·6	56·6	60·5	59·0	77·9	57·4	—1·1	—2
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan	30·7	25·3	28·0	33·0	31·1	27·3	32·8	40·4	38·7	42·0	29·9	—0·8	—3
Gujarat	32·1	22·1	45·7	49·6	31·4	26·5	34·7	38·5	32·8	43·0	33·3	+1·2	+4
Konkan	110·1	93·5	121·7	107·9	120·1	98·1	109·5	148·2	114·0	131·1	117·1	+7·0	+6
Sind	7·1	2·9	9·7	9·6	2·0	15·0	5·8	3·0	6·9	9·5	6·8	—0·3	—4
Burma—													
Lower Burma	124·4	130·4	131·7	125·3	130·1	138·8	126·8	117·0	116·0	120·8	120·4	—4·0	—3
Upper Burma	47·0	43·6	57·6	52·2	53·6	47·4	50·4	42·2	45·9	48·7	45·7	—1·3	—3
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·2	25·6	30·7	33·9	34·5	25·6	31·9	47·9	35·5	45·6	39·1	+6·9	+21
Central Provinces, East	53·8	58·3	58·9	57·7	45·7	56·1	50·4	58·6	53·5	69·2	57·1	+3·3	+6
Central Provinces, West	46·6	43·3	57·0	45·8	46·1	44·8	43·3	57·3	48·8	58·6	57·9	+11·3	+24
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	41·2	52·7	36·1	43·7	43·7	37·3	50·4	48·0	41·2	46·8	36·9	—4·3	—10
Madras, Deccan	24·9	26·9	20·5	24·7	24·1	23·1	26·7	20·6	23·5	27·7	17·1	—7·8	—31
Madras, South-east	35·6	39·9	30·1	30·0	37·6	37·0	49·7	41·3	41·5	35·5	31·5	—4·1	—12
Malabar	100·1	110·0	103·1	102·4	88·1	116·9	105·2	111·6	119·8	142·2	83·8	—16·3	—16
North-West Frontier Province	15·7	15·2	20·1	11·8	15·3	17·5	14·1	11·7	16·2	18·1	13·8	—1·9	—12
Punjab—													
East and North	23·3	24·4	26·8	20·4	18·5	17·8	22·2	23·2	20·7	33·9	19·4	—3·9	—17
South-west	10·1	9·3	11·5	5·7	9·4	12·1	9·1	10·6	9·5	12·7	8·9	—1·2	—12
United Provinces—													
East	39·3	43·7	39·6	39·1	30·4	39·1	42·3	39·1	27·7	35·2	40·5	+1·2	+3
West	37·1	41·9	38·7	42·9	29·1	28·2	33·3	39·5	33·3	47·0	38·8	+1·7	+5
Central India—													
East	42·1	46·7	55·4	41·2	32·9	38·2	40·3	39·0	32·7	35·3	48·3	+6·2	+15
West	34·6	27·7	37·4	34·4	32·5	28·8	35·3	42·5	36·2	46·5	46·2	+11·6	+34
Hyderabad—													
North	34·4	29·8	30·1	31·8	37·3	25·8	28·9	43·0	35·0	46·1	35·4	+1·0	+3
South	30·9	33·8	23·0	34·6	33·5	23·9	28·0	34·0	29·4	40·6	25·5	—5·4	—17
Mysore	36·2	36·3	34·5	31·7	35·8	39·2	38·7	36·7	47·8	48·7	29·3	—6·9	—19
Rajputana—													
East	26·0	19·2	31·9	26·7	22·3	20·7	25·1	29·7	22·5	38·9	32·4	+6·4	+25
West	12·5	7·8	19·3	14·7	11·8	12·9	10·6	15·7	11·2	16·0	14·7	+2·2	+18

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Bulgaria	12,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	17,000
Egypt	255,000	143,000	237,000	436,000	264,000	327,000	359,000	67,000	489,000	438,000
Formosa	1,313,000	1,361,000	1,401,000	1,445,000	1,446,000	1,403,000	1,517,000	1,565,000	1,641,000	1,668,000
Indo-China	11,757,000	12,508,000	12,656,000	13,453,000	13,563,000	14,030,000	14,393,000	13,098,000	13,252,000	13,284,000
Italy	340,000	356,000	366,000	351,000	333,000	339,000	361,000	259,000	335,000	316,000
Japan	7,699,000	7,726,000	7,736,000	7,774,000	7,818,000	7,865,000	7,935,000	7,958,000	7,980,000	7,776,000
Java and Madura	8,354,000	8,139,000	8,386,000	8,751,000	8,710,000	8,791,000	8,676,000	9,114,000	9,332,000	(a)
Korea	3,860,000	3,883,000	3,890,000	3,925,000	3,718,000	3,998,000	4,071,000	4,102,000	4,026,000	4,158,000
Siam	6,319,000	5,896,000	6,878,000	6,808,000	5,893,000	6,039,000	7,187,000	6,376,000	7,438,000	7,445,000
Spain	116,000	120,000	122,000	120,000	121,000	119,000	120,000	113,000	123,000	116,000
United States of America	850,000	889,000	1,034,000	1,003,000	956,000	860,000	961,000	964,000	868,000	792,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
Bulgaria	9,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	13,000
Egypt	298,000	171,000	290,000	525,000	332,000	409,000	442,000	71,000	541,000	525,000
Formosa	1,079,000	1,144,000	1,104,000	1,225,000	1,207,000	1,151,000	1,309,000	1,328,000	1,691,000	1,485,000
Indo-China	5,630,000	5,738,000	5,958,000	6,386,000	5,644,000	5,832,000	5,873,000	5,515,000	5,681,000	5,721,000
Italy	580,000	630,000	668,000	684,000	620,000	662,000	639,000	650,000	645,000	597,000
Japan	10,154,000	10,604,000	9,874,000	11,030,000	10,709,000	10,578,000	12,190,000	10,065,000	11,008,000	12,914,000
Java and Madura	5,054,000	4,801,000	5,167,000	5,312,000	5,124,000	5,381,000	5,167,000	5,471,000	5,549,000	(a)
Korea	2,348,000	2,624,000	2,718,000	3,072,000	2,399,000	2,434,000	3,496,000	2,893,000	2,980,000	3,316,000
Siam	4,892,000	4,151,000	5,174,000	4,518,000	3,843,000	3,836,000	4,740,000	3,996,000	5,025,000	4,918,000
Spain	290,000	301,000	314,000	304,000	287,000	298,000	307,000	261,000	313,000	290,000
United States of America	652,000	668,000	837,000	897,000	871,000	814,000	901,000	900,000	810,000	743,000

(a) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
AREA (ACRES)										
Algeria	3,524,000	3,606,000	3,739,000	3,468,000	3,654,000	3,794,000	4,025,000	3,639,000	3,735,000	3,992,000
Argentina	15,970,000	17,610,000	18,944,000	20,187,000	22,417,000	15,897,000	19,519,000	16,021,000	17,785,000	18,033,000
Australia	10,825,000	10,201,000	11,688,000	12,279,000	14,840,000	14,977,000	18,165,000	14,741,000	15,766,000	14,901,000
Austria	482,000	484,000	500,000	505,000	514,000	515,000	508,000	517,000	534,000	542,000
Bulgaria	2,491,000	2,545,000	2,616,000	2,672,000	2,811,000	2,661,000	3,004,000	3,052,000	3,120,000	3,096,000
Canada	22,056,000	20,790,000	22,896,000	22,460,000	24,119,000	25,255,000	24,898,000	26,355,000	27,182,000	25,991,000
Denmark	149,000	198,000	251,000	274,000	252,000	259,000	249,000	259,000	245,000	261,000
Egypt	1,415,000	1,380,000	1,531,000	1,654,000	1,589,000	1,614,000	1,521,000	1,649,000	1,761,000	1,426,000
France	13,614,000	13,866,000	12,966,000	13,059,000	12,951,000	13,331,000	13,274,000	12,834,000	13,423,000	13,497,000
Germany	3,622,000	3,835,000	3,955,000	4,319,000	4,267,000	3,953,000	4,400,000	5,353,000	5,632,000	5,724,000
Hungary	3,497,000	3,523,000	3,705,000	4,020,000	4,142,000	3,706,000	4,185,000	4,009,000	3,791,000	3,922,000
Italy	11,279,000	11,668,000	12,140,000	12,290,000	12,258,000	11,789,000	11,912,000	11,879,000	12,180,000	12,555,000
Japan	1,149,000	1,148,000	1,145,000	1,160,000	1,200,000	1,212,000	1,204,000	1,228,000	1,246,000	1,509,000
Netherlands	118,000	132,000	122,000	153,000	148,000	112,000	142,000	192,000	297,000	338,000
New Zealand	167,000	152,000	220,000	261,000	255,000	236,000	249,000	269,000	302,000	286,000
Poland	2,650,000	3,201,000	3,245,000	3,358,000	3,185,000	3,525,000	4,064,000	4,493,000	4,264,000	4,185,000
Rumania	7,835,000	8,153,000	8,219,000	7,660,000	7,920,000	6,761,000	7,548,000	8,562,000	7,088,000	7,697,000
Spain	10,375,000	10,718,000	10,771,000	10,822,000	10,567,000	10,618,000	11,129,000	11,240,000	11,244,000	11,164,000
Sweden	322,000	363,000	381,000	560,000	560,000	574,000	646,000	683,000	745,000	799,000
Switzerland	104,000	105,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	129,000	134,000	134,000	137,000	140,000
Tunis	1,214,000	1,624,000	1,839,000	1,377,000	2,019,000	1,731,000	1,902,000	1,976,000	2,391,000	1,754,000
Union of South Africa	754,000	968,000	880,000	774,000	824,000	1,084,000	1,265,000	1,784,000	1,530,000	1,257,000
United Kingdom*	1,599,000	1,551,000	1,651,000	1,708,000	1,458,000	1,384,000	1,404,000	1,249,000	1,343,000	1,744,000
United States of America	52,460,000	52,441,000	56,815,000	59,628,000	59,226,000	63,320,000	62,661,000	57,103,000	57,114,000	47,910,000
Uruguay	850,000	956,000	988,000	1,151,000	1,085,000	1,096,000	958,000	1,079,000	947,000	1,188,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Algeria	462,000	875,000	630,000	757,000	811,000	890,000	867,000	686,000	781,000	855,000
Argentina	5,109,000	5,109,000	6,150,000	7,546,000	9,330,000	4,346,000	6,209,000	5,872,000	6,439,000	7,648,000
Australia	4,408,000	3,067,000	4,306,000	3,166,000	4,277,000	3,399,000	5,721,000	5,106,000	5,730,000	4,756,000
Austria	227,000	286,000	252,000	320,000	345,000	309,000	321,000	294,000	326,000	391,000
Bulgaria	660,000	1,106,000	977,000	1,126,000	1,314,000	887,000	1,532,000	1,706,000	1,286,000	1,482,000
Canada	7,020,000	10,593,000	10,905,000	12,848,000	15,180,000	8,157,000	11,268,000	8,607,000	11,868,000	7,551,000
Denmark	157,000	261,000	234,000	251,000	326,000	315,000	273,000	269,000	294,000	309,000
Egypt	914,000	969,000	995,000	1,185,000	997,000	1,209,000	1,063,000	1,232,000	1,406,000	1,068,000
France	7,516,000	8,830,000	6,195,000	7,381,000	7,519,000	9,015,000	6,097,000	7,060,000	8,915,000	9,685,000
Germany	2,384,000	3,160,000	2,551,000	3,222,000	3,785,000	3,289,000	3,721,000	4,158,000	4,914,000	5,504,000
Hungary	1,378,000	1,916,000	2,002,000	2,056,000	2,652,000	2,004,000	2,254,000	1,939,000	1,723,000	2,576,000
Italy	4,548,000	6,438,000	5,898,000	5,234,000	6,110,000	6,953,000	5,615,000	6,533,000	7,402,000	7,965,000
Japan	679,000	789,000	760,000	781,000	824,000	815,000	826,000	863,000	876,000	1,079,000
Netherlands	124,000	153,000	147,000	165,000	196,000	146,000	162,000	180,000	343,000	410,000
New Zealand	146,000	123,000	213,000	255,000	236,000	194,000	203,000	176,000	295,000	242,000
Poland	869,000	1,707,000	1,403,000	1,633,000	1,583,000	1,760,000	2,200,000	2,224,000	1,322,000	2,135,000
Rumania	1,882,000	2,800,000	2,964,000	2,586,000	3,088,000	2,666,000	3,495,000	3,617,000	1,484,000	3,183,000
Spain	3,255,000	4,346,000	3,919,000	3,871,000	3,278,000	4,123,000	3,921,000	3,593,000	4,923,000	3,695,000
Sweden	182,000	357,000	325,000	409,000	490,000	508,000	556,000	455,000	708,000	781,000
Switzerland	83,000	94,000	108,000	110,000	113,000	112,000	96,000	108,000	107,000	132,000
Tunis	138,000	315,000	349,000	216,000	366,000	329,000	278,000	373,000	467,000	246,000
Union of South Africa	191,000	240,000	225,000	182,000	193,000	284,000	248,000	367,000	284,000	273,000
United Kingdom*	1,413,000	1,414,000	1,363,000	1,490,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,129,000	1,011,000	1,166,000	1,669,000
United States of America	22,502,000	17,923,000	22,327,000	23,430,000	24,454,000	22,023,000	23,831,000	24,970,000	19,976,000	14,169,000
Uruguay	265,000	268,000	274,000	412,000	329,000	352,000	197,000	301,000	145,000	392,000

* Excluding Irish Free State.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Algeria	3,209,000	3,376,000	3,541,000	3,358,000	3,410,000	3,535,000	3,673,000	3,176,000	3,338,000	3,448,000
Argentina	407,000	718,000	810,000	782,000	911,000	802,000	794,000	1,010,000	1,283,000	1,378,000
Australia	260,000	375,000	371,000	322,000	354,000	451,000	383,000	342,000	443,000	(a)
Austria	341,000	348,000	362,000	365,000	386,000	391,000	430,000	416,000	423,000	423,000
Bulgaria	529,000	548,000	552,000	560,000	605,000	542,000	692,000	605,000	570,000	602,000
Canada	3,407,000	3,524,000	3,647,000	3,506,000	4,881,000	5,926,000	5,559,000	3,768,000	3,756,000	3,656,000
Denmark	745,000	744,000	770,000	822,000	877,000	917,000	928,000	888,000	853,000	864,000
Egypt	372,000	366,000	333,000	375,000	366,000	401,000	345,000	306,000	366,000	292,000
France	1,764,000	1,727,000	1,706,000	1,746,000	1,755,000	1,945,000	1,841,000	1,864,000	1,778,000	1,736,000
Germany	3,572,000	3,544,000	3,669,000	3,652,000	3,752,000	3,894,000	3,752,000	3,999,000	3,873,000	3,916,000
Hungary	1,007,000	1,019,000	1,050,000	1,002,000	1,020,000	1,178,000	1,131,000	1,165,000	1,160,000	1,197,000
Italy	572,000	576,000	586,000	583,000	560,000	579,000	583,000	538,000	520,000	510,000
Japan	2,457,000	2,465,000	2,430,000	2,342,000	2,241,000	2,194,000	2,114,000	2,096,000	2,106,000	1,923,000
Netherlands	63,000	73,000	67,000	66,000	70,000	78,000	76,000	71,000	49,000	44,000
New Zealand	25,000	26,000	30,000	21,000	19,000	18,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	21,000
Norway	136,000	139,000	143,000	150,000	149,000	132,000	134,000	138,000	137,000	142,000
Poland	3,009,000	2,727,000	2,749,000	2,760,000	2,855,000	3,109,000	3,047,000	3,143,000	2,981,000	2,881,000
Rumania	4,571,000	4,209,000	3,832,000	4,358,000	4,321,000	5,072,000	4,879,000	4,740,000	4,414,000	4,483,000
Spain	4,342,000	4,412,000	4,471,000	4,450,000	4,448,000	4,488,000	4,541,000	4,642,000	4,835,000	4,631,000
Sweden	428,000	412,000	443,000	305,000	282,000	307,000	326,000	310,000	293,000	279,000
Switzerland	16,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	17,000
Tunis	745,000	1,244,000	1,409,000	855,000	1,458,000	1,247,000	1,202,000	1,223,000	1,507,000	926,000
Union of South Africa	88,000	107,000	69,000	57,000	74,000	110,000	70,000	76,000	(a)	(a)
United Kingdom*	1,467,000	1,473,000	1,271,000	1,167,000	1,298,000	1,222,000	1,128,000	1,118,000	1,030,000	812,000
United States of America	6,922,000	7,984,000	7,967,000	9,472,000	12,534,000	13,517,000	12,661,000	11,419,000	13,340,000	10,005,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	413,000	766,000	492,000	739,000	849,000	865,000	816,000	579,000	661,000	770,000
Argentina	149,000	365,000	363,000	311,000	360,000	345,000	299,000	423,000	687,000	770,000
Australia	113,000	142,000	142,000	110,000	147,000	169,000	148,000	140,000	193,000	(a)
Austria	154,000	198,000	194,000	234,000	277,000	265,000	263,000	213,000	269,000	327,000
Bulgaria	151,000	258,000	237,000	275,000	334,000	201,000	425,000	339,000	290,000	345,000
Canada	1,899,000	1,863,000	2,138,000	2,073,000	2,916,000	2,188,000	2,890,000	1,441,000	1,727,000	1,355,000
Denmark	731,000	782,000	715,000	772,000	1,088,000	1,093,000	1,032,000	940,000	991,000	941,000
Egypt	230,000	239,000	216,000	256,000	231,000	271,000	225,000	207,000	258,000	198,000
France	1,027,000	1,008,000	981,000	1,076,000	1,087,000	1,272,000	908,000	1,021,000	1,070,000	1,125,000
Germany	2,357,000	2,553,000	2,419,000	2,689,000	3,287,000	3,124,000	2,809,000	2,964,000	3,157,000	3,406,000
Hungary	314,000	545,000	545,000	506,000	656,000	670,000	590,000	468,000	706,000	826,000
Italy	186,000	276,000	236,000	202,000	236,000	258,000	240,000	237,000	243,000	222,000
Japan	1,603,000	1,956,000	1,884,000	1,764,000	1,742,000	1,718,000	1,587,000	1,675,000	1,702,000	1,468,000
Netherlands	76,000	76,000	76,000	71,000	96,000	107,000	86,000	70,000	53,000	49,000
New Zealand	18,000	21,000	28,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
Norway	100,000	111,000	110,000	106,000	110,000	97,000	105,000	90,000	116,000	98,000
Poland	1,187,000	1,277,000	1,192,000	1,253,000	1,500,000	1,630,000	1,438,000	1,449,000	1,376,000	1,410,000
Rumania	658,000	1,001,000	1,655,000	1,239,000	1,484,000	2,692,000	2,329,000	1,389,000	1,441,000	1,851,000
Spain	1,790,000	2,115,000	2,059,000	1,972,000	1,748,000	2,081,000	2,222,000	1,940,000	2,835,000	2,138,000
Sweden	284,000	308,000	320,000	197,000	205,000	243,000	236,000	219,000	233,000	212,000
Switzerland	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
Tunis	54,000	148,000	189,000	88,000	270,000	246,000	118,000	177,000	334,000	157,000
Union of South Africa	22,000	24,000	23,000	17,000	29,000	47,000	22,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
United Kingdom*	1,143,000	1,158,000	1,024,000	955,000	1,122,000	1,099,000	832,000	847,000	832,000	688,000
United States of America	3,883,000	4,573,000	3,954,000	5,685,000	7,081,000	5,992,000	6,495,000	4,245,000	6,459,000	3,332,000

* Excluding Irish Free State. (a) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Algeria	25,000	26,000	27,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	25,000
Argentina	7,192,000	9,630,000	9,057,000	8,799,000	8,690,000	10,423,000	11,573,000	9,514,000	9,297,000	9,717,000
Australia	399,000	297,000	286,000	400,000	315,000	297,000	293,000	269,000	228,000	(a)
Austria	147,000	149,000	152,000	147,000	143,000	138,000	143,000	152,000	165,000	159,000
Bulgaria	1,505,000	1,581,000	1,515,000	1,681,000	1,600,000	1,976,000	1,688,000	1,681,000	1,838,000	1,795,000
Canada	295,000	239,000	210,000	132,000	139,000	152,000	161,000	132,000	130,000	137,000
Egypt	1,877,000	2,076,000	2,164,000	2,213,000	2,137,000	1,916,000	1,896,000	2,193,000	2,042,000	1,638,000
France	845,000	854,000	834,000	861,000	849,000	839,000	833,000	855,000	839,000	832,000
Hungary	2,458,000	2,655,000	2,630,000	2,624,000	2,622,000	2,773,000	2,604,000	2,719,000	2,904,000	2,815,000
Italy	3,805,000	3,837,000	3,768,000	3,754,000	3,709,000	3,718,000	3,743,000	3,449,000	3,578,000	3,528,000
Japan	140,000	137,000	129,000	126,000	121,000	110,000	112,000	114,000	111,000	117,000
New Zealand	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Poland	190,000	213,000	216,000	217,000	224,000	218,000	233,000	243,000	239,000	225,000
Rumania	8,945,000	9,709,000	10,027,000	10,422,000	11,005,000	11,844,000	10,934,000	11,744,000	11,797,000	11,923,000
Spain	1,162,000	1,170,000	1,005,000	1,142,000	959,000	1,006,000	1,105,000	1,053,000	1,102,000	1,066,000
Tunis (b)	41,000	56,000	44,000	32,000	43,000	49,000	37,000	45,000	45,000	37,000
Union of South Africa	5,330,000	4,042,000	5,189,000	4,734,000	5,368,000	6,394,000	5,367,000	6,023,000	6,072,000	6,503,000
United States of America	100,821,000	101,317,000	99,672,000	98,352,000	100,631,000	97,765,000	101,041,000	105,904,000	108,623,000	103,217,000
Uruguay	406,000	406,000	436,000	572,000	437,000	532,000	482,000	519,000	508,000	(a)

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Algeria	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
Argentina	4,648,000	8,024,000	8,004,000	7,626,000	5,780,000	7,001,000	10,470,000	7,468,000	6,680,000	5,796,000
Australia	310,000	185,000	174,000	284,000	208,000	198,000	200,000	176,000	126,000	(a)
Austria	93,000	115,000	95,000	123,000	106,000	115,000	119,000	124,000	130,000	134,000
Bulgaria	618,000	644,000	681,000	523,000	506,000	923,000	761,000	873,000	871,000	934,000
Canada	299,000	264,000	195,000	106,000	131,000	129,000	145,000	136,000	126,000	126,000
Egypt	1,686,000	1,925,000	2,010,000	2,044,000	1,959,000	1,733,000	1,743,000	1,951,000	1,897,000	1,449,000
France	450,000	500,000	316,000	517,000	302,000	465,000	558,000	614,000	402,000	427,000
Hungary	1,849,000	2,195,000	1,910,000	1,705,000	1,237,000	1,762,000	1,382,000	1,491,000	2,389,000	1,777,000
Italy	2,636,000	2,743,000	2,946,000	2,180,000	1,621,000	2,485,000	2,933,000	1,911,000	2,962,000	2,542,000
Japan	89,000	89,000	74,000	83,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	56,000	55,000	75,000
New Zealand	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	10,000	9,000
Poland	104,000	76,000	91,000	88,000	84,000	94,000	82,000	102,000	104,000	55,000
Rumania	3,878,000	4,085,000	5,736,000	3,470,000	2,707,000	6,272,000	4,439,000	5,955,000	5,886,000	4,473,000
Spain	644,000	705,000	429,000	651,000	525,000	619,000	720,000	658,000	681,000	649,000
Tunis (b)	5,000	6,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Union of South Africa	2,165,000	973,000	1,627,000	1,709,000	1,665,000	1,995,000	1,426,000	1,696,000	743,000	1,730,000
United States of America	57,614,000	72,771,000	67,163,000	68,932,000	70,324,000	63,255,000	51,523,000	64,577,000	72,519,000	58,668,000
Uruguay	133,000	133,000	83,000	221,000	52,000	179,000	144,000	158,000	104,000	(a)

(a) Not available. (b) Maize and sorghum.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Antigon	16,000	16,000	(*a*)	14,000	13,000	15,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	(*a*)
Argentina	323,000	353,000	385,000	385,000	376,000	385,000	367,000	366,000	386,000	357,000
Australia	175,000	198,000	199,000	212,000	223,000	223,000	230,000	242,000	213,000	(*a*)
Cuba	(*a*)	3,062,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	2,944,000	1,613,000	1,145,000	(*a*)	(*a*)
Egypt	53,000	54,000	49,000	59,000	59,000	56,000	56,000	68,000	73,000	73,000
Fiji Islands	38,000	20,000	(*a*)	49,000	38,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	(*a*)
Formosa	294,000	297,000	207,000	232,000	261,000	237,000	209,000	244,000	178,000	186,000
Guadeloupe	86,000	86,000	86,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
Hawaii	117,000	112,000	116,000	127,000	133,000	134,000	137,000	140,000	145,000	(*a*)
Indo-China (*b*)	94,000	99,000	82,000	95,000	91,000	97,000	102,000	94,000	104,000	99,000
Jamaica	44,000	52,000	44,000	(*a*)	42,000	45,000	41,000	41,000	40,000	(*a*)
Japan	64,000	66,000	66,000	67,000	64,000	61,000	62,000	59,000	56,000	(*a*)
Java and Madura	461,000	475,000	482,000	520,000	524,000	523,000	525,000	438,000	235,000	(*a*)
Mauritius	167,000	163,000	162,000	158,000	158,000	156,000	137,000	135,000	134,000	138,000
Mexico	217,000	220,000	226,000	202,000	220,000	189,000	194,000	186,000	159,000	126,000
Peru	138,000	132,000	131,000	79,000	72,000	101,000	75,000	89,000	77,000	84,000
Philippines	591,000	573,000	586,000	585,000	637,000	640,000	633,000	625,000	663,000	(*a*)
Porto-Rico	237,000	243,000	236,000	238,000	(*a*)	238,000	279,000	256,000	250,000	(*a*)
Union of South Africa	216,000	232,000	245,000	112,000	130,000	135,000	145,000	140,000	164,000	(*a*)
United States of America (Louisiana)	163,000	190,000	128,000	73,000	115,000	155,000	150,000	148,000	186,000	172,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Antigon	157,000	175,000	(*a*)	154,000	83,000	139,000	44,000	150,000	179,000	(*a*)
Argentina	3,421,000	5,494,000	5,648,000	5,310,000	4,541,000	4,149,000	4,575,000	4,077,000	3,711,000	3,866,000
Australia	3,400,000	3,966,000	3,156,000	3,764,000	3,884,000	3,755,000	3,689,000	4,213,000	3,703,000	(*a*)
Cuba	46,401,000	43,474,000	40,319,000	34,887,000	42,524,000	38,161,000	25,570,000	23,264,000	(*a*)	(*a*)
Egypt	1,572,000	1,617,000	1,516,000	1,871,000	1,870,000	1,717,000	1,698,000	2,089,000	2,219,000	2,261,000
Fiji Islands	505,000	217,000	(*a*)	821,000	753,000	668,000	662,000	530,000	1,077,000	(*a*)
Formosa	4,831,000	5,074,000	3,923,000	5,141,000	6,627,000	6,257,000	5,781,000	6,984,000	4,641,000	4,508,000
Guadeloupe	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	491,000	196,000	393,000	206,000	(*a*)	638,000	570,000
Hawaii	5,610,000	5,611,000	6,398,000	6,871,000	6,806,000	6,997,000	7,560,000	7,899,000	7,633,000	(*a*)
Indo-China (*b*)	44,000	49,000	52,000	76,000	242,000	324,000	324,000	386,000	938,000	1,000,000
Jamaica	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Japan	942,000	821,000	894,000	979,000	946,000	836,000	845,000	1,044,000	1,064,000	(*a*)
Java and Madura	17,988,000	19,015,000	18,647,000	25,074,000	24,177,000	25,368,000	25,941,000	22,017,000	11,325,000	(*a*)
Mauritius	2,147,000	2,242,000	1,903,000	2,033,000	2,313,000	2,156,000	1,987,000	1,518,000	2,205,000	2,283,000
Mexico	4,524,000	4,423,000	4,233,000	3,795,000	3,872,000	3,235,000	3,628,000	3,344,000	2,728,000	(*a*)
Peru	2,659,000	2,598,000	3,174,000	3,246,000	3,553,000	4,565,000	3,357,000	3,454,000	3,358,000	3,663,000
Philippines	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Porto-Rico	3,690,000	5,330,000	4,684,000	5,706,000	(*a*)	6,414,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	5,816,000	(*a*)
Union of South Africa	1,446,000	2,059,000	1,945,000	1,922,000	2,357,000	2,493,000	2,890,000	2,348,000	2,812,000	(*a*)
United States of America (Louisiana)	1,094,000	2,357,000	770,000	857,000	1,657,000	2,600,000	2,280,000	1,989,000	2,571,000	2,335,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Incomplete data.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	AREA (ACRES)									
Algeria	5,000	15,000	22,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	10,000	5,000	(*a*)	(*a*)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	174,000	191,000	225,000	268,000	284,000	369,000	387,000	336,000	330,000	333,000
Argentina	258,000	272,000	177,000	210,000	256,000	301,000	315,000	336,000	342,000	480,000
Australia	40,000	19,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	23,000	22,000	20,000	68,000	(*b*)
Brazil	1,573,000	1,320,000	986,000	1,296,000	1,282,000	1,435,000	1,363,000	1,710,000	2,038,000	1,951,000
Egypt	1,855,000	1,997,000	1,853,000	1,573,000	1,804,000	1,911,000	2,161,000	1,746,000	1,135,000	1,872,000
Japan	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Uganda	557,000	611,000	570,000	533,000	699,000	663,000	739,000	865,000	1,071,000	1,090,000
Union of South Africa	145,000	111,000	68,000	55,000	42,000	49,000	31,000	14,000	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	39,503,000	44,390,000	44,616,000	38,349,000	42,432,000	43,242,000	42,454,000	38,705,000	35,939,000	29,978,000
	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)									
Algeria	3,000	7,000	9,000	4,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	(*c*)	(*c*)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	47,000	127,000	156,000	133,000	170,000	159,000	119,000	254,000	140,000	161,000
Argentina	84,000	160,000	72,000	121,000	158,000	179,000	165,000	202,000	179,000	264,000
Australia	15,000	7,000	5,000	9,000	6,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	15,000	22,000
Brazil	721,000	717,000	577,000	581,000	658,000	695,000	546,000	685,000	823,000	1,494,000
Egypt	1,797,000	1,968,000	1,891,000	1,504,000	1,994,000	2,108,000	2,045,000	1,571,000	1,225,000	2,119,000
Japan	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Uganda	196,000	180,000	131,000	138,000	204,000	129,000	189,000	207,000	294,000	279,000
Union of South Africa	17,000	20,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	16,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
United States of America	17,037,000	20,131,000	22,472,000	16,195,000	18,096,000	18,531,000	17,415,000	21,370,000	16,252,000	16,309,000

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Less than 500 bales.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Argentina	5,377,000	6,059,000	6,226,000	6,770,000	6,936,000	5,229,000	6,746,000	8,260,000	6,891,000	4,876,000
Austria	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	54,000	58,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	68,000	56,000	36,000	21,000	27,000
Canada	1,277,000	843,000	738,000	476,000	378,000	382,000	582,000	648,000	462,000	244,000
Egypt	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
France	48,000	61,000	66,000	60,000	84,000	108,000	75,000	26,000	23,000	37,000
Hungary	6,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	12,000	36,000	44,000	15,000	20,000
Italy	51,000	52,000	55,000	43,000	42,000	28,000	24,000	18,000	12,000	10,000
Japan	37,000	51,000	45,000	13,000	19,000	26,000	21,000	25,000	23,000	32,000
Netherlands	31,000	37,000	34,000	27,000	39,000	47,000	37,000	16,000	5,000	12,000
New Zealand	7,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	(c)	1,000
Poland	262,000	267,000	271,000	275,000	282,000	302,000	285,000	252,000	231,000	235,000
Rumania	51,000	62,000	51,000	49,000	48,000	43,000	44,000	69,000	54,000	46,000
Spain	(b)	2,000	3,000	3,000	(b)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(b)
Tunis	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	1,000
United Kingdom (a)	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
United States of America	3,535,000	3,022,000	2,736,000	2,763,000	2,611,000	3,047,000	3,736,000	2,416,000	1,975,000	1,328,000
Uruguay	146,000	185,000	175,000	175,000	192,000	291,000	518,000	443,000	337,000	259,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Argentina	1,125,000	1,874,000	1,724,000	2,062,000	1,955,000	1,247,000	1,954,000	2,222,000	1,547,000	1,414,000
Austria	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)
Belgium	12,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	6,000
Canada	242,000	156,000	150,000	122,000	90,000	51,000	127,000	62,000	68,000	16,000
Egypt	1,000	1,000	2,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
France	9,000	13,000	15,000	13,000	19,000	27,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Hungary	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	5,000
Italy	11,000	13,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,000
Japan	5,000	7,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000
Netherlands	8,000	14,000	8,000	5,000	13,000	16,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	3,000
New Zealand	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	(d)	1,000
Poland	56,000	56,000	62,000	70,000	60,000	79,000	58,000	48,000	41,000	44,000
Rumania	6,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	9,000	10,000
Spain	(b)	1,000	(d)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tunis	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
United Kingdom (a)	(b)	2,000	2,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America	781,000	558,000	463,000	630,000	478,000	398,000	532,000	295,000	292,000	174,000
Uruguay	38,000	51,000	49,000	49,000	51,000	80,000	126,000	121,000	87,000	72,000

(a) Excluding Irish Free State. (b) Not available. (c) Less than 500 acres. (d) Less than 500 tons.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Austria	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000
Belgium	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Bulgaria	1,000	6,000	25,000	9,000	112,000	1,000	32,000	33,000	2,000	2,000
Czechoslovakia	9,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	2,000
France	46,000	46,000	44,000	46,000	44,000	40,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	28,000
Germany	104,000	94,000	77,000	68,000	42,000	39,000	32,000	25,000	15,000	13,000
Hungary	26,000	45,000	35,000	23,000	35,000	11,000	24,000	26,000	33,000	18,000
Japan	193,000	185,000	179,000	177,000	173,000	174,000	184,000	182,000	202,000	200,000
Netherlands	5,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	4,000
Poland	107,000	64,000	63,000	64,000	59,000	58,000	65,000	106,000	81,000	75,000
Roumania	96,000	161,000	122,000	91,000	156,000	143,000	192,000	166,000	113,000	96,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Austria	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Belgium	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bulgaria	(b)	2,000	8,000	3,000	38,000	(b)	12,000	12,000	1,000	1,000
Czechoslovakia	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
France	22,000	24,000	20,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	19,000	20,000	16,000	13,000
Germany	(a)	(a)	(a)	37,000	23,000	21,000	17,000	13,000	7,000	7,000
Hungary	7,000	18,000	14,000	8,000	10,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	7,000
Japan	69,000	69,000	68,000	70,000	70,000	73,000	76,000	76,000	90,000	86,000
Netherlands	5,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Poland	38,000	27,000	24,000	27,000	20,000	23,000	27,000	43,000	23,000	27,000
Roumania	8,000	35,000	17,000	14,000	26,000	40,000	49,000	26,000	19,000	26,000

(a) Not available. (b) Below 500 tons. (c) Below 500 acres.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Ceylon	(a) 400,000	(a) 400,000	(a) 442,000	(a) 442,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000
Formosa	113,000	114,000	113,000	111,000	112,000	114,000	113,000	110,000	109,000	100,000
Japan	107,000	108,000	109,000	106,000	106,000	105,000	93,000	93,000	94,000	94,000
Dutch East Indies	294,000	304,000	326,000	346,000	370,000	388,000	415,000	427,000	437,000	454,000
Nyasaland	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	14,000
Union of South Africa	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(c)
	YIELD (LBS)									
Ceylon (b)	204,500,000	209,350,000	216,727,000	226,561,000	236,222,000	251,059,000	242,596,000	243,457,000	252,292,000	215,607,000
Formosa	27,288,000	26,525,000	26,261,000	25,498,000	24,212,000	24,209,000	22,977,000	21,170,000	19,409,000	20,519,000
Japan	78,709,000	84,305,000	79,696,000	81,326,000	85,992,000	86,663,000	85,023,000	84,272,000	88,902,000	95,672,000
Dutch East Indies	125,184,000	115,900,000	138,424,000	143,172,000	160,296,000	166,283,000	158,380,000	178,880,000	180,261,000	165,642,000
Nyasaland	1,117,000	1,157,000	1,268,000	1,233,000	1,405,000	1,741,000	1,892,000	2,189,000	2,694,000	3,043,000
Union of South Africa	877,000	1,044,000	1,034,000	830,000	662,000	679,000	664,000	540,000	623,000	(c)

(a) Approximate data. (b) Export figures. (c) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1924 TO 1933—*concld.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Brazil	5,184,000	6,022,000	6,131,000	(d)	7,904,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
British Guiana	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000
Colombia	494,000	494,000	543,000	662,000	740,000	744,000	(d)	880,000	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica	(d)	172,000	134,000	97,000	128,000	127,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Dutch East Indies (b)	287,000	288,000	290,000	293,000	313,000	314,000	322,000	314,000	314,000	308,000
Dutch Guiana	13,000	13,000	12,000	(d)	19,000	(d)	(d)	25,000	22,000	27,000
French Central Africa	9,000	11,000	13,000	(d)	42,000	46,000	31,000	32,000	40,000	44,000
Guadeloupe	17,000	17,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Guatemala	214,000	231,000	199,000	180,000	240,000	266,000	250,000	270,000	250,000	(d)
Hawaii	6,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(d)
Indo-China	15,000	18,000	26,000	27,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	26,000	24,000	25,000
Jamaica	18,000	20,000	22,000	19,000	(d)	4,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Mexico	136,000	152,000	215,000	215,000	219,000	224,000	218,000	214,000	205,000	201,000
Nicaragua	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	104,000	104,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000
Nyasaland	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Philippines	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	161,000	166,000	168,000	167,000	(d)	162,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Salvador	198,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	231,000	232,000	232,000	238,000	247,000
Uganda	18,000	21,000	19,000	23,000	28,000	36,000	42,000	39,000	42,000	42,000
Venezuela	(d)	247,000	247,000	247,000	247,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Brazil	1,953,752,000	2,111,663,000	2,421,943,000	3,675,962,000	3,468,443,000	3,595,119,000	2,863,674,000	3,378,639,000	3,908,520,000	1,892,000,000
British Guiana (c)	667,000	772,000	430,000	918,000	905,000	367,000	794,000	1,052,000	1,141,000	(d)
Colombia	(c) 292,498,000	(c) 256,969,000	(c) 323,961,000	(c) 352,633,000	(c) 348,739,000	461,692,000	448,448,000	470,492,000	484,000,000	446,600,000
Costa Rica (c)	33,776,000	40,148,000	35,539,000	41,452,000	43,287,000	51,781,000	50,632,000	40,698,000	61,111,000	39,600,000
Dutch East Indies	174,480,000	215,250,000	193,153,000	266,180,000	277,088,000	250,481,000	208,008,000	227,135,000	291,879,000	234,177,000
Dutch Guiana	3,699,000	5,484,000	3,874,000	6,681,000	6,432,000	6,396,000	8,021,000	5,986,000	8,478,000	5,775,000
French Central Africa	257,000	264,000	274,000	120,000	465,000	564,000	204,000	229,000	217,000	396,000
Guadeloupe (c)	2,153,000	1,305,000	1,796,000	1,796,000	1,019,000	343,000	359,000	1,089,000	599,000	646,000
Guatemala	83,476,000	97,145,000	134,753,000	136,056,000	90,402,000	97,110,000	89,746,000	118,800,000	110,000,000 (e)	105,600,000
Hawaii	4,955,000	2,673,000	3,010,000	6,966,000	8,457,000	8,645,000	8,828,000	9,979,000	9,788,000	(d)
Indo-China	2,618,000	1,848,000	1,760,000	1,718,000	1,577,000	1,558,000	(b) 942,000	4,413,000	2,369,000	4,510,000
Jamaica (c)	11,625,000	7,423,000	9,133,000	8,814,000	6,558,000	6,861,000	9,158,000	8,859,000	9,804 000	(d)
Mexico	61,358,000	61,606,000	89,338,000	93,313,000	92,369,000	86,074,000	83,366,000	72,324,000	96,245,000	77,720,000
Nicaragua	23,809,000	(c) 38,878,000	(c) 25,100,000	(c) 39,170,000	(c) 29,146,000	(c) 33,666,000	(c) 34,861,000	(c) 17,880,000	(c) 30,149,000	(d)
Nyasaland	38,000	43,000	102,000	64,000	74,000	129,000	144,000	131,000	86,000	126,000
Philippines	2,592,000	2,656,000	2,662,000	2,721,000	2,863,000	3,007,000	3,098,000	2,397,000	2,229,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	25,945,000	23,732,000	27,941,000	23,980,000	14,960,000	(e) 7,317,000	(e) 13,706,000	(e) 8,980,000	(e) 11,376,000	(e) 11,176,000
Salvador	(e) 94,776,000	(e) 101,200,000	66,000,000	149,160,000	133,768,000	(e) 143,045,000	(e) 165,000,000	(e) 73,656,000	(e) 101,640,000	(e) 99,000,000
Uganda (c)	4,593,000	3,340,000	3,712,000	4,863,000	4,510,000	4,604,000	5,460,000	7,822,000	9,732,000	11,226,000
Venezuela	(c) 20,020,000	(c) 118,007,000	(c) 133,666,000	110,000,000	107,200,000	129,800,000	149,670,000	134,677,000	101,501,000	125,400,000

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Export figures. (d) Not available. (e) Unofficial estimate of yield.

APPENDIX I.

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain"; or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse". Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character". This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Departments * maintain a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate". In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently, the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question

* Land Records Department in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar.

arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the District Officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs. per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II.

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 340,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istimrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The *tahsil* officers further test a certain number of entries, and the Sub-Divisional Officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and *tahsil*, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istimrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istimrari* estates.

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,912,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village *choukidari panchayats*. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily-settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea garden managers and proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao* tax, in the Garo Hills from hill *mauzadars*, in Nowgong from the supervisor kanungo of hills sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from *mandals* or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from *dolois* and *sirdars*, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,640,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the Police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 24,336,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the police. In the Sambalpur district according to the revised system of triennial maintenance of records only one-third of the villages of the district is inspected by the *patwaris* and Revenue Inspectors from field to field and no exact crop statistics are maintained. The statistics are prepared on receipt of information from the Revenue Inspectors who in their turn supply such information from

NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in the respective provinces and States during the three years ending 1933-34.

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.

§ Circle inspector.

personal experience and enquiry from people of other villages of their circle where maintenance operation is not due for the year. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield was in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources. During the years 1928-29 to 1930-31 some interesting experiments were conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. Hubback. Several thousand experiments were carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years was about 19 maunds per acre. The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone further experiments for the present.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 32,831,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind, this work is done by local officers, and the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 26 in the Indian States. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, and the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, make the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Burma (Total cultivated area 17,905,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 24,934,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States, which are now in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the information is at present received direct in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India and included in the all-India forecasts. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, sugarcane, jowar, groundnut, rape and mustard and castor are estimates based on the reports of the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures of wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.§ The reporting agency consists of 342 Revenue Inspectors, with, on an average, 20 *patwaris* working under each Revenue Inspector. Each *tahsil* ¶ has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Information in regard to probable area sown and estimated outturn is in the first instance reported by the *patwari*, who is in close touch with the agricultural operations in the villages of his charge, to the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector bases his report for his circle on the reports of *patwaris* which he checks from his knowledge of his circle and the opinions of cultivators and submits

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* A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluka*.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluka*.

§ Village accountants. ¶ Sub-division of a district.

it direct to the District Superintendent of Land Records. Although this information for the *tahsil* does not pass through the *tahsildar* the latter submits a short note on the state of crops in his *tahsil* based on the observation and knowledge gained in the course of his tours so as to reach the District Superintendent of Land Records at the same time as the reports of the Revenue Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Land Records corrects and compiles the reports of the Revenue Inspectors for the district and submits them to the Deputy Commissioner who in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records frames his estimates for his district. Ordinarily the Deputy Commissioner consults leading agriculturists and representative business firms and occasionally local boards also in the case of more important crops and to assist him in estimating more accurately the probable outturn in the final reports he has a certain number of crop experiments conducted for the more important crops on representative soils. On receipt of the returns from each district the information is compiled for the province as a whole in the office of the provincial Director of Land Records. The provincial Director of Land Records frames his final estimate of the crop for the province as a whole in free consultation with the Agricultural Department and with due regard to the seasonal conditions of the year and his personal knowledge. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop", and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 138,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog** for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* † and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*‡ (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 217,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Madras (Total cultivated area 33,854,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar*§ the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Board of Revenue with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *whole inam* ¶ or *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and East Godavari, the estimating is done in the office of the Board of Revenue with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the office of the Board of Revenue, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting

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* Village accountant.

† A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*.

‡ Revenue officer in charge of a *taluk*.

§ A sub-divisional officer.

¶ Entire villages granted rent-free.

experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Board checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* with the estimates received from the district officers of the Department of Agriculture.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,306,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 27,496,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by District Officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,810,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by District Officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,299,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per *bigha*. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Central India

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Gwalior (Total cultivated area 4,600,000 acres)

The figures of acreage for cotton and wheat furnished by the State relate to all the districts together with *jagirs*. The figures for wheat and cotton refer to the actual area sown as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris* in *khalsa* villages after verification. *Girdawar qanungoes* report the figures of the respective circles to *tahsils*, from *tahsils* they are reported to the Director, Land Records, through the *subah* of each district. During the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, the standard of outturn for each crop was fixed through responsible and selected Revenue Officers according to the results of the crop-cutting experiments. The standard is the basis for framing an estimate of yield for each crop, each year, with such modification as seems necessary acccrding to the condition of the weather and the standing crop.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 29,448,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government areas, such as *jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State, and, with exceptions which are diminishing annually, the whole area has been surveyed and settled. The reporting agency is the *patwari* or village accountant. His

return is scrutinised by the *tahsildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,587,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop-inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each *taluk*. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861-65.

1861—65

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

1871—75

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa, and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar, and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95, was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June, 1893.

1896—1900

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September, 1896, a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains re-induced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906—10

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected: and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very

poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

1911—15

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon, on the whole, was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was, on the whole, favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

1916—20

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good: it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

1921—25

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was, on the whole, favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

1926—30

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops. The spring crops of 1927 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rains of that year were, on the whole, normal and the season was favourable for the autumn crops. In 1928, the condition of the spring crops was unsatisfactory but the autumn crops of that year gave generally good yields. The spring crops of 1929 gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was adequate and generally well-distributed. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1930 gave an exceptionally good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave fairly well-distributed rain over the country. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield.

The spring crops of 1931 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1932 also the spring crops yielded a fairly good outturn. The monsoon of that year was fairly normal and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. The season was favourable to the autumn crops also which generally showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1933 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year started a little earlier than usual and was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. The spring crops of 1934 were damaged in places by cold spell and frost and gave, on the whole, a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year appeared somewhat later than usual but there were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was fairly well-distributed. The season was not very favourable to the autumn crops also.

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	5
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
JUTE *—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
CASTOR SEED	February	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN.

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States *
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Central Provinces States and United Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States, Bombay States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Coorg and Assam.	Travancore and Cochin (Madras), Tripura (Bengal) and Mysore.
Cotton(*c*)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura), Bombay States and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal States (Cooch Behar and Tripura).
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer crop	January and February	May to July		
Castor—				
Kharif	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.
Rabi	September	March and April		
Groundnut(*d*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalle), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States and Gwalior.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May.

(*b*) In Madras, the harvest takes place between December and May.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

[*THIRTY-EIGHTH ISSUE*]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES

OF

AREA AND YIELD

OF

Principal Crops in India

1935-36

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council

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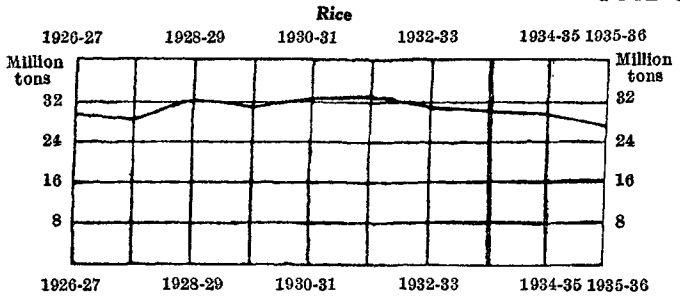
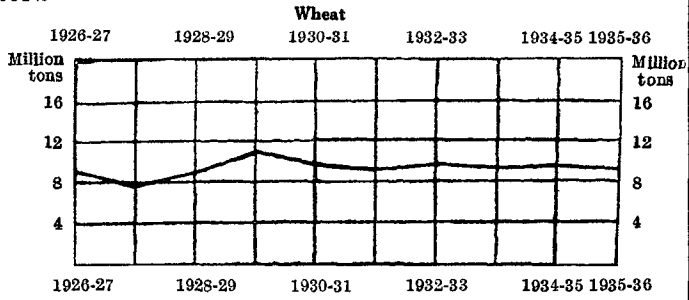
Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1926-27 to 1935-36.

FOOD CROPS

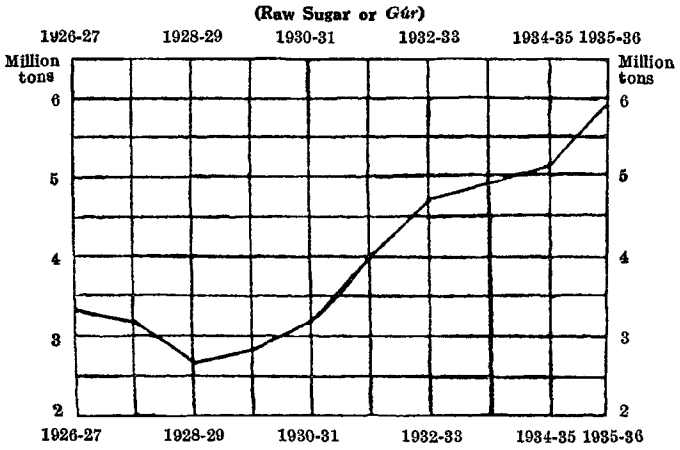
Rice



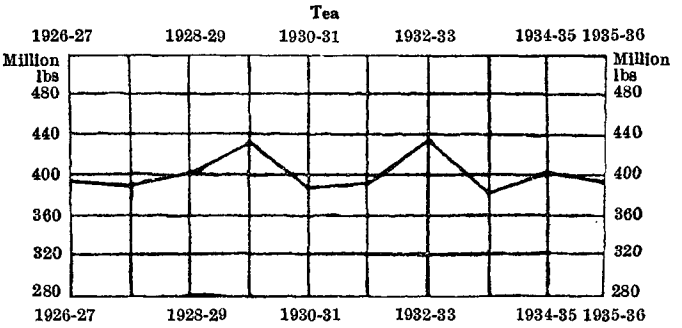
Wheat



Sugarcane
(Raw Sugar or *Gúr*)

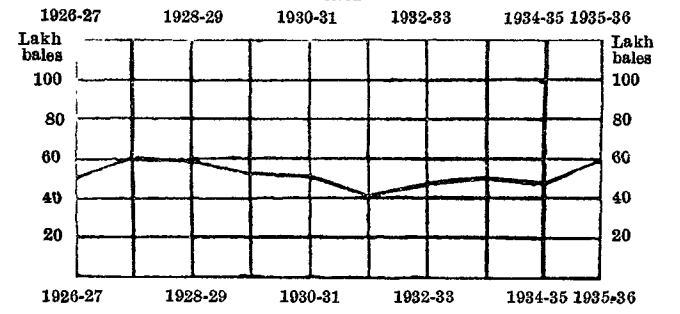


Tea

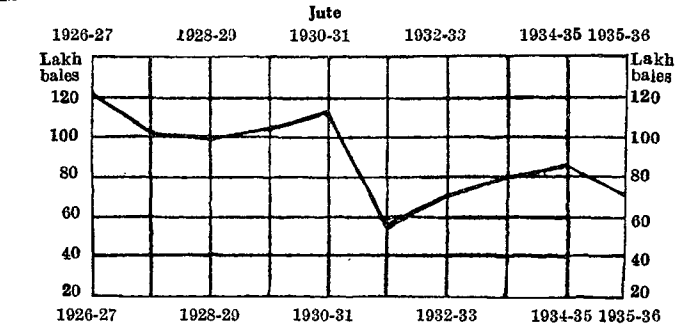


FIBRES

Cotton

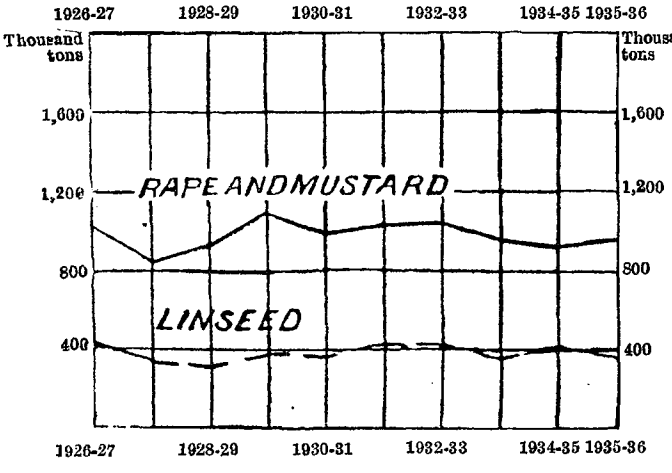


Jute

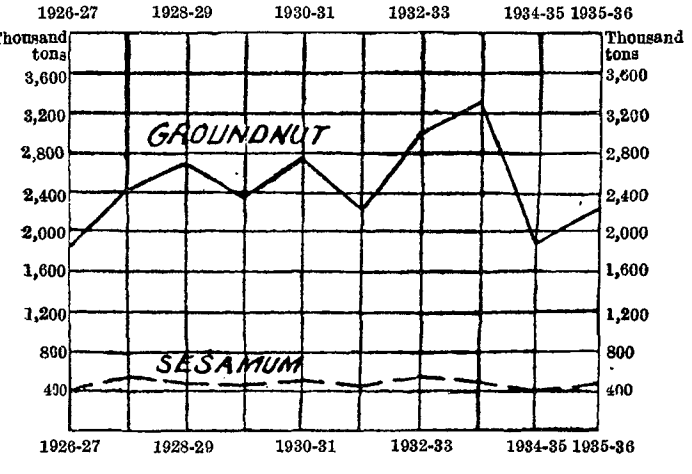


OILSEEDS

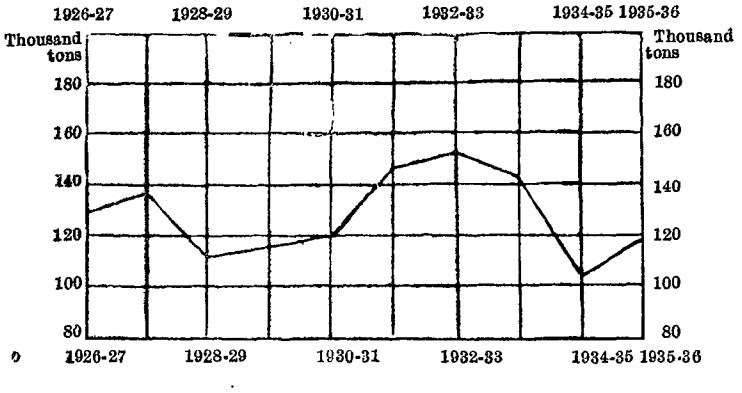
Rape and Mustard and Linseed



Sesamum and Groundnut (nuts in shell)



Castorseed



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1935-36

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the thirty-eighth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1935-36.

Source and scope of the estimates

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute crop and only one for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts*. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee† and rubber†. The figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above are shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1935-36 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1931-32, are given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castorseed ‡, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee§, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except certain States in the Central Provinces, the Rampur State in the United Provinces, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Khairpur State in Sind, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, the Bhopal State in Central India and the Alwar and Kotah States in Rajputana in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other important crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, tobacco and indigo, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17) for the British provinces and Indian States separately.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries so far as available are given in table No. 19, the data being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

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* The final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available and these adjusted figures are utilised as far as practicable.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Special Statistics separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of castorseed, no estimates are framed for the mixed crop of the United Provinces.

§ In the case of coffee, estimates were framed for only plantations having an area of 10 acres or more till 1930-31; but from 1931-32 statistics of smaller plantations having an area between five and ten acres are also included.

Character of the season

The monsoon of 1935 was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, the rainfall during the monsoon period being generally within 10 per cent of the normal. Owing to uneven distribution, the rainfall, however, was defective in some of the important provinces such as Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. During the retreating period of the monsoon, conditions were unusually dry over the greater part of the country. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal all over the country except in the north Madras coast where it was defective by 23 per cent.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 (page 33), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1935 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, and the Rampur State in the United Provinces, certain States in the Central Provinces, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Khairpur State (in Sind) and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts comprise 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1935-36 was reported as 81,841,000 acres, as compared with 82,507,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was good in Burma and fair elsewhere. The total yield was estimated at 27,902,000 tons, as against 30,238,000 tons in 1934-35. To this figure should be added about 962,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,821,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces† and Berar, Bombay †, Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind†, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Rajputana, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain a little over 98 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1935-36 was reported to be 33,605,000 acres, which was less than the area of the preceding year by 3 per cent. The crop suffered from insufficient rain and was also adversely affected in places by frost, hailstorms, strong wind, rust, etc., but its condition was reported to be, on the whole, fairly good. The total estimated yield was 9,426,000 tons, which was 3 per cent less than the yield of 1934-35. An addition of some 151,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 538,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar and Delhi. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces and the States in the Bombay Presidency, and from Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts

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* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.
† Including Indian States. ‡ Burma, Madras and the States of Kashmir and Benares.

contain a little over 96 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1935-36 was 4,003,000 acres, as compared with 3,481,000 acres in the preceding year. The estimated yield amounted to 5,903,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which exceeded the preceding year's record crop of 5,140,000 tons by 15 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately198,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of 134,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made. The condition of the crop was reported to be good on the whole.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Travancore, Cochin, and Mysore. In Burma, tea is grown principally for consumption as pickles. According to the information so far available, the total area under tea in 1935 was 826,500 acres, as compared with 826,300 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was 396,660,400 lbs, as against 400,095,600 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 25,994,000 acres in 1935-36, as against 23,972,000 acres in 1934-35. The condition of the crop was reported to be good. The total estimated outturn was 5,963,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 4,857,000 bales in 1934-35, or an increase of 23 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1934-35 and 1933-34† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer in the case of mills in British provinces to Indian cotton alone. The estimate of mill consumption in Indian States refers to all cotton¶. Import figures have not therefore been taken into consideration for the purposes of calculation. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available‡.

	1934-35 (1,000 bales)	1933-34 (1,000 bales)
Exports	3,115	3,406
Mill consumption	2,612	2,336
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Approximate crop	6,477	6,492
Estimated in forecast	4,857	5,108

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1935-36 Oomras represented 30 (30) per cent, Bengal-Sind 22 (27) per cent, Americans 15 (10) per cent, Dholleras 11 (12) per cent, Broach and Westerns and Northerns 5 (3) per cent each, Cambodias 3 (4) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 3 (3) per cent, Tinnevellies and Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 2 (3) per cent each, and Cocanadas and Salems 1 (1) per cent each. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

	1935-36 (1,000 bales)	1934-35 (1,000 bales)
Oomras	1,763	1,480
Dholleras	659	599
Bengal-Sind	1,337	1,338
American—		
Punjab	746	398
Sind	155	76
Broach	312	148
Coompta-Dharwars	180	146
Westerns and Northerns	284	139
Cocanadas	25	30
Tinnevellies	137	141
Salems	30	33
Cambodias	192	198
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	143	131
Total	5,963	4,857

* Burma, Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.

† For earlier years, see table No. 8 on page 17.

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 822,000 bales on 31st August 1934 and 530,000 bales on 31st August 1935.

§ For earlier years, see table No. 8A on page 18.

¶ In recent years, however, the figures for Indian States also refer to Indian cotton.

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. The total area and yield of jute in 1935 were 2,181,000 acres, and 7,215,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), which showed a decrease of 18 per cent in area and 15 per cent in yield as compared with the preceding year. The area and yield of jute in 1936 are estimated at 2,546,000 acres and 8,711,000 bales.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), Bhopal (in Central India), the States in the Bombay Presidency, and certain States in the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise about 93 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1935-36 was 3,402,000 acres, as against 3,410,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 384,000 tons, as against 420,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 28,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 244,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard

Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1935-36 was 5,268,000 acres, as against 5,338,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 954,000 tons, as against 900,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 49,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 270,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Bhopal (Central India), Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and the States in the Bombay Presidency and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1935-36 was 5,632,000 acres, as against 5,230,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 461,000 tons, as against 406,000 tons in 1934-35. An addition of approximately 60,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 730,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castorseed

Castorseed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces§ and Sind. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts cover practically the whole area cultivated with

* Madras, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.
† Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.
‡ Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and certain Indian States.
§ Excludes estimates for the mixed crop (*i.e.*, sown in combination with other crops) for which there are no reliable data available at present.

castorseed in India. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total area sown in these tracts in 1935-36 was estimated at 1,447,000 acres and the yield at 119,000 tons, as against 1,448,000 acres with an estimated yield of 105,000 tons last year.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop ; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the Central Provinces and Berar. Estimates are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts comprise a little over 98 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1935-36 was reported to be 5,784,000 acres, which was slightly greater than that of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 2,228,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 1,884,000 tons in the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1934-35 was 185,700 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 32,744,100 lbs. Prior to 1931-32, statistics of plantations of less than ten acres were not taken into account ; but from that year the statistics were made more complete by the inclusion of figures for plantations having an area between five and ten acres.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The total area under rubber in 1935 was 228,800 acres, as against 225,900 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 48,545,000 lbs, as against 37,156,300 lbs in 1934.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;
Calcutta, January 25, 1937.

P. M. JOSEPH,
Offg. *Deputy Director* (*Statistics*),
for *Director-General.*

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1935.

(Abbreviations—S = Scanty, F = Fair, N = Normal, Ex = Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending					August week ending				September week ending				October week ending	
	5th	12th	19th	26th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	31st	7th	14th	21st	28th	4th	11th	18th	25th	2nd	9th
Assam	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	S	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	S
Baluchistan	N	N	S	S	S	F	N	N	F	S	N	N	F	S	S	S	N	N	N
Bay Islands	F	N	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	N	F	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S
Bengal	N	F	N	N	N	N	F	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	F	N	S	S
Bihar and Orissa—																			
Bihar	S	S	S	N	Ex	F	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S
Chota Nagpur	S	N	F	S	F	N	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	S	S
Orissa	S	F	F	N	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	S
Bombay—																			
Bombay Deccan	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	F	F	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	S	F	Ex
Gujarat	S	N	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	S	Ex	N	N	S	S	S
Konkan	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	F	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Sind	N	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	N	N
Burma—																			
Lower Burma	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	N	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N
Upper Burma	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	N	F	F	N	N	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces and Berar—																			
Berar	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Central Provinces, East	S	F	F	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	N	Ex	N	N	S	S
Central Provinces, West	S	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S
Madras—																			
Madras Coast, North	S	F	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	F	F	F	Ex	F	F	S	S
Madras Deccan	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	N	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	S	Ex	F
Madras, South-East	S	Ex	F	F	N	F	F	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	S
Malabar	S	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	N	N	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	F
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	N	N	F	F	F	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex
Punjab—																			
East and North	S	S	S	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S
South-West	N	S	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	N	S	N
United Provinces—																			
East	S	Ex	S	S	N	F	N	F	F	N	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S
West	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S
Central India—																			
East	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	F	S	F	S	S	S
West	S	S	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	F	S	N	N	Ex	S	S	Ex
Hyderabad—																			
North	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	S	S	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex
South	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	F	S
Kashmir	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F
Mysore	F	Ex	N	F	F	N	N	S	F	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	Ex
Rajputana—																			
East	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
West	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	F	S

Note—'Scanty' denotes rainfall of 40 per cent of the normal and below.
'Fair' " " of 41 to 80 per cent of the normal.
'Normal' " " of 81 to 119 per cent of the normal.
'Excess' " " of 120 per cent of the normal and over.

TABLES

Note—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Rice . . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	80,715,000	80,888,000	82,846,000	84,374,000	82,882,000	83,428,000	82,507,000	81,841,000
Wheat . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	36,077,000	34,400,000	33,605,000
Sugarcane . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,883,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,728,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,003,000
Tea . . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	709,400	757,400	803,500	806,800	809,500	818,100	826,300	826,500
Cotton . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	22,405,000	26,192,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,137,000	23,972,000	25,994,000
Jute . . .	2,035,000	2,325,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000
Linseed . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,230,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,402,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,268,000
Sesamum . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	5,122,000	5,254,000	5,618,000	5,639,000	6,256,000	6,307,000	5,230,000	5,633,000
Castor seed* .	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,447,000
Groundnut . .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,518,000	5,164,000	6,579,000	5,439,000	7,409,000	8,226,000	5,766,000	5,784,000
Coffee . . .	..	..	..	..	..	132,100	156,200	160,300	172,200	176,500	183,900	185,700	(b)
Rubber . .	..	..	..	..	..	126,400	152,500	192,400	184,200	180,000	224,200	225,900	228,800

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Rice . . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,017,000	30,754,000	30,387,000	32,198,000	33,001,000	31,114,000	30,907,000	30,238,000	27,902,000
Wheat . „	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	8,904,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,426,000
Sugarcane . „	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	2,983,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,903,000
Tea . . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	336,370,800	396,871,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,669,300	383,674,400	400,095,600	396,660,400
Cotton . bales(c)	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	4,881,000	5,645,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,857,000	5,963,000
Jute . . „	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,300,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	420,000	384,000
Rape and Mustard . „	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	954,000
Sesamum . „	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	467,000	466,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	541,000	406,000	461,000
Castor seed* „	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	119,000
Groundnut . „	(a)	(a)	358,000	658,000	875,000	1,074,000	2,232,000	2,766,000	2,268,000	2,997,000	3,330,000	1,884,000	2,228,000
Coffee . . lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,828,600	32,973,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,744,100	(b)
Rubber . „	..	..	..	..	..	12,964,400	24,775,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400	12,915,200	37,156,300	48,545,000

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available. (c) A bale contains 400 lbs.

* An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, in the case of outturn.

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1926-27 to 1935-36.

Provinces and States	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	862	578	850	560	650	611	541	672	720
Assam	765	702	757	713	658	757	771	655	683	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	829	779	1,014	908	1,002	961	963	897	894	765	556	461	583	587	533	525	642	633	737	582
Bihar and Orissa	770	728	872	946	903	912	720	727	765	580	901	781	948	961	838	860	892	873	945	815
Bombay	1,009	945	1,047	906	969	1,012	968	999	1,042	905	395	472	442	470	432	430	513	381	398	414
Burma	920	886	863	868	885	752	866	897	800	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	699	647	603	730	568	718	665	658	699	587	464	361	362	442	459	429	425	465	471	424
Coorg	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,430	1,448	1,457	1,467	1,440	1,026	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	818	351	679	589	492	793	877	728	707
Madras	980	1,042	1,056	1,045	1,031	1,045	1,050	1,017	1,009	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	363	490	526	544	553	524	536	535	574
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	582	690	851	753	681	733	640	754	735
Sind (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	750	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	523	577
United Provinces	705	673	352	501	568	680	484	650	674	669	831	708	781	1,032	790	755	793	672	749	793
Average, British Provinces	837	809	870	870	882	883	850	840	829	770	686	580	656	812	693	648	684	611	678	677
Indian States—																				
Baroda	612	519	669	385	486	599	624	647	658	565	666	547	280	614	515	653	938	529	515	859
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	713	747	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	1,136	1,085	973	893	963	1,125	1,006	1,006	992	966	743	892	468	620	621	635	775	580	582	693
Central India States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	309	354	334	376	347	369	438	405	389
Central Provinces States	721	665	538	731	498	681	535	590	612	481	359	514	462	565	434	390	329	448	418	269
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 (b)	253 (b)	423 (b)	423 (b)	541 (b)	446 (b)	513 (b)	449 (b)	536 (b)	478 (b)
Hyderabad	781	828	910	667	582	792	658	624	672	707	142	174	293	234	258	264	289	278	278	251
Khairpur (Sind) (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	747	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	703	706
Mysore	576	598	646	652	684	640	704	680	586	671	224	373	384	413	363	361	463	560	407	533
Punjab States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	735	596	698	725	669	741	677	707	703
Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	470	395	696	577	541	627	531	564	563
United Provinces State (Rampur)	267	384	187	190	211	236	334	388	388	292	421	611	423	637	753	444	569	617	569	569
Average, Indian States	745	739	738	678	611	743	(c) 656	648	666	633	497	422	415	491	502	455	515	490	502	490
Average, India	834	806	865	865	871	876	841 (c)	830	821	764	642	542	602	741	648	598	642	582	632	628

Provinces and States	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Assam	2,352	2,295	2,297	2,008	2,104	2,312	2,450	2,560	2,176	2,299	576	556	576	603	539	564	600	510	534	520
Bengal	2,396	2,529	2,469	2,489	2,792	2,625	4,365	3,983	3,993	3,860	503	511	490	564	487	446	547	484	488	479
Bihar and Orissa	2,349	2,395	2,443	2,441	2,421	2,439	2,322	3,339	3,388	3,218	133	161	189	208	219	240	198	281	258	249
Bombay	6,061	6,687	6,410	5,939	6,341	6,071	6,003	6,208	5,555	5,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	2,727	3,506	3,063	3,665	3,627	3,564	3,120	3,708	3,630	3,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	379	541	422	419	436	549	523	497	409
Delhi	1,600	2,613	1,792	2,240	896	1,493	1,680	747	2,240	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	5,993	5,980	6,166	6,286	6,253	6,257	6,276	6,408	6,290	6,447	433	415	421	414	378	380	400	386	390	446
North-West Frontier Province	2,620	3,282	2,753	2,767	2,764	2,800	1,902	2,469	2,136	2,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1,745	1,710	1,614	1,488	1,588	1,735	1,782	1,750	1,581	1,695	204	214	196	199	195	196	141	220	244	258
Sind (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,227	3,920	5,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	2,333	2,151	2,017	2,160	2,378	3,135	3,256	3,311	3,358	3,316	277	266	356	248	289	217	206	279	288	262
Average, British Provinces	2,489	2,406	2,332	2,431	2,560	2,977	3,136	3,304	3,299	3,280	535	523	529	564	501	504	553	483	499	494
Indian States—																				
Baroda	2,240	4,480	3,360	3,360	4,480	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	2,240	2,240	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	5,305	5,905	5,645	4,997	4,712	5,003	5,525	4,986	4,604	6,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	123	118	178	322	346	368
Hyderabad	...	...	...	2,361	3,228	4,160	4,256	3,506	4,085	3,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	2,364	2,108	2,095	2,240	2,122	1,991	2,027	2,187	2,094	2,328	...	(a)	34	34	50	47	37	48	43	67
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	503	492	407	409	399	437	403	403	408
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	136	144	178	149	190	183	178	230	227
United Provinces State (Rampur)	1,723	1,920	1,723	2,068	1,792	2,520	3,920	4,053	3,360	3,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	3,052	3,643	3,313	2,926	3,063	3,432	(c) 3,778	3,463	3,475	3,764	489	(d) 464	439	417	362	360	391	361	366	372
Average, India	2,502	2,441	2,359	2,453	2,581	2,907	3,162 (c)	3,312	3,308	3,303	531	518 (d)	521	549	487	488	536	469	484	480

(a) Not available. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Excluding Bhopal. (d) Excluding Mysore.
(e) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(f) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States."

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1926-27 to 1935-36—*contd.*

Provinces and States	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara	140	133	191	129	142	163	133	144	133	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	130	133	155	146	146	162	162	162	153	147	1,090	1,280	897	1,290	796	1,071	1,139	816	1,061	1,180
Bengal	153	115	102	122	117	103	142	145	145	145	1,229	1,277	1,231	1,306	1,248	1,354	1,316	1,323	1,366	1,428
Bihar and Orissa	71	73	72	75	81	82	80	76	76	74	1,107	1,122	1,208	1,042	918	1,221	933	1,028	997§ 1,059‖	936§ 829‖
Bombay	65	80	81	66	74	67	33	70	57	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	65	82	70	80	93	60	77	92	81	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	80	103	105	97	96	38	82	71	59	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	100	200	200	133	100	169	185	34	142	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	70	85	85	82	74	76	84	83	82	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	67	80	94	94	92	89	75	76	107	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	82	112	84	127	123	100	117	151	161	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	173	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	129	124	144	125	155	111	131	132	109	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	77	95	92	91	95	67	90	93	88	98	1,213	1,265	1,214	1,287	1,197	1,326	1,275	1,275	1,325	1,370
Indian States—																				
Baroda	65	62	35	66	77	78	80	49	34	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal State (Cooch Behar)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	703	875	955	1,032	425	765	704	1,152	1,111	1,283
Bengal State (Tripura)	47	63	60	63	42	47	71	67	75	80	800	667	400	400	1,200	800	800	800	1,200	800
Bombay States	93	114	56	83	92	107	104	106	91	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India States	69	74	78	61	67	44	53	53	45	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	66	79	66	56	67	48	51	38	37	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hyderabad	99	105	89	51	74	56	59	61	57	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairpur (Sind) (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	181	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras States	30	52	53	52	40	50	57	42	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	103	123	121	52	56	43	45	42	46	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab States	116	156	114	121	133	81	104	132	220	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana States	77	92	103	53	56	57	55	53	52	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces State (Rampur)	31	92	86	93	87	57	40	67	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	87	99	75	65	78	68	73	72	71	83	715	857	906	976	471	767	708	1,138	1,116	1,246
Average, India	81	96	85	81	88	68	83	85	81	92	1,208	1,260	1,211	1,284	1,191	1,320	1,269	1,273	1,323	1,369

Provinces and States	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	438	401	413	395	341	355	388	351	278
Bengal	329	247	322	373	367	356	448	434	480	366	391	351	304	426	405	404	482	530	557	495
Bihar and Orissa	341	313	368	366	322	311	339	327	348	310	489	490	548	546	501	472	500	506	511	445
Bombay	169	264	282	222	229	229	251	235	212	242	225	265	139	264	270	221	271	498	264	448
Central Provinces and Berar	168	176	130	193	197	208	184	192	198	158	...	...	...	...	(a)	512	473	484	536	438
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	253	13‡	179	57	140	107	62	320	182
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	167	202	152	243	209	124	180	207	218
Punjab	172	192	240	240	160	210	240	210	258	160	361	353	211	313	355	358	292	267	336	308
Sind (e)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	157	226
United Provinces	382	291	309	450	362	389	386	322	361	390	421	241	261	458	294	357	305	321	327	416
Average, British Provinces	289	254	259	329	297	299	297	277	296	272	407	315	294	416	(c)341	370	386	364	379	407
Indian States—																				
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	407	160	236	224	213	224	168	149	345
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	242	238	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay States	224	320	373	172	280	224	373	373	320	373	358	363	299	320	395	390	292	390	560	249
Central Provinces States	151	179	92	184	177	191	187	175	175	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	132	77	92	148	142	168	150	159	191	178	96	81	81	63	64	93	96	78	97	103
Khairpur (Sind)(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	448	448
Rajputana	118*	261*	41*	118*	246*	236*	217*	215*	195*	262*	338†	500†	68†	521†	124†	392†	280†	59†	224†	360†
Average, Indian States	138	125	84	149	170	186	174(d)	176	193	179	338	448	118	357	162	310	251	159	224	327
Average, India	273	235	233	304	281	282	279(d)	258	276	253	406	319	290	415	337(c)	369	383	350	378	406

* Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only. ‡ See footnotes (c) and (e) of table on page 21. §Bihar. ‖ Orissa.
(a) Not available. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (d) Excluding Bhopal.
(e) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(f) " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".
NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1926-27 to 1935-36—*concld.*

Provinces and States	Sesamum										Castor seed									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara (*a*)	82	71	84	45	35	78	21	81	61	102	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal	378	376	337	371	381	362	501	496	496	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar and Orissa	276	322	370	357	344	336	325	339	313	250	305	286	307	326	326	332	345	360	326	280
Bombay	237	238	281	222	246	268	254	267	260	275	295	388	242	267	336	349	332	275	208	336
Burma	61	94	83	91	127	51	91	93	84	75	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	186	211	204	167	190	166	174	169	133	183	367	573	429	429	438	472	402	424	420	361
Madras	279	286	292	293	294	291	300	284	271	257	109	205	208	227	222	324	240	228	185	200
Punjab	201	193	176	184	196	194	180	169	164	178	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	160	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	81	113
United Provinces	239	226	175	191	227	227	243	214	197	195	672	340	611	640	640	672	448	560	640	640
Average, British Provinces	196	212	198	193	213	191	205	196	183	179	224	283	251	275	278	282	281	271	232	244
Indian States—																				
Baroda	211	172	178	124	130	138	158	149	97	163	228	209	67	135	234	204	201	138	59	189
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	122	76	200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	271	393	364	288	281	279	277	272	203	324	417	418	1,378	441	313	341	420	351	236	380
Hyderabad (*b*)	111	135	128	142	136	106	130	100	97	133	191	141	126	149	127	165	163	182	134	153
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	177	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	130	122	126	141	127	121	127	119	111
Rajputana	61*	140*	195*	140*	215*	153*	172*	280*	59*	198*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	176	248	210	180	196	163	(*d*)184	175	138	203	195	163	137	165	142	171	173	181	135	163
AVERAGE, INDIA	192	220	200	191	210	189	(*d*)202	192	174	183	207	209	180	202	184	207	209	209	162	184

Provinces and States	Groundnut (Nuts in shell)										Coffee										Rubber									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926 27	1927-28	1928-29	1929 -30	1930 -31	1931 -32	1932 -33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																														
Bombay	1,165	1,205	1,178	893	1,032	1,128	1,085	1,115	974	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	707	647	610	714	690	642	648	504	516	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	145	124	122	89	77	42	75	101	198
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	451	545	612	571	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	216	211	396	242	252	233	224	237	...	155	159	158	176	135	49	...	...	58	83
Madras	1,009	1,122	1,114	1,062	1,107	1,049	1,101	1,053	877	1,068	186	302	127	213	180	183	169	222	172	...	179	177	157	176	125	48	3	34	94	170
Average, British Provinces	992	1,079	1,069	984	(*e*) 1,058	1,005	1,035	993	830	959	242	261	168	304	211	216	201	223	203	...	146	151	134	131	94	74	38	70	100	102
Indian States—																														
Bombay States	1,147	1,085	943	694	649	748	659	863	534	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	126	50	154	162	94	135	209	113	...	218	235	249	286	266	154	36	98	192	235
Hyderabad (*b*)	184	194	279	525	535	616	641	605	522	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	670	371	335	212	198	180	190	198	180	177	160	157	...	35	12	16	36	30	20	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	440	222	82	543	27	222	169	125	...	194	202	201	213	186	193	31	39	244	237
Average, Indian States	577	551	541	577	588	669	(*f*) 647	688	512	623	211	199	177	188	201	177	176	161	156	...	196	206	207	233	197	185	32	44	239	237
AVERAGE, INDIA	942	1,001	980	920	(*e*) 963	926	(*f*) 942	907	732	863	226	228	173	241	206	195	187	188	176	...	165	171	161	164	127	109	36	58	165	213

* Refers to Kotah State only.

(*a*) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Excluding Bhopal. (*e*) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (*f*) Excluding Mysore.
(*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) " " " " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".

Note—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	...	758	...	(*g*)232	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 717 (*c*) 1,064	...	2,688	188	1,400	...	459	...	...	...
Bengal	(*a*) 1,111 (*b*) 1,023 (*c*) 1,238	816	4,643	155	1,465	607	624	610	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 987 (*b*) 741 (*c*) 800	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	2,460	155	1,333	370	575	350	350	...
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	...	(*g*)2,500 (*h*)1,150
Burma	1,000	...	...	110	...	...	...	160	...	1,000
Central Provinces and Berar	648	548	3,390	102	...	215	...	210	400	...
Coorg	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	982	2,386	185	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras	1,055	...	6,380	87	...	...	...	301	231	1,120
North-West Frontier Province	...	626	2,477	100	..	...	320	...	...	...
Punjab	...	791	1,951	(*i*) 123 (*j*) 130	...	...	428	...	...	...
Sind	1,255	(*g*) 937 (*h*) 764	7,200	222—223	...	...	(*g*)376 (*h*) 362	(*g*)284 (*h*)320	225	...
United Provinces	900	1,000	2,700	170	...	500	600	280	...	...
Mysore	(*k*)1,603	450	3,639	44	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice.
(*b*) Autumn rice.
(*c*) Summer rice.
(*d*) Bihar.
(*e*) Chota Nagpur.
(*f*) Orissa.
(*g*) Irrigated.
(*h*) Unirrigated.
(*i*) Desi.
(*j*) American.
(*k*) Unhusked rice (paddy).

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF **RICE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	4,498,000	4,173,000(*b*)	4,963,000(*b*)	4,230,000(*b*)	4,652,000(*b*)	4,700,000(*b*)	4,871,000(*b*)	4,862,000(*b*)	4,858,000(*b*)	5,292,000(*b*)
Bengal . .	19,871,000	18,682,000	21,403,000	20,225,000	20,582,000	22,129,000	21,779,000	21,672,000	20,740,000	21,092,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	13,933,000	13,476,000	14,352,000	14,229,000	13,927,000	14,091,000	13,072,000	13,229,000	13,734,000	13,190,000
Bombay . .	3,006,000	3,151,000	3,131,000	3,171,000	3,261,000	3,159,000	3,135,000	2,022,000	2,048,000	1,832,000
Burma . .	12,449,000	12,353,000	12,709,000	12,861,000	13,022,000	12,517,000	12,702,000	12,919,000	12,688,000	12,494,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	5,280,000	5,411,000	5,445,000	5,480,000	5,541,000	5,527,000	5,595,000	5,637,000	5,631,000	5,665,000
Coorg . .	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	83,000
Madras . .	10,842,000	10,930,000	11,019,000	11,262,000	11,678,000	11,538,000	11,534,000	11,704,000	11,056,000	10,478,000
Sind (*d*) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,118,000	1,129,000	1,043,000
United Provinces	7,437,000	7,266,000	7,024,000	6,814,000	6,722,000	6,555,000	6,140,000	5,980,000	6,437,000	6,643,000
Total British Provinces .	77,399,000	75,525,000	80,129,000	78,355,000	79,467,000	80,299,000	78,912,000	79,227,000	78,464,000	77,812,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	194,000	207,000	201,000	192,000	212,000	232,000	226,000	225,000	228,000	206,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000
Bombay States	422,000	388,000	419,000	414,000	435,000	464,000	450,000	296,000	436,000	443,000
Central Provinces States . .	376,000	643,000	754,000	374,000	1,251,000	1,491,000	1,470,000	1,514,000	1,493,000	1,498,000
Hyderabad .	539,000	933,000	992,000	507,000	685,000	1,100,000	997,000	1,307,000	1,184,000	1,064,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000	5,000
Mysore . .	700,000	704,000	707,000	721,000	743,000	731,000	770,000	774,000	680,000	741,000
United Provinces State (Rampur).	67,000	70,000	72,000	59,000	53,000	57,000	47,000	52,000	52,000	46,000
Total Indian States.	2,298,000	2,945,000	3,145,000	2,267,000	3,379,000	4,075,000	3,970,000	4,196,000	4,103,000	4,029,000
GRAND TOTAL	79,697,000	78,470,000	83,274,000	80,622,000	82,846,000	84,374,000	82,882,000	83,423,000	82,567,000	81,841,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	1,536,000	1,308,000	1,677,000	1,346,000	1,366,000	1,589,000	1,677,000	1,421,000	1,481,000	1,610,000
Bengal . .	7,355,000	6,493,000	9,684,000	8,202,000	9,206,000	9,493,000	9,364,000	8,680,000	8,273,000	7,208,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	4,788,000	4,378,000	5,588,000	6,011,000	5,615,000	5,738,000	4,201,000	4,294,000	4,688,000	3,416,000
Bombay . .	1,354,000	1,329,000	1,464,000	1,283,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,355,000	902,000	953,000	740,000
Burma . .	5,112,000	4,886,000	4,894,000	4,986,000	5,143,000	4,202,000	4,913,000	5,174,000	4,532,000	5,018,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	1,648,000	1,562,000	1,466,000	1,787,000	1,404,000	1,772,000	1,660,000	1,657,000	1,757,000	1,484,000
Coorg . .	40,000	40,000	40,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	55,000	54,000	38,000	54,000
Madras . .	4,742,000	5,083,000	5,197,000	5,255,000	5,376,000	5,385,000	5,406,000	5,314,000	4,951,000	4,880,000
Sind(*d*) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461,000	378,000	370,000
United Provinces	2,341,000	2,183,000	1,104,000	1,523,000	1,704,000	1,989,000	1,327,000	1,736,000	1,937,000	1,983,000
Total British Provinces .	28,916,000	27,262,000	31,114,000	30,446,000	31,277,000	31,649,000	29,958,000	29,693,000	29,018,000	26,763,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	53,000	48,000	60,000	33,000	46,000	62,000	63,000	65,000	67,000	52,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	7,000	8,000	8,000
Bombay States .	214,000	188,000	182,000	165,000	187,000	233,000	202,000	133,000	193,000	191,000
Central Provinces States . .	121,000	191,000	181,000	122,000	278,000	453,000	349,000	399,000	408,000	322,000
Hyderabad . .	188,000	345,000	403,000	151,000	178,000	389,000	293,000	364,000	355,000	336,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000
Mysore . .	180,000	188,000	204,000	210,000	227,000	209,000	242,000	235,000	178,000	222,000
United Provinces State (Rampur).	8,000	12,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000
Total Indian States.	764,000	972,000	1,036,000	686,000	921,000	1,352,000	1,156,000	1,214,000	1,220,000	1,139,000
GRAND TOTAL	29,680,000	28,234,000	32,150,000	31,132,000	32,198,000	33,001,000	31,114,000	30,907,000	30,238,000	27,902,000

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1935-36 are 2,473,000 acres and 824,000 tons, as against 3,341,000 acres and 1,417,000 tons in 1934-35.
(*b*) Including areas under seedlings which were subsequently transplanted.
(*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*e*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	22,000	39,000	31,000	29,000	24,000	31,000	22,000	29,000	30,000	28,000
Bengal	129,000	107,000	123,000	126,000	143,000	145,000	143,000	145,000	155,000	127,000
Bihar and Orissa (*a*)	1,186,000	1,199,000	1,212,000	1,200,000	1,213,000	1,221,000	1,235,000	1,222,000	1,197 000	1,143,000
Bombay	1,802,000	1,875,000	2,058,000	2,050,000	2,285,000	2,314,000	2,627,000	1,926,000	1,734,000	1,688,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,734,000	3,664,000	3,184,000	2,983,000	3,098,000	3,513,000	3,451,000	3,441,000	3,626,000	3,389,000
Delhi	49,000	52,000	51,000	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	46,000	40,000	38,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	998,000	993,000	1,056,000	1,057,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,013,000	1,041,000	997,000	1,030,000
Punjab	9,380,000	9,024,000	9,969,000	9,951,000	9,287,000	9,080,000	8,591,000	9,773,000	9,038,000	9,300,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306,000	1,075,000	1,090,000
United Provinces	6,714,000	7,467,000	7,112,000	7,182,000	7,612,000	7,748,000	7,667,000	8,453,000	7,549,000	7,053,000
Total British Provinces	24,014,000	24,420,000	24,796,000	24,611,000	24,590,000	25,107,000	24,797,000	27,382,000	25,441,000	24,886,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	74,000	86,000	88,000	73,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	73,000
Bombay States	443,000	505,000	445,000	419,000	530,000	522,000	509,000	502,000	485,000	420,000
Central India States	1,942,000	2,006,000	1,861,000	1,805,000	1,944,000	2,189,000	2,070,000	2,082,000	2,319,000	2,071,000
Central Provinces States	106,000	122,000	126,000	115,000	(*e*)31,000	115,000	102,000	100,000	91,000	75,000
Gwalior	1,399,000	1,458,000	1,021,000	943,000	1,127,000	1,492,000	1,394,000	1,507.000	1,646,000	1,631,000
Hyderabad	960,000	1,058,000	1,102,000	1,026,000	1,173,000	1,367,000	1,301,000	1,201,000	1,259,000	1,247,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,000	86,000	92,000
Mysore	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Punjab States	1,246,000	1,280,000	1,330,000	1,370,000	1,354,000	1,312,000	1,336,000	1,519,000	1,445,000	1,411,000
Rajputana States	999,000	1,134,000	1,095,000	1,172,000	1,243,000	1,508,000	1,268,000	1,488,000	1,520,000	1,575,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	117,000	121,000	106,000	116,000	119,000	116,000	122,000	127,000	122,000	122,000
Total Indian States	7,289,000	7,773,000	7,177,000	7,013,000	7,599,000	8,696,000	8,179,000	8,695,000	9,049,000	8,719,000
GRAND TOTAL	31,303,000	32,193,000	31,973,000	31,654,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	36,077,000	34,490,000	33,605,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	8,000	15,000	8,000	11,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000
Bengal	32,000	22,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	41,000	41,000	51,000	33,000
Bihar and Orissa (*a*)	477,000	418,000	513,000	515,000	454,000	469,000	492,000	476,000	505,000	416,000
Bombay	318,000	395,000	406,000	430,000	441,000	444,000	602,000	328,000	308,000	312,000
Central Provinces and Berar	773,000	591,000	515,000	588,000	635,000	673,000	655,000	715,000	763,000	641,000
Delhi	16,000	19,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	17,000	18,000	13,000	12,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	294,000	161,000	231,000	248,000	216,000	250,000	237,000	249,000	238,000	264,000
Punjab	2,946,000	2,344,000	3,070,000	3,781,000	3,122,000	2,760,000	2,813,000	2,794,000	3,042,000	3,053,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303,000	251,000	281,000
United Provinces	2,492,000	2,361,000	2,480,000	3,309,000	2,686,000	2,610,000	2,713.000	2,537,000	2,523,000	2,498,000
Total British Provinces	7,356,000	6,326,000	7,263,000	8,925,000	7,604,000	7,258,000	7,576,000	7,468,000	7,703,000	7,519,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	22,000	21,000	11,000	20,000	17,000	21,000	31,000	17,000	17,000	28,000
Bombay States	147,000	201,000	93,000	116,000	147,000	148,000	176,000	130,000	126,000	130,000
Central India States	360,000	277,000	294,000	269,000	326,000	339,000	341,000	407,000	419,000	360,000
Central Provinces States	17,000	28,000	26,000	29,000	6,000(*e*)	20,000	15,000	20,000	17,000	9,000
Gwalior	281,000	165,000	193,000	178,000	272,000	297,000	319,000	302,000	394,000	348,000
Hyderabad	61,000	82,000	144,000	107,000	135,000	161,000	168,000	149,000	156,000	140,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	27,000	29,000
Mysore	(*c*)	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*f*)	(*d*)
Punjab States	485,000	420,000	354,000	427,000	438,000	392,000	442,000	459,000	456,000	443,000
Rajputana States	222,000	238,000	193,000	364,000	320,000	354,000	355,000	353,000	383,000	339,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	22,000	33,000	20,000	33,000	40,000	23,000	31,000	35,000	31,000	31,000
Total Indian States	1,617,000	1,465,000	1,329,000	1,544,000	1,702,000	1,766,000	1,879,000	1,902,000	2,026,000	1,907,000
GRAND TOTAL	8,973,000	7,791,000	8,592,000	10,469,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,426,000

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States which report an area of 2,100 acres with a yield of 300 tons in 1935-36, as against 2,200 acres and 300 tons in 1934-35.
(*b*) Includes the North Waziristan and the Kurram Agencies. (*c*) 300 tons. (*d*) About 500 tons. (*e*) Incomplete. (*f*) 400 tons.
(*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	40,000	41,000	39,000	29,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	38,000
Bengal . .	201,000	209,000	196,000	198,000	199,000	233,000	233,000	257,000	276,000	325,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	289,000	289,000	287,000	279,000	284,000	282,000	302,000	418,000	445,000	465,000
Bombay . .	68,000	68,000	65,000	66,000	65,000	69,000	75,000	70,000	75,000	79,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	23,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	30,000
Delhi . .	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	3,000
Madras . .	114,000	106,000	89,000	98,000	115,000	116,000	121,000	122,000	125,000	123,000
North-West Frontier Province .	53,000	43,000	48,000	51,000	47,000	44,000	53,000	49,000	43,000	58,000
Punjab . .	443,000	499,000	401,000	307,000	426,000	475,000	558,000	466,000	462,000	473,000
Sind (*c*) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	3,000
United Provinces	1,613,000	1,585,000	1,344,000	1,349,000	1,489,000	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,713,000	1,814,000	2,212,000
Total British Provinces .	2,856,000	2,869,000	2,497,000	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,852,000	3,179,000	3,165,000	3,316,000	3,809,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Bombay States .	19,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	31,000	36,000	39,000
Hyderabad . .	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	37,000	34,000	35,000	40,000	46,000	51,000	59,000
Mysore . .	36,000	34,000	31,000	33,000	38,000	36,000	42,000	42,000	46,000	51,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	13,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	21,000	26,000	37,000
Total Indian States . .	69,000	83,000	71,000	111,000	117,000	119,000	138,000	146,000	165,000	194,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,925,000	2,952,000	2,568,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,003,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	42,000	42,000	40,000	26,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	40,000	34,000	39,000
Bengal . .	215,000	236,000	216,000	220,000	248,000	273,000	454,000	457,000	492,000	560,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	303,000	309,000	313,000	304,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	623,000	673,000	668,000
Bombay . .	184,000	203,000	186,000	175,000	184,000	187,000	201,000	194,000	186,000	201,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	28,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	34,000	35,000	39,000	48,000	47,000	49,000
Delhi . .	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	8,000	3,000
Madras . .	305,000	283,000	245,000	275,000	321,000	324,000	339,000	349,000	351,000	354,000
North-West Frontier Province .	62,000	63,000	59,000	63,000	58,000	55,000	45,000	54,000	41,000	63,000
Punjab . .	349,000	381,000	289,000	204,000	302,000	368,000	444,000	364,000	326,000	358,000
Sind (*c*) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	7,000
United Provinces	1,680,000	1,522,000	1,210,000	1,301,000	1,581,000	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,532,000	2,719,000	3,275,000
Total British Provinces .	3,173,000	3,082,000	2,599,000	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,790,000	4,450,000	4,669,000	4,884,000	5,577,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	1,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	4,000	4,000	5,000
Bombay States .	45,000	87,000	63,000	58,000	61,000	67,000	74,000	69,000	74,000	105,000
Hyderabad . .	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	39,000	49,000	65,000	76,000	72,000	93,000	99,000
Mysore . .	38,000	32,000	29,000	33,000	36,000	32,000	38,000	41,000	43,000	53,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	10,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	35,000	38,000	39,000	61,000
Total Indian States .	94,000	135,000	105,000	145,000	160,000	185,000	226,000	227,000	256,000	326,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,267,000	3,217,000	2,704,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,903,000

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States, which report an area of 19,000 acres with a yield of 18,000 tons in 1935-36, as against 22,000 acres and 22,000 tons in 1934-35.

(*b*) Not available. (*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
British Provinces—										
Assam	420,400	424,000	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,400	430,400	435,900	435,600
Bengal	188,700	189,800	193,800	195,100	199,100	198,400	199,000	199,800	201,700	201,300
Bihar and Orissa	2,100	1,900	3,800	4,100	3,700	3,700	3,400	3,900	4,000	4,000
Coorg	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Madras	51,900	58,100	63,600	66,300	69,900	72,400	74,000	75,800	75,200	75,700
Punjab	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600
United Provinces	6,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,200
Total British Provinces	679,400	689,900	704,500	711,100	722,000	721,900	721,200	726,100	733,000	732,800
Indian States—										
Cochin	...	...	...	300	500	500	500	1,600	1,600	1,600
Mysore	...	1,900	2,400	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,500	4,500
Travancore	54,000	57,300	61,400	65,400	68,600	71,900	74,700	76,300	77,200	77,600
Tripura (Bengal)	6,000	6,900	7,600	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,900	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Indian States	60,000	66,100	71,400	76,900	81,500	84,900	88,300	92,000	93,300	93,700
GRAND TOTAL	739,400	756,000	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	818,100	826,300	826,500

Yield (lbs)

British Provinces—										
Assam	241,981,700	235,887,800	246,017,700	258,940,700	233,416,100	243,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100	232,885,400	226,417,300
Bengal	95,009,300	97,002,000	95,010,000	109,953,200	96,991,100	88,482,100	108,876,300	96,658,500	98,402,000	96,377,900
Bihar and Orissa	278,400	306,600	719,500	853,200	809,200	886,500	672,000	1,094,100	1,032,800	996,600
Coorg	133,100	151,800	216,300	169,000	167,500	174,300	219,800	209,400	198,800	163,500
Madras	22,483,500	24,132,200	26,785,400	27,422,500	26,439,500	27,508,500	29,660,800	29,295,300	29,342 000	33,750,600
Punjab	1,975,200	2,076,400	1,904,900	1,930,100	1,896,300	1,902,200	1,368,600	2,111,100	2,339 800	2,479,400
United Provinces	1,720,300	1,597,600	2,133,800	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,366,600	1,299,800	1,732,900	1,785,900	1,622,400
Total British Provinces	363,581,500	361,154,400	372,787,600	400,757,600	361,542,400	363,549,500	399,155,200	350,442,400	365,936,700	361,807,700
Indian States—										
Cochin	...	...	...	55,100	61,700	59,200	88,800	515,400	553,200	589,300
Mysore	...	(a)	81,700	112,900	199,000	187,500	153,800	198,400	192,600	301,900
Travancore	28,531,100	28,825,300	30,188,300	30,513,700	28,028,300	28,673,100	32,641,000	30,735,000	31,112,600	31,695,600
Tripura (Bengal)	820,600	940,100	1,095,600	1,402,700	1,249,400	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200	2,300,500	2,265,900
Total Indian States	29,351,700	29,765,400	31,365,600	32,084,400	29,538,400	30,534,000	34,514,100	33,232,000	34,158,900	34,852,700
GRAND TOTAL	392,933,200	390,919 800	404,153,200	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,669,300	383,674,400	400,095,600	396,660,400

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1935 are provisional and therefore subject to revision

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	43,000	42,000	44,000	34,000	31,000	27,000	33,000	36,000	36,000	35,000
Assam	46,000	45,000	44,000	41,000	41,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	34,000	38,000
Bengal	60,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	79,000	77,000	78,000	69,000	69,000	68,000	65,000	42,000	42,000	38,000
Bombay	4,590,000	4,876,000	5,191,000	4,804,000	3,831,000	4,321,000	4,223,000	3,655,000	3,657,000	4,081,000
Burma	447,000	326,000	318,000	335,000	373,000	228,000	332,000	445,000	457,000	493,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,864,000	4,796,000	5,078,000	5,175,000	4,750,000	4,620,000	4,000,000	4,270,000	4,201,000	4,160,000
Delhi	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000
Madras	2,204,000	2,100,000	2,465,000	2,476,000	2,041,000	2,204,000	1,949,000	2,156,000	2,304,000	(*c*)2,693,000
North-West Frontier Province	30,000	10,000	17,000	17,000	13,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	15,000	15,000
Punjab	2,524,000	1,842,000	2,509,000	2,209,000	2,164,000	2,160,000	1,890,000	2,449,000	2,347,000	2,826,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570,000	623,000	804,000
United Provinces	796,000	630,000	701,000	916,000	822,000	739,000	516,000	805,000	705,000	588,000
Total British Provinces	15,687,000	14,805,000	16,506,000	16,138,000	14,197,000	14,484,000	13,122,000	14,547,000	14,483,000	15,831,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	761,000	806,000	793,000	771,000	731,000	693,000	722,000	731,000	800,000	837,000
Bengal State (Tripura)	17,000	19,000	20,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	16,000	15,000
Bombay States	2,324,000	2,887,000	2,855,000	2,490,000	2,465,000	2,141,000	2,507,000	2,222,000	2,610,000	2,473,000
Central India States	1,297,000	1,263,000	1,287,000	1,388,000	1,284,000	1,172,000	1,007,000	1,152,000	1,173,000	1,201,000
Gwalior	649,000	585,000	645,000	633,000	619,000	632,000	597,000	614,000	633,000	602,000
Hyderabad	3,267,000	3,631,000	4,019,000	3,536,000	3,527,000	3,644,000	3,602,000	3,696,000	3,101,000	3,698,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	31,000	40,000
Madras States	27,000	23,000	30,000	31,000	30,000	24,000	21,000	19,000	16,000	(*d*)
Mysore	97,000	81,000	76,000	69,000	72,000	83,000	88,000	77,000	70,000	87,000
Punjab States	279,000	226,000	332,000	327,000	325,000	381,000	371,000	540,000	537,000	716,000
Rajputana States	404,000	422,000	476,000	507,000	520,000	437,000	419,000	493,000	492,000	486,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	13,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	23,000	14,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	8,000
Total Indian States	9,135,000	9,956,000	10,547,000	9,784,000	9,615,000	9,238,000	9,361,000	9,590,000	9,489,000	10,163,000
GRAND TOTAL	24,822,000	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,137,000	23,972,000	25,994,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	14,000	21,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	13,000
Assam	15,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,000	14,000
Bengal	23,000	17,000	15,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	8,000	8,000	7,000
Bombay	748,000	979,000	1,049,000	789,000	712,000	728,000	871,000	638,000	522,000	750,000
Burma	73,000	67,000	56,000	67,000	87,000	34,000	64,000	102,000	93,000	105,000
Central Provinces and Berar	977,000	1,235,000	1,334,000	1,252,000	1,136,000	442,000	820,000	758,000	617,000	646,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	(*e*)	2,000	1,000
Madras	386,000	444,000	524,000	509,000	378,000	421,000	407,000	450,000	474,000	(*c*)537,000
North-West Frontier Province	5,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
Punjab	518,000	514,000	524,000	700,000	667,000	538,000	555,000	927,000	946,000	1,248,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,000	270,000	323,000
United Provinces	257,000	196,000	252,000	286,000	319,000	205,000	169,000	265,000	192,000	194,000
Total British Provinces	3,032,000	3,498,000	3,811,000	3,665,000	3,360,000	2,429,000	2,950,000	3,387,000	3,174,000	3,862,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	124,000	124,000	69,000	127,000	140,000	136,000	144,000	90,000	69,000	156,000
Bengal State (Tripura)	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bombay States	541,000	822,000	397,000	519,000	565,000	573,000	649,000	587,000	593,000	611,000
Central India States	223,000	234,000	252,000	211,000	214,000	129,000	133,000	154,000	131,000	180,000
Gwalior	107,000	115,000	107,000	89,000	103,000	76,000	76,000	59,000	58,000	124,000
Hyderabad	808,000	951,000	895,000	447,000	651,000	509,000	534,000	564,000	443,000	569,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10,000	14,000	20,000
Madras States	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	(*d*)
Mysore	25,000	25,000	23,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	11,000
Punjab States	81,000	88,000	95,000	99,000	100,000	77,000	96,000	178,000	296,000	348,000
Rajputana States	78,000	97,000	123,000	67,000	73,000	62,000	58,000	65,000	64,000	78,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Total Indian States	1,992,000	2,465,000	1,971,000	1,578,000	1,866,000	1,578,000	1,707,000	1,721,000	1,683,000	2,101,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,024,000	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,857,000	5,963,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*f*).	5,624,000	5,661,000	6,675,000	6,991,000	6,750,000	4,678,000	5,979,000	6,492,000	6,477,000	(*b*)

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States which report an area of 26,000 acres with a yield of 6,000 bales in 1935-36, as against 29,000 acres and 7,000 bales in 1934-35. (*b*) Not yet available.

(*c*) Includes Madras States for which separate figure is not yet available. (*d*) Included under Madras. (*e*) Below 500 bales.

(*f*) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills were adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 1,000,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16.

(*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*h*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 8A—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Area (acres)

Descriptions of cotton	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Oomras—										
Khandesh	1,414,000	1,452,000	1,410,000	1,373,000	1,211,000	1,184,000	1,062,000	1,116,000	1,152,000	1,280,000
Central India	1,946,000	1,848,000	1,932,000	2,021,000	1,903,000	1,804,000	1,604,000	1,766,000	1,806,000	1,803,000
Barsi and Nagar(*a*)	3,264,000	3,792,000	3,986,000	2,629,000	2,315,000	2,586,000	2,450,000	2,346,000	2,074,000	2,419,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani				916,000	971,000	862,000	890,000	976,000	864,000	978,000
Berar	4,864,000	4,796,000	3,429,000	3,443,000	3,221,000	3,162,000	2,828,000	2,948,000	2,915,000	2,861,000
Central Provinces			1,649,000	1,732,000	1,529,000	1,458,000	1,172,000	1,322,000	1,286,000	1,299,000
TOTAL	11,488,000	11,888,000	12,406,000	12,114,000	11,150,000	11,056,000	10,006,000	10,474,000	10,097,000	10,640,000
Dholleras	2,435,000	3,072,000	3,094,000	2,807,000	2,583,000	2,150,000	2,747,000	2,386,000	2,965,000	2,742,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	809 000	643,000	715,000	929,000	845,000	753,000	526,000	811,000	715,000	596,000
Rajputana	447,000	464,000	520,000	541,000	551,000	464,000	452,000	529,000	528,000	521,000
Sind-Punjab	2,020,000	1,591,000	2,263,000	2,058,000	1,888,000	2,004,000	1,757,000	2,796,000	2,522,000	2,477,000
Others	87,000	84,000	85,000	76,000	75,000	74,000	72,000	48,000	48,000	44,000
TOTAL	3,363,000	2,782,000	3,586,000	3,604,000	3,359,000	3,295,000	2,807,000	4,184,000	3,813,000	3,638,000
American—										
Punjab	1,134,000	750,000	974,000	806,000	837,000	763,000	776,000	809,000	841,000	1,541,000
Sind	25,000	15,000	29,000	27,000	65,000	59,000	99,000	(*b*)	194,000	385,000
Broach	1,211,000	1,274,000	1,270,000	1,324,000	1,232,000	1,271,000	1,308,000	1,283,000	1,384,000	1,366,000
Coompta-Dharwars	1,513,000	1,726,000	1,945,000	1,746,000	1,356,000	1,665,000	1,451,000	1,362,000	1,167,000	1,439,000
Westerns and Northerns	1,795,000	1,534,000	1,835,000	1,551,000	1,541,000	1,897,000	1,568,000	1,770,000	1,454,000	2,149,000
Cocanadas	205,000	214,000	236,000	259,000	199,000	186,000	189,000	170,000	184,000	170,000
Tinnevellies	525,000	568,000	610,000	601,000	525,000	538,000	541,000	575,000	591,000	623,000
Salems	181,000	181,000	224,000	221,000	200,000	204,000	191,000	200,000	181,000	164,000
Cambodias	309,000	287,000	384,000	395,000	248,000	280,000	322,000	346,000	509,000	525,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	588,000	470,000	460,000	467,000	517,000	358,000	478,000	578,000	592,000	612,000
GRAND TOTAL	24,822,000	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,137,000	23,972,000	25,994,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Oomras—										
Khandesh	266,000	307,000	338,000	249,000	273,000	175,000	215,000	274,000	239,000	289,000
Central India	330,000	349,000	359,000	300,000	317,000	205,000	209,000	213,000	189,000	304,000
Barsi and Nagar(*a*)	802,000	970,000	782,000	341,000	488,000	355,000	364,000	376,000	306,000	412,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani				126,000	126,000	115,000	131,000	153,000	129,000	112,000
Berar	977,000	1,235,000	784,000	717,000	658,000	283,000	500,000	513,000	443,000	437,000
Central Provinces			550,000	535,000	478,000	159,000	320,000	245,000	174,000	209,000
TOTAL	2,375,000	2,861,000	2,813,000	2,268,000	2,340,000	1,292,000	1,739,000	1,774,000	1,480,000	1,763,000
Dholleras	569,000	858,000	402,000	509,000	559,000	586,000	712,000	570,000	599,000	659,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	258,000	199,000	255,000	289,000	324,000	207,000	170,000	266,000	194,000	195,000
Rajputana	93,000	111,000	144,000	78,000	84,000	73,000	69,000	78,000	76,000	91,000
Sind-Punjab	454,000	456,000	605,000	595,000	567,000	468,000	521,000	941,000	1,058,000	1,042,000
Others	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	9,000
TOTAL	821,000	782,000	1,020,000	977,000	991,000	764,000	775,000	1,295,000	1,338,000	1,337,000
American—										
Punjab	229,000	219,000	189,000	248,000	269,000	215,000	217,000	364,000	398,000	746,000
Sind	5,000	3,000	6,000	8,000	20,000	14,000	33,000	(*b*)	76,000	155,000
Broach	222,000	244,000	210,000	284,000	277,000	274,000	322,000	228,000	148,000	312,000
Coompta Dharwars	201,000	327,000	303,000	284,000	178,000	248,000	230,000	185,000	146,000	180,000
Westerns and Northerns	173,000	221,000	349,000	172,000	182,000	218,000	189,000	206,000	139,000	284,000
Cocanadas	30,000	39,000	43,000	45,000	32,000	33,000	26,000	24,000	30,000	25,000
Tinnevellies	135,000	148,000	162,000	162,000	129,000	131,000	135,000	130,000	141,000	137,000
Salems	34,000	34,000	42,000	38,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	37,000	33,000	30,000
Cambodias	116,000	123,000	147,000	144,000	90,000	128,000	139,000	153,000	198,000	192,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	114,000	104,000	93,000	104,000	123,000	68,000	105,000	142,000	131,000	143,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,024,000	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,857,000	5,963,000

(*a*) Includes the whole of cotton grown in Non-Government areas in Hyderabad up to 1929-30.
(*b*) Included under "Sind—Punjab," separate figure not being available.

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	171,000	195,000	157,000	192,000	99,000	127,000	157,000	149,000	118,000	140,000
Bengal . .	2,929,000	2,667,000	2,936,000	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,822,000	2,142,000	2,321,000	1,899,000	2,155,000
Bihar and Orissa	241,000	247,000	238,000	238,000	149,000	170,000	192,000	174,000	128,000* 17,000†	211,000* 14,000†
Total British Provinces	3,341,000	3,109,000	3,331,000	3,458,000	1,845,000	2,119,000	2,491,000	2,644,000	2,162,000	2,520,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	29,000	32,000	31,000	31,000	16,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	18,000	24,000
Tripura . .	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total Indian States .	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	17,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	19,000	26,000
GRAND TOTAL (*b*)	3,374,000	3,144,000	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,546,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	466,000	624,000	352,000	619,000	197,000	340,000	447,000	304,000	313,000	413,000
Bengal . .	8,996,000	8,514,000	9,187,000	9,883,000	4,983,000	6,167,000	7,046,000	7,675,000	6,485,000	7,693,000
Bihar and Orissa .	667,000	693,000	719,000	620,000	342,000	519,000	448,000	447,000	319,000* 45,000†	495,000* 29,000†
Total British Provinces	10,129,000	9,831,000	10,258,000	11,122,000	5,522,000	7,026,000	7,941,000	8,426,000	7,162,000	8,630,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	51,000	70,000	74,000	80,000	17,000	44,000	44,000	72,000	50,000	77,000
Tripura . .	8,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Total Indian States .	59,000	75,000	77,000	83,000	20,000	46,000	46,000	74,000	53,000	81,000
GRAND TOTAL(*b*)	10,188,000	9,906,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	8,711,000
Exports and consumption (*a*) .	11,241,000	11,431,000	11,436,000	8,480,000	7,883,000	8,381,000	9,068,000	9,466,000	9,650,000	(*c*)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (*a*) .	11,611,000	11,097,000	11,144,000	10,320,000	6,704,000	8,878,000	8,853,000	9,966,000	8,663,000	(*c*)

*Bihar. †Orissa.

(*a*) The exports as well as mill-purchases and mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption, mill-purchases and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates.

(*b*) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1927	82,000	1930	65,000	1936 . . .	57,000
1928	72,000	1931	61,000	1934 . .	55,000
1929	64,000	1932	49,000	1935 . .	77,000
				1936 . . .	(*c*)

(*c*) Not yet available.

NOTE—Figures for 1936 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF **LINSEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bengal . .	136,000	118,000	132,000	114,000	116,000	126,000	125,000	124,000	126,000	98,000
Bihar and Orissa .	644,000	601,000	658,000	654,000	654,000	662,000	641,000	631,000	599,000	542,000
Bombay . .	106,000	102,000	119,000	131,000	137,000	137,000	125,000	124,000	127,000	111,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	1,001,000	917,000	930,000	754,000	739,000	937,000	1,008,000	933,000	997,000	1,089,000
Punjab . .	26,000	35,000	28,000	28,000	23,000	32,000	28,000	32,000	26,000	28,000
United Provinces (*a*)	393,000 *668,000*	423,000 *630,000*	210,000 *550,000*	229,000 *502,000*	310,000 *644,000*	321,000 *589,000*	228,000 *624,000*	213,000 *593,000*	240,000 *622,000*	195,000 *650,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	2,306,000 *668,000*	2,196,000 *630,000*	2,077,000 *550,000*	1,910,000 *502,000*	1,934,000 *644,000*	2,215,000 *589,000*	2,155,000 *624,000*	2,057,000 *593,000*	2,115,000 *622,000*	2,063,000 *650,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,000	37,000	47,000	47,000
Bombay States .	10,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Central Provinces States . .	89,000	100,000	97,000	85,000	38,000	94,000	108,000	128,000	128,000	126,000
Hyderabad .	220,000	318,000	269,000	242,000	253,000	306,000	269,000	367,000	399,000	416,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	38,000	60,000	110,000	57,000	82,000	95,000	93,000	73,000	92,000	74,000
Total Indian States .	357,000	485,000	482,000	390,000	381,000	505,000	520,000	611,000	673,000	689,000
GRAND TOTAL .	3,331,000	3,311,000	3,109,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,402,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bengal . .	20,000	13,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	25,000	24,000	27,000	16,000
Bihar and Orissa .	98,000	84,000	108,000	107,000	94,000	92,000	97,000	92,000	93,000	75,000
Bombay . .	8,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	75,000	72,000	54,000	65,000	65,000	87,000	83,000	80,000	88,000	77,000
Punjab . .	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
United Provinces (*a*)	67,000 *114,000*	55,000 *82,000*	29,000 *76,000*	46,000 *101,000*	50,000 *104,000*	56,000 *102,000*	39,000 *108,000*	31,000 *85,000*	39,000 *100,000*	34,000 *113,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	270,000 *114,000*	239,000 *82,000*	228,000 *76,000*	253,000 *101,000*	244,000 *104,000*	272,000 *102,000*	261,000 *108,000*	243,000 *85,000*	262,000 *100,000*	216,000 *113,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	4,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay States .	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central Provinces States . .	6,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
Hyderabad .	13,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	16,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	34,000	33,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	2,000	7,000	2,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	7,000	8,000	11,000
Total Indian States .	22,000	27,000	18,000	26,000	29,000	42,000	37,000	48,000	58,000	55,000
GRAND TOTAL .	406,000	348,000	322,000	380,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	420,000	384,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate. (*b*) 500 tons. (*c*) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Assam	365,000	353,000	369,000	336,000	363,000	302,000	271,000	329,000	345,000	363,000
Bengal	757,000	740,000	700,000	705,000	769,000	770,000	716,000	693,000	724,000	711,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	733,000	700,000	728,000	665,000	657,000	645,000	627,000	598,000	600,000	559,000
Bombay	189,000	135,000	193,000	339,000	191,000	142,000	190,000	9,000	17,000	15,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	64,000	70,000	71,000	74,000	71,000	68,000
Delhi	3,000	6,000	35,000(*c*)	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province	90,000	121,000	111,000	133,000	83,000	107,000	126,000	112,000	65,000	72,000
Punjab	913,000	951,000	1,722,000	1,074,000	889,000	1,150,000	1,158,000	1,099,000	673,000	700,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,000	128,000	109,000
United Provinces (*b*)	148,000	171,000	339,000	215,000	240,000	273,000	327,000	219,000	206,000	248,000
	2,242,000	*2,580,000*	*2,670,000*	*2,341,000*	*3,230,000*	*2,659,000*	*2,484,000*	*2,594,000*	*2,444,000*	*2,330,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	3,198,000	3,177,000	4,197,000	3,472,000	3,264,000	3,467,000	3,494,000	3,313,000	2,834,000	2,849,000
	2,242,000	*2,580,000*	*2,670,000*	*2,341,000*	*3,230,000*	*2,659,000*	*2,484,000*	*2,594,000*	*2,444,000*	*2,330,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda	21,000	22,000	28,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	20,000	40,000	15,000	13,000
Bombay States	25,000	37,000	30,000	21,000	17,000	23,000	46,000	23,000	8,000	9,000
Hyderabad	7,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14,000	5,000	5,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	53,000	80,000	99,000	43,000	99,000	40,000	40,000	38,000	20,000	49,000
Total Indian States	106,000	150,000	171,000	94,000	138,000	94,000	116,000	127,000	60,000	89,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,516,000	5,907,000	7,038,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,268,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	72,000	69,000	66,000	62,000	64,000	46,000	43,000	57,000	54,000	45,000
Bengal	132,000	116,000	123,000	134,000	139,000	139,000	154,000	164,000	180,000	157,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	160,000	153,000	178,000	162,000	147,000	136,000	140,000	135,000	137,000	111,000
Bombay	19,000	16,000	12,000	40,000	23,000	14,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	16,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	13,000
Delhi	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)
North-West Frontier Province	9,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	7,000
Punjab	147,000	150,000	162,000	150,000	141,000	184,000	151,000	131,000	101,000	115,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17,000	9,000	11,000
United Provinces (*b*)	28,000	18,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	48,000	58,000	31,000	30,000	46,000
	421,000	*278,000*	*308,000*	*479,000*	*423,000*	*419,000*	*438,000*	*372,000*	*357,000*	*433,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	567,000	532,000	593,000	601,000	555,000	593,000	591,000	562,000	537,000	508,000
	421,000	*278,000*	*308,000*	*479,000*	*423,000*	*419,000*	*438,000*	*372,000*	*357,000*	*433,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000
Bombay States	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	1,000
Hyderabad	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	1,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	8,000	20,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	8,000
Total Indian States	16,000	30,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	9,000	6,000	13,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,004,000	840,000	910,000	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	954,000

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1935-36 are 74,000 acres and 2,000 tons, as against 81,000 acres and 6,000 tons in 1934-35.

(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(*c*) The sudden and abnormal increase is due to an exceptionally large area being put under the crop as the principal crops like wheat could not either be sown or were damaged where sown owing to want of rain.

(*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 tons. (*f*) 500 tons. (*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

(*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til* or *Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (*acres*)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara .	19,000	19,000	16,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,000	24,000	21,000	21,000
Bengal . .	160,000	149,000	153,000	157,000	153,000	161,000	161,000	158,000	158,000	166,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	203,000	209,000	207,000	188,000	189,000	200,000	200,000	205,000	202,000	199,000
Bombay . .	227,000	301,000	247,000	242,000	209,000	234,000	256,000	193,000	155,000	155,000
Burma . .	1,093,000	1,071,000	1,082,000	1,225,000	1,322,000	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,609,000	1,439,000	1,521,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	458,000	553,000	637,000	496,000	577,000	505,000	604,000	570,000	338,000	429,000
Madras . .	682,000	837,000	760,000	773,000	746,000	747,000	836,000	836,000	653,000	750,000
Punjab . .	89,000	116,000	127,000	122,000	126,000	162,000	137,000	93,000	109,000	88,000
Sind (*g*) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	42,000	34,000
United Provinces (*b*)	186,000	242,000	392,000	292,000	257,000	330,000	388,000	438,000	252,000	260,000
	750,000	*800,000*	*800,000*	*890,000*	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*	*921,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	3,117,000	3,498,000	3,621,000	3,510,000	3,594,000	3,667,000	4,203,000	4,162,000	3,369,000	3,623,000
	750,000	*800,000*	*800,000*	*890,000*	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*	*921,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	53,000	52,000	63,000	72,000	69,000	81,000	71,000	75,000	69,000	55,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,000	85,000	9,000	66,000
Bombay States .	372,000	530,000	363,000	257,000	463,000	457,000	372,000	462,000	431,000	346,000
Hyderabad .	505,000	599,000	650,000	569,000	593,000	508,000	601,000	581,000	509,000	588,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)
Rajputana(Kotah)	37,000	45,000	46,000	48,000	52,000	44,000	39,000	40,000	38,000	34,000
Total Indian States .	967,000	1,226,000	1,122,000	946,000	1,177,000	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,243,000	1,056,000	1,089,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,834,000	5,524,000	5,543,000	5,346,000	5,618,000	5,639,000	6,256,000	6,307,000	5,230,000	5,633,000

Yield (*tons*)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,000	(*c*)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal . .	27,000	25,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	36,000
Bihar and Orissa(*a*)	25,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	31,000	30,000	23,000
Bombay . .	24,000	32,000	31,000	24,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	23,000	18,000	19,000
Burma . .	30,000	45,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000	54,000	51,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	38,000	52,000	58,000	37,000	49,000	38,000	47,000	43,000	20,000	35,000
Madras . .	85,000	107,000	99,000	101,000	93,000	97,000	112,000	106,000	79,000	86,000
Punjab . .	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000
Sind (*g*) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	2,000
United Provinces (*b*)	20,000	24,000	31,000	25,000	26,000	33,000	42,000	41,000	22,000	25,000
	80,000	*81,000*	*62,000*	*76,000*	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*	*78,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	258,000	326,000	328,000	303,000	337,000	297,000	371,000	357,000	270,000	285,000
	80,000	*81,000*	*62,000*	*76,000*	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*	*78,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	5,000	(*c*)	6,000
Bombay States .	45,000	93,000	59,000	33,000	58,000	57,000	46,000	56,000	39,000	50,000
Hyderabad .	25,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	24,000	35,000	26,000	22,000	35,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)
Rajputana(Kotah)	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	3,000
Total Indian States .	76,000	136,000	105,000	76,000	103,000	89,000	89,000	97,000	65,000	98,000
GRAND TOTAL .	414,000	543,000	495,000	455,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	541,000	406,000	461,000

(*a*) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1935-36 are 182,000 acres and 10,000 tons, as against 209,000 acres and 13,000 tons in 1934-35.

(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(*c*) Below 500 tons. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 acres. (*f*) Below 50 tons.

(*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*h*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **CASTOR SEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	44,000	47,000	51,000	55,000	55,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	55,000	40,000
Bombay	76,000	104,000	74,000	67,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	57,000	43,000	40,000
Central Provinces and Berar	55,000	43,000	47,000	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	31,000
Madras	385,000	360,000	344,000	256,000	283,000	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000	257,000
Sind (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces (a)	10,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	7,000
Total British Provinces	570,000	562,000	527,000	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	471,000	416,000	376,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	59,000	75,000	101,000	83,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	83,000
Bombay States	43,000	59,000	13,000	61,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	76,000	53,000
Hyderabad	611,000	681,000	659,000	602,000	792,000	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000	834,000
Mysore	116,000	103,000	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000	101,000
Total Indian States	829,000	918,000	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000	1,071,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,399,000	1,480,000	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,447,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	5,000
Bombay	10,000	18,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	7,000	4,000	6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	9,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000
Madras	29,000	33,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000	23,000
Sind (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(b)	(b)
United Provinces (a)	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total British Provinces	57,000	71,000	59,000	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	57,000	43,000	41,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	6,000	7,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000
Bombay States	8,000	11,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Hyderabad	52,000	43,000	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000	57,000
Mysore	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Total Indian States	72,000	67,000	54,000	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000	62,000	78,000
GRAND TOTAL	129,000	138,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	119,000

(a) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.
(b) Below 100 tons.
(c) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	602,000	740,000	1,000,000	1,068,000	999,000	989,000	1,195,000	1,292,000	862,000	835,000
Burma . .	523,000	540,000	599,000	571,000	565,000	408,000	522,000	640,000	625,000	638,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	...	...	...	148,000	164,000	185,000	194,000	149,000	135,000
Madras . .	2,680,000	3,337,000	3,679,000	3,209,000	3,672,000	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,779,000	2,351,000	2,525,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	3,805,000	4,617,000	5,278,000	4,848,000	5,284,000	4,196,000	5,419,000	5,905,000	3,987,000	4,133,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	211,000	324,000	423,000	281,000	604,000	518,000	588,000	683,000	654,000	405,000
Hyderabad . .	305,000	485,000	650,000	619,000	691,000	775,000	1,118,000	1,384,000	962,000	1,059,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	284,000	254,000	163,000	187,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	516,000	809,000	1,073,000	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000	1,779,000	1,651,000
GRAND TOTAL .	4,321,000	5,426,000	6,351,000	5,748,000	6,579,000	5,489,000	7,409,000	8,226,000	5,766,000	5,784,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	313,000	398,000	526,000	426,000	487,000	498,000	579,000	643,000	375,000	385,000
Burma . .	165,000	156,000	163,000	182,000	174,000	117,000	151,000	144,000	144,000	143,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	...	...	...	(a)	33,000	45,000	53,000	38,000	37,000
Madras . .	1,207,000	1,671,000	1,830,000	1,522,000	1,765,000	1,234,000	1,729,000	1,777,000	920,000	1,204,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	1,685,000	2,225,000	2,519,000	2,130,000	2,426,000	1,882,000	2,504,000	2,617,000	1,477,000	1,769,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	108,000	157,000	178,000	87,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	263,000	156,000	144,000
Hyderabad .	25,000	42,000	81,000	145,000	165,000	213,000	320,000	374,000	224,000	287,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	76,000	27,000	28,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	133,000	199,000	259,000	232,000	340,000	386,000	493,000	713,000	407,000	459,000
GRAND TOTAL .	1,818,000	2,424,000	2,778,000	2,362,000	2,766,000	2,268,000	2,997,000	3,330,000	1,884,000	2,228,000

(a) Not available.

Note—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36‡
British Provinces—										
Coorg	35,100	35,200	36,600	37,000	37,500	38,400	38,600	39,400	38,600	...
Madras	37,200	38,200	38,100	37,800	37,800	41,300	39,900	40,800	42,600	...
Total British Provinces	72,300	73,400	74,700	74,800	75,300	79,700	78,500	80,200	81,200	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,000	...
Mysore	76,300	79,800	83,200	86,500	82,400	89,800	95,300	100,700	101,500	...
Travancore	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	900	1,000	...
Total Indian States	79,300	82,800	86,000	88,700	85,000	92,500	98,000	103,700	104,500	...
GRAND TOTAL	151,600	156,200	160,700	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,500	183,900	185,700	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	10,602,300	7,588,700	7,707,100	14,668,200	9,070,800	9,665,600	9,011,100	8,813,700	9,161,700	...
Madras	6,915,000	11,533,200	4,827,300†	8,068,400	6,817,400	7,570,500	6,758,100	9,077,500	7,313,100	...
Total British Provinces	17,517,300	19,121,900	12,534,400	22,736,600	15,888,200	17,236,100	15,769,200	17,891,200	16,474,800	..
Indian States—										
Cochin	357,500	276,400	100,400	215,000	291,400	178,600	256,600	439,500	223,900	...
Mysore	16,201,900	15,813,300	14,954,800	16,406,300	16,354,800	16,177,300	16,833,500	16,118,400	15,920,200	...
Travancore	205,300	351,700	177,400	66,000	438,600*	21,700§	177,800	151,900	125,200	...
Total Indian States	16,764,700	16,441,400	15,232,600	16,687,300	17,084,800	16,377,600	17,267,900	16,709,800	16,269,300	...
GRAND TOTAL	34,282,000	35,563,300	27,767,000	39,423,900	32,973,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,744,100	...

* Increase is due to favourable weather conditions.
† Decrease is due partly to good crop in the previous year and partly to unfavourable season.
‡ Figures not yet available.
§ Decrease due to unfavourable weather conditions.
Note—(i) The figures in this table excluded statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee. From 1931-32, however, statistics of plantations having an area between five and ten acres have been included.
(ii) Figures for 1934-35 are subject to revision.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
British Provinces—										
Burma	69,200	78,200	87,800	91,300	112,500	109,500	109,000	105,100	106,200	106,200
Coorg	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	1,600	1,800	3,300
Madras	14,200	14,800	15,500	15,300	15,900	12,600	11,500	11,600	12,000	12,400
Total British Provinces	86,200	95,900	106,300	109,600	131,400	125,100	123,300	118,300	120,000	121,900
Indian States—										
Cochin	9,000	9,400	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500	9,500
Mysore	700	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Travancore	43,600	46,400	50,500	51,000	50,800	48,900	46,500	95,800	95,800	96,800
Total Indian States	53,300	56,400	60,800	61,200	61,000	59,100	56,700	105,900	105,900	106,900
GRAND TOTAL	139,500	152,300	167,100	170,800	192,400	184,200	180,000	224,200	225,900	228,800

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Burma	9,589,300	11,360,000	10,892,400	11,170,200	9,959,200	8,446,400	4,578,500	7,867,100	10,713,000	20,991,300
Coorg	434,700	460,000	472,800	529,200	404,200	147,000	...	...	103,800	278,800
Madras	2,540,300	2,623,800	2,904,300	2,679,600	1,991,500	606,300	31,500	397,200	1,123,700	2,113,700
Total British Provinces	12,564,300	14,443,800	14,269,500	14,379,000	12,354,900	9,199,700	4,610,000	8,264,300	11,940,500	23,378,800
Indian States—										
Cochin	1,958,800	2,209,700	2,415,700	2,744,200	2,553,400	1,482,800	346,800	933,000	1,825,700	2,228,600
Mysore	24,500	7,300	9,600	21,500	18,200	12,300	...	...	...	...
Travancore	8,456,600	9,381,500	10,144,500	10,878,100	9,425,000	9,422,300	1,424,600	3,717,900	23,390,100†	22,937,600
Total Indian States	10,439,900	11,598,500	12,569,800	13,643,800	11,996,600	10,917,400	1,771,400	4,650,900	25,215,800†	25,166,200
GRAND TOTAL	23,004,200	26,042,300	26,839,300	28,022,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400*	12,915,200	37,156,300†	48,545,000

* Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.
† Production figure is based on more complete data than were available in previous years.
Note—Figures for 1935 are subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	30,000	53,000	55,000	81,000	50,000	42,000	48,000	39,000	48,000	44,000
Bengal	75,000	66,000	82,000	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000	85,000	91,000	90,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,284,000	1,293,000	1,294,000	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000	1,526,000	1,307,000	1,472,000	1,275,000
Bombay	35,000	43,000	34,000	42,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	17,000	19,000	21,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	13,000	14,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	11,000
Delhi	18,000	18,000	43,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	9,000	12,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Province	157,000	165,000	232,000	221,000	163,000	152,000	137,000	135,000	130,000	161,000
Punjab	767,000	835,000	1,340,000	921,000	656,000	629,000	618,000	709,000	612,000	666,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	15,000	20,000
United Provinces	3,929,000	4,282,000	4,383,000	4,269,000	4,223,000	4,050,000	3,844,000	4,272,000	4,080,000	3,784,000
Total British Provinces	6,311,000	6,772,000	7,483,000	7,001,000	6,609,000	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,614,000	6,493,000	6,087,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*b*)15,000	15,000	12,000	(*b*)48,000	(*b*)28,000	(*b*)29,000	(*b*)25,000	(*b*)41,000	36,000	36,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*e*)	...
Total Indian States	15,000	15,000	12,000	48,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	42,000	37,000	38,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,326,000	6,787,000	7,495,000	7,049,000	6,637,000	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,656,000	6,530,000	6,125,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	12,000	18,000	18,000	13,000	19,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	13,000
Bengal	23,000	18,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	30,000	26,000
Bihar and Orissa	507,000	460,000	490,000	517,000	533,000	514,000	560,000	460,000	570,000	368,000
Bombay	11,000	15,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Delhi	6,000	6,000	15,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	4,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	56,000	52,000	85,000	81,000	60,000	53,000	50,000	40,000	41,000	48,000
Punjab	234,000	217,000	267,000	263,000	161,000	161,000	150,000	148,000	158,000	175,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	5,000
United Provinces	1,699,000	1,303,000	1,608,000	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,607,000	1,534,000	1,710,000	1,676,000	1,677,000
Total British Provinces (*c*)	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,512,000	2,325,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	5,000	5,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*f*)	...
Total Indian States	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	5,000	5,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,517,000	2,330,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons. (*e*) Below 100 acres.
(*f*) Below 10 tons. (*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
AREA (ACRES)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	59,000	68,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	70,000	75,000	69,000	73,000
Bengal	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bihar and Orissa	67,000	72,000	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	84,000	90,000	88,000	77,000
Bombay	8,036,000	7,822,000	7,772,000	9,387,000	9,193,000	7,894,000	8,212,000	7,762,000	7,945,000	7,743,000
Burma	665,000	568,000	491,000	474,000	443,000	652,000	651,000	594,000	597,000	529,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,159,000	4,273,000	4,169,000	4,293,000	4,716,000	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,320,000	4,334,000	4,227,000
Delhi	36,000	43,000	32,000	30,000	33,000	30,000	36,000	26,000	20,000	26,000
Madras	4,692,000	4,830,000	4,615,000	5,174,000	4,761,000	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000	5,143,000	5,102,000
North-West Frontier Province	53,000	68,000	63,000	121,000	81,000	84,000	117,000	86,000	77,000	97,000
Punjab	983,000	1,025,000	949,000	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000	843,000	821,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517,000	448,000	433,000
United Provinces	2,301,000	2,146,000	2,264,000	2,469,000	2,509,000	2,619,000	2,381,000	2,632,000	2,241,000	2,237,000
Total British Provinces	21,055,000	21,219,000	20,507,000	23,214,000	22,781,000	21,675,000	21,455,000	21,395,000	21,811,000	21,371,000
Indian States—										
Baroda (*c*)	562,000	566,000	536,000	560,000	590,000	599,000	595,000	586,000	594,000	(*a*)
Bombay States	2,292,000	2,040,000	2,245,000	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000	2,028,000	(*b*) 1,219,000	2,091,000	1,710,000
Hyderabad	8,209,000	8,704,000	9,158,000	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,464,000	9,356,000	8,834,000	8,892,000	8,799,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	77,000	88,000
Mysore	(*c*) 661,000	(*c*) 717,000	683,000	760,000	703,000	684,000	666,000	657,000	610,000	660,000
Total Indian States	11,724,000	12,027,000	12,622,000	12,496,000	12,835,000	12,964,000	12,645,000	11,366,000	12,264,000	(*b*) 11,257,000
GRAND TOTAL	32,779,000	33,246,000	33,129,000	35,710,000	35,616,000	34,539,000	34,100,000	32,761,000	34,075,000	(*b*) 32,628,000
YIELD (TONS)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	17,000	18,000	21,000	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	27,000	26,000	22,000
Bombay	1,473,000	1,831,000	1,756,000	1,752,000	1,912,000	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,528,000	1,663,000	1,504,000
Burma	79,000	68,000	60,000	50,000	49,000	92,000	63,000	53,000	76,000	60,000
Central Provinces and Berar	888,000	994,000	1,109,000	1,036,000	1,181,000	783,000	944,000	1,025,000	962,000	845,000
Delhi	6,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	(*d*)	5,000	1,000
Madras	1,211,000	1,339,000	1,363,000	1,483,000	1,275,000	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000	1,276,000	1,370,000
North-West Frontier Province	7,000	9,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	12,000
Punjab	107,000	126,000	90,000	90,000	75,000	96,000	117,000	77,000	102,000	89,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	104,000	100,000
United Provinces	524,000	557,000	334,000	643,000	538,000	526,000	497,000	493,000	450,000	449,000
Total British Provinces	4,317,000	4,956,000	4,753,000	5,100,000	5,073,000	4,525,000	4,690,000	4,608,000	4,681,000	4,458,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States	641,000	559,000	600,000	541,000	469,000	594,000	425,000	(*b*) 321,000	514,000	461,000
Hyderabad	1,034,000	1,453,000	1,410,000	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000	1,032,000	1,100,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	15,000	33,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	124,000	136,000	130,000	105,000	85,000	89,000	89,000	106,000
Total Indian States (*b*)	1,675,000	2,012,000	2,134,000	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000	1,785,000	1,583,000	1,650,000	1,700,000
GRAND TOTAL (*b*)	5,992,000	6,968,000	6,887,000	6,928,000	6,977,000	6,241,000	6,475,000	6,191,000	6,331,000	6,158,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Incomplete. (*c*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*d*) Below 500 tons; the crop being severely damaged by heavy and incessant rains. (*e*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*f*) " " " " " "Bombay States".

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar and the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
AREA (ACRES)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	26,000	30,000	25,000	29,000	25,000	22,000	48,000	21,000	18,000	19,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	67,000	68,000	75,000	73,000	71,000	71,000	72,000	72,000	68,000	64,000
Bombay	5,736,000	5,725,000	5,024,000	4,376,000	5,078,000	5,229,000	5,113,000	3,696,000	3,946,000	3,538,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	110,000	121,000	124,000	107,000	139,000	119,000	113,000	101,000	93,000	89,000
Delhi	46,000	52,000	52,000	72,000	71,000	70,000	64,000	55,000	49,000	56,000
Madras	3,080,000	3,276,000	3,067,000	2,888,000	2,913,000	2,877,000	2,817,000	2,559,000	2,697,000	2,712,000
North-West Frontier Province	121,000	149,000	131,000	245,000	138,000	155,000	208,000	191,000	145,000	148,000
Punjab	2,692,000	2,718,000	2,480,000	3,365,000	3,236,000	3,233,000	3,403,000	3,356,000	3,043,000	3,018,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935,000	873,000	755,000
United Provinces	1,909,000	1,921,000	1,973,000	2,128,000	2,024,000	2,150,000	2,185,000	2,141,000	2,159,000	2,292,000
Total British Provinces	13,789,000	14,062,000	12,953,000	13,285,000	13,697,000	13,928,000	14,026,000	13,129,000	13,093,000	12,693,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*) 657,000	(*b*) 613,000	(*b*) 597,000	630,000	(*b*) 652,000	(*b*) 655,000	(*b*) 622,000	568,000	556,000	(*a*)
Bombay States	1,714,000	978,000	1,510,000	1,192,000	1,004,000	1,548,000	1,433,000	(*c*) 247,000	1,213,000	988,000
Hyderabad	(*b*) 2,502,000	2,502,000	1,544,000	(*b*) 2,113,000	(*b*) 2,076,000	(*b*) 2,101,000	(*b*) 2,544,000	(*b*) 2,541,000	2,112,000	2,198,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	3,000	3,000
Mysore	(*b*) 114,000	(*b*) 105,000	105,000	51,000	95,000	78,000	74,000	61,000	54,000	70,000
Total Indian States	4,987,000	4,198,000	3,756,000	3,986,000	3,827,000	4,382,000	4,673,000	(*c*) 3,423,000	3,938,000	(*c*) 3,259,000
GRAND TOTAL	18,776,000	18 ,260,000	16,709,000	17,271,000	17,524,000	18,310,000	18,699,000	(*c*) 16,552,000	17,031,000	(*c*) 15,952,000
YIELD (TONS)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*e*)	1,000
Bihar and Orissa	25,000	30,000	27,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	26,000	23,000
Bombay	791,000	760,000	707,000	504,000	659,000	569,000	624,000	468,000	482,000	476,000
Central Provinces and Berar	24,000	27,000	33,000	26,000	35,000	22,000	34,000	17,000	19,000	18,000
Delhi	6,000	10,000	12,000	4,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	(*d*)1,000	11,000	8,000
Madras	783,000	836,000	829,000	761,000	775,000	780,000	784,000	691,000	627,000	716,000
North-West Frontier Province	15,000	14,000	12,000	26,000	14,000	18,000	20,000	23,000	14,000	13,000
Punjab	363,000	333,000	247,000	282,000	434,000	460,000	326,000	377,000	355,000	390,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	101,000	89,000
United Provinces	445,000	401,000	266,000	366,000	393,000	343,000	429,000	379,000	451,000	457,000
Total British Provinces	2,455,000	2,415,000	2,136,000	1,998,000	2,354,000	2,235,000	2,253,000	2,091,000	2,087,000	2,192,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States	390,000	226,000	400,000	286,000	229,000	435,000	331,000	(*c*)27,000	324,000	271,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	128,000	133,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	18,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	3,000	14,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
Total Indian States (*c*)	390,000	226,000	418,000	286,000	229,000	438,000	345,000	37,000	462,000	417,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,845,000	2,641,000	2,554,000	2,284,000	2,583,000	2,673,000	2,598,000	2,128,000	2,549,000	2,609,000

(*a*) Not available.
(*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Decrease due to severe damage by heavy and incessant rains.
(*e*) Below 500 tons.
(*f*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*g*) " " " " " " "Bombay States".

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	80,000	65,000	89,000	94,000	86,000	67,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	65,000
Bengal	77,000	78,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	84,000	80,000	77,000	75,000	72,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	1,618,000	1,648,000	1,625,000	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,694,000	1,821,000	1,697,000	1,654,000	1,703,000
Bombay	205,000	188,000	189,000	199,000	173,000	191,000	179,000	170,000	174,000	179,000
Burma	194,000	194,000	198,000	200,000	196,000	221,000	234,000	212,000	218,000	221,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*) . . .	141,000	152,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	158,000	155,000	156,000	153,000
Delhi	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Madras	111,000	163,000	119,000	117,000	150,000	110,000	101,000	108,000	69,000	75,000
North-West Frontier Province	437,000	482,000	463,000	481,000	470,000	449,000	449,000	465,000	475 000	472,000
Punjab	975,000	1,085,000	1,048,000	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000	1,136,000	1,091,000
Sind (*f*) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces . .	1,679,000	1,862,000	2,004,000	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000	2,121,000	2,120,000
Total British Provinces .	5,519,000	5,920,000	5,985,000	6,530,000	6,426,000	6,092,000	6,257,000	6,028,000	6,142,000	6,157,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad . . .	(*b*)811,000	811,000	655,000	(*b*)880,000	(*b*)632,000	(*b*)799,000	(*b*)690,000	(*b*)740,000	712,000	676,000
Mysore	(*b*)46,000	(*b*)1,000	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States .	857,000	812,000	656,000	880,000	633,000	800,000	691,000	741,000	713,000	677,000
GRAND TOTAL .	6,376,000	6,732,000	6,641,000	7,410,000	7,059,000	6,892,000	6,948,000	6,769,000	6,855,000	6,834,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	16,000	10,000	18,000	16,000	27,000	14,000	10,000	13,000	14,000	18,000
Bengal	27,000	27,000	31,000	33,000	31,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	439,000	514,000	417,000	594,000	521,000	523,000	562,000	449,000	468,000	507,000
Bombay	83,000	63,000	81,000	68,000	39,000	78,000	61,000	61,000	75,000	76,000
Burma	37,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,000	34,000	35,000	47,000	46,000
Central Provinces and Berar	101,000	108,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	113,000	102,000	100,000	86,000
Delhi	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)
Madras	39,000	67,000	56,000	56,000	64,000	50,000	46,000	47,000	29,000	30,000
North-West Frontier Province	171,000	226,000	212,000	220,000	224,000	211,000	193,000	189,000	213,000	188,000
Punjab	346,000	425,000	347,000	397,000	412,000	380,000	348,000	288,000	412,000	382,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces . .	660,000	777,000	689,000	914,000	933,000	833,000	751,000	695,000	796,000	808,000
Total British Provinces .	1,919,000	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,263,000	2,144,000	1,904,000	2,179,000	2,164,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	120,000	114,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Total Indian States .	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	120,000	114,000
GRAND TOTAL .	(*c*) 1,919,000	(*c*) 2,256,000	(*c*) 2,001,000	(*c*) 2,448,000	(*c*) 2,401,000	(*c*) 2,263,000	(*c*) 2,144,000	(*c*) 1,904,000	2,299,000	2,278,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.
(*e*) Less than 500 acres (*f*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	3,000	36,000	61,000	36,000	25,000	16,000	30,000	20,000	33,000	36,000
Bengal	126,000	92,000	143,000	154,000	151,000	180,000	177,000	175,000	207,000	183,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,421,000	1,327,000	1,288,000	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000	1,499,000	1,484,000	1,457,000	1,348,000
Bombay	676,000	740,000	774,000	727,000	876,000	1,019,000	981,000	752,000	764,000	650,000
Burma	200,000	238,000	167,000	159,000	209,000	200,000	152,000	210,000	216,000	274,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	1,140,000	1,104,000	1,303,000	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,240,000	1,238,000	1,217,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	52,000	55,000	15,000	5,000	24,000	99,000	80,000	96,000	38,000	60,000
Madras (*e*)	60,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	85,000	105,000	90,000	102,000	115,000	75,000
North-West Frontier Province	207,000	233,000	193,000	229,000	193,000	224,000	228,000	223,000	219,000	223,000
Punjab	4,685,000	4,089,000	4,160,000	3,151,000	4,122,000	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,586,000	3,621,000	4,708,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333,000	259,000	313,000
United Provinces	6,012,000	5,931,000	5,424,000	4,208,000	5,102,000	5,686,000	5,399,000	5,300,000	5,510,000	5,680,000
Total British Provinces	14,583,000	13,920,000	13,608,000	11,426,000	13,602,000	15,869,000	13,896,000	16,522,000	13,678,000	14,768,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)22,000	(*a*)38,000	(*a*)32,000	19,000	(*a*) 9,000	(*a* 29,000	(*a*)25,000	(*a*)37,000	(*a*)30,000	(*b*)
Hyderabad	(*a*)853,000	853,000	617,000	(*a*)1,106,000	(*a*)1,051,000	(*a*)1,236,000	(*a*)1,231.000	(*a*)1,232,0·0	1,251,000	1,272,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	14,000
Mysore	(*a*)766,000	(*a*)750,000	694,000	783,000	760,000	801,000	803,000	812,000	885,000	846,000
Total Indian States	1,641,000	1,641,000	1,343,000	1,908,000	1,830,000	2,066,000	2,059,000	2,131,000	2,176,000	(*c*)2,132,000
GRAND TOTAL	16,224,000	15,561,000	14,951,000	13,334,000	15,432,000	17,935,000	15,955,000	18,653,000	15,854,000	(*c*) 16,900,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	(*d*)	5,000	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Bengal	34,000	18,000	42,000	46,000	48,000	56,000	54,000	52,000	70,000	47,000
Bihar and Orissa	561,000	430,000	442,000	533,000	532,000	503,000	503,000	492,000	495,000	383,000
Bombay	107,000	136,000	115,000	119,000	158,000	188,000	186,000	121,000	114,000	112,000
Burma	40,000	48,000	33,000	32,000	42,000	40,000	30,000	42,000	43,000	55,000
Central Provinces and Berar	225,000	178,000	153,000	219,000	226,000	250,000	250,000	202,000	254,000	231,000
Coorg	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Delhi	11,000	11,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	(*f*)46,000	11,000	17,000
Madras (*e*)	8,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Province	23,000	27,000	17,000	29,000	16,000	27,000	27,000	20,000	29,000	32,000
Punjab	1,199,000	858,000	726,000	763,000	910,000	1,080,000	894,000	1,385,000	798,000	954,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	36,000	41,000
United Provinces	1,772,000	1,501,000	1,065,000	1,247,000	1,402,000	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000	1,525,000	1,718,000
Total British Provinces	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,620,000	3,007,000	3,357,000	3,734,000	3,373,000	3,707,000	3,397,000	3,608,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	203,000	207,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,000
Mysore	(*b*)	(*b*)	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	71,000	81,000
Total Indian States	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*c*)70,000	(*c*)76,000	(*c*)85,000	(*c*)72,000	(*c*)96,000	(*c*)72,000	(*c*)275,000	(*c*)291,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,690,000	3,083,000	3,442,000	3,806,000	3,469,000	3,779,000	3,672,000	3,899,000

(*a*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*e*) Figures refer to Bengal gram.
(*b*) Not available. (*d*) Less than 500 tons. (*f*) Owing to favourable season, a bumper crop was received.
(*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Tobacco

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Assam	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	12,000
Bengal	295,000	290,000	291,000	295,000	284,000	293,000	281,000	286,000	308,000	307,000
Bihar and Orissa	137,000	147,000	146,000	142,000	136,000	141,000	161,000	143,000	133,000	140,000
Bombay	109,000	124,000	153,000	161,000	146,000	158,000	137,000	140,000	180,000	160,000
Burma	101,000	118,600	114,000	117,000	111,000	87,000	88,000	103,000	102,000	104,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	17,000	19,000	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	15,000	14,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	232,000	276,000	255,000	257,000	243,000	269,000	256,000	248,000	292,000	280,000
North-West Frontier Province	(*a*)10,000	(*a*)10,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	17,000
Punjab	62,000	73,000	64,000	59,000	71,000	85,000	66,000	49,000	88,000	78,000
Sind (*f*)	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	5,000	8,000
United Provinces	75,000	72,000	81,000	101,000	73,000	67,000	83,000	81,000	100,000	84,000
Total British Provinces	1,049,000	1,140,000	1,143,000	1,167,000	1,106,000	1,144,000	1,111,000	1,085,000	1,251,000	1,205,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	27,000	22,000	40,000	45,000	41,000	32,000	39,000	44,000	59,000	55,000
Hyderabad	116,000	105,000	99,000	81,000	87,000	78,000	76,000	73,000	75,000	72,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2 000
Mysore	26,000	18,000	26,000	24,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	23,000
Total Indian States	169,000	145,000	165,000	150,000	151,000	135,000	140,000	142,000	159,000	152,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,218,000	1,285,000	1,308,000	1,317,000	1,257,000	1,279,000	1,251,000	1,227,000	1,410,000	1,357,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Assam	(*c*)	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Bengal	91,000	120,000	122,000	124,000	120,000	122,000	139,000	123,000	144,000	129,000
Bihar and Orissa	60,000	65,000	65,000	67,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000	59,000	52,000
Bombay	(*c*)	120,000	123,000	124,000	107,000	144,000	118,000	106,000	145,000	151,000
Burma	45,000	52,000	51,000	52,000	49,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	45,000	46,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(*c*)	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Delhi	(*c*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Madras	113,000	147,000	134,000	136,000	122,000	142,000	138,000	129,000	153,000	132,000
North-West Frontier Province	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Punjab	24,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	27,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	38,000	33,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,000	1,000	3,000
United Provinces	47,000	45,000	49,000	69,000	44,000	47,000	55,000	50,000	65,000	57,000
Total British Provinces (*d*)	380,000	583,000	575,000	602,000	544,000	597,000	587,000	537,000	660,000	613,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	6,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	18,000
Hyderabad	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	15,000	16,000	16,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Mysore	3,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Total Indian States	19,000	19,000	24,000	27,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	24,000	24,000	38,000
GRAND TOTAL (*d*)	399,000	602,000	599,000	629,000	573,000	623,000	616,000	561,000	684,000	651,000

(*a*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*b*) 300 acres. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Incomplete. (*e*) 300 tons.
(*f*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under 'Bombay'.
Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

INDIGO

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	13,100	12,600	5,900	5,900	4,800	4,000	3,000	500	1,000	1,200
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Madras . .	53,600	32,900	48,600	52,800	46,900	37,200	46,100	30,100	54,000	26,400
Punjab . .	23,300	5,800	19,300	6,800	9,000	9,000	9,400	9,600	3,000	9,900
Sind . . .	1,200	800	500	200	100	100	200	(*b*)	...	...
United Provinces	12,100	7,300	5,700	4,000	3,000	2,200	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,900
Total British Provinces .	103,300	59,400	80,000	69,700	63,800	52,500	59,800	41,900	59,500	39,400
Indian States—										
Hyderabad (*e*) .	2,200	1,600	2,200	5,700	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	...	...
Khairpur (Sind) .	1,500	1,200	1,000	300	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	100	...
Total Indian States	3,700	2,800	3,200	6,000	6,000	1,000	(*a*) 1,000	(*a*) 1,800	100	...
GRAND TOTAL .	107,000	62,200	83,200	75,700	69,800	53,500	(*a*) 60,800	(*a*) 43,700	59,600	(*a*) 39,400

Provinces and States	YIELD (CWTS) OF DYE									
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	1,600	1,400	700	1,200	800	600	400	100	200	200
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...
Madras . .	11,100	7,400	10,900	11,500	10,200	7,800	8,800	5,100	9,300	4,400
Punjab . .	4,500	1,000	2,700	1,200	1,600	1,200	1,800	2,100	500	2,000
Sind . . .	200	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	1,400	800	600	400	400	300	100	200	200	200
Total British Provinces .	18,800	10,700	15,000	14,300	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800
Indian States—										
Hyderabad .	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	...
Khairpur (Sind) .	200	200	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	...
(*a*) Total Indian States	200	200	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	...
GRAND TOTAL (*a*)	19,000	10,900	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800

(*a*) Incomplete. (*b*) Below 100 acres. (*c*) Less than 50 cwts. (*d*) Not available.
(*e*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

Note—In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab, the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar, no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1935 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam	101·0	98·5	111·2	102·8	117·2	101·2	103·6	105·0	90·5	117·2	102·0	+1·0	+1
Bengal	74·8	79·6	65·0	79·8	74·8	69·7	74·8	71·0	81·6	67·8	60·5	—14·3	—19
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar	48·4	43·7	40·4	48·3	53·0	43·4	45·2	36·1	54·0	46·0	45·3	—3·1	—6
Chota Nagpur	52·5	58·7	50·5	51·6	61·5	56·6	50·7	46·5	59·5	48·2	47·2	—5·3	—10
Orissa	58·5	61·2	54·5	65·4	62·6	56·6	60·5	59·0	77·9	57·4	49·2	—9·3	—16
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan	30·7	28·0	33·0	31·1	27·3	32·8	40·4	38·7	42·0	29·9	28·5	—2·2	—7
Gujarat	32·1	45·7	49·6	31·4	26·5	34·7	38·5	32·8	43·0	33·3	28·9	—3·2	—10
Konkan	108·1	121·7	107·9	120·1	98·1	109·5	148·2	114·0	131·1	117·1	95·1	—13·0	—12
Sind	6·9	9·7	9·6	2·0	15·0	5·8	3·0	6·9	9·5	6·8	5·8	—1·1	—16
Burma—													
Lower Burma	124·4	131·7	125·3	130·1	138·8	126·8	117·0	116·0	120·8	120·4	128·5	+4·1	+3
Upper Burma	46·8	57·6	52·2	53·6	47·4	50·4	42·2	45·9	48·7	45·7	46·5	—0·3	—1
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·5	30·7	33·9	34·5	25·6	31·9	47·9	35·5	45·6	39·1	38·8	+6·3	+19
Central Provinces, East	53·8	58·9	57·7	45·7	56·1	50·4	58·6	53·5	69·2	57·1	49·7	—4·1	—8
Central Provinces, West	46·5	57·0	45·8	46·1	44·8	43·3	57·3	48·8	58·6	57·9	48·6	+2·1	+5
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	41·2	36·1	43·7	43·7	37·3	50·4	48·0	41·2	46·8	36·9	31·9	—9·3	—23
Madras, Deccan	24·9	20·5	24·7	24·1	23·1	26·7	20·6	28·5	27·7	17·1	25·7	+0·8	+3
Madras, South-east	35·6	30·1	30·0	37·6	37·0	49·7	41·3	41·5	35·5	31·5	34·6	—1·0	—3
Malabar	100·5	103·1	102·4	88·1	116·9	105·2	111·6	119·8	142·2	83·8	88·9	—11·6	—12
North-West Frontier Province	15·7	20·1	11·8	15·3	17·5	14·1	11·7	16·2	18·1	13·8	16·6	+0·9	+6
Punjab—													
East and North	23·3	26·8	20·4	18·5	17·8	22·2	23·2	20·7	33·9	19·4	23·5	+0·2	+1
South-west	10·1	11·5	5·7	9·4	12·1	9·1	10·6	9·5	12·7	8·9	9·3	—0·8	—8
United Provinces—													
East	39·3	39·6	39·1	30·4	39·1	42·3	39·1	27·7	35·2	40·5	34·6	—4·7	—12
West	37·1	38·7	42·9	29·1	28·2	33·3	39·5	33·3	47·0	38·8	32·7	—4·4	—12
Central India—													
East	42·1	55·4	41·2	32·9	38·2	40·3	39·0	32·7	35·3	48·3	39·5	—2·6	—6
West	34·6	37·4	34·4	32·5	28·8	35·3	42·5	36·2	46·5	46·2	33·4	—1·2	—3
Hyderabad—													
North	34·4	30·1	31·8	37·3	25·8	28·9	43·0	35·0	46·1	35·4	37·8	+3·4	+10
South	30·9	23·0	34·6	33·5	23·9	28·0	34·0	29·4	40·6	25·5	28·8	—2·1	—7
Mysore	36·2	34·5	31·7	35·8	39·2	38·7	36·7	47·8	48·7	29·3	35·7	—0·5	—1
Rajputana—													
East	26·0	31·9	26·7	22·3	20·7	25·1	29·7	22·5	38·9	32·4	28·7	+2·7	+10
West	12·5	19·3	14·7	11·8	12·9	10·6	15·7	11·2	16·0	14·7	11·4	—1·1	—9

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bulgaria	16,000	17,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	17,000	20,000
Egypt	143,000	237,000	436,000	264,000	327,000	359,000	67,000	489,000	438,000	406,000
Formosa	1,361,000	1,401,000	1,445,000	1,446,000	1,403,000	1,517,000	1,565,000	1,641,000	1,668,000	1,647,000
Indo-China	12,508,000	12,656,000	13,453,000	13,563,000	14,030,000	14,393,000	13,098,000	13,252,000	13,284,000	13,170,000
Italy	356,000	366,000	351,000	333,000	339,000	361,000	359,000	335,000	331,000	323,000
Japan	7,726,000	7,736,000	7,774,000	7,818,000	7,865,000	7,935,000	7,958,000	7,980,000	7,773,000	7,772,000
Java and Madura	8,139,000	8,386,000	8,751,000	8,710,000	8,791,000	8,676,000	9,114,000	9,332,000	9,216,000	9,346,000
Korea	3,883,000	3,890,000	3,925,000	3,718,000	3,998,000	4,071,000	4,102,000	4,026,000	4,158,000	4,194,000
Siam	5,896,000	6,878,000	6,308,000	5,893,000	6,039,000	7,187,000	6,376,000	7,438,000	7,415,000	7,244,000
Spain	120,000	122,000	120,000	121,000	119,000	120,000	113,000	123,000	116,000	114,000
United States of America	889,000	1,034,000	1,003,000	956,000	860,000	961,000	964,000	873,000	792,000	751,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Bulgaria	12,000	14,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	13,000	18,000
Egypt	171,000	290,000	525,000	332,000	409,000	442,000	71,000	541,000	525,000	504,000
Formosa	1,144,000	1,104,000	1,225,000	1,207,000	1,151,000	1,309,000	1,328,000	1,591,000	1,485,000	1,657,000
Indo-China	5,738,000	5,958,000	6,386,000	5,644,000	5,832,000	5,873,000	5,515,000	5,681,000	5,721,000	5,193,000
Italy	630,000	668,000	684,000	620,000	662,000	639,000	650,000	645,000	679,000	606,000
Japan	10,604,000	9,874,000	11,030,000	10,709,000	10,578,000	12,190,000	10,065,000	11,008,000	12,911,000	9,419,000
Java and Madura	4,801,000	5,167,000	5,312,000	5,124,000	5,381,000	5,167,000	5,471,000	5,549,000	5,219,000	5,575,000
Korea	2,624,000	2,718,000	3,072,000	2,399,000	2,434,000	3,496,000	2,893,000	2,980,000	3,316,000	3,047,000
Siam	4,151,000	5,174,000	4,518,000	3,843,000	3,836,000	4,740,000	3,996,000	5,025,000	4,918,000	4,516,000
Spain	301,000	314,000	304,000	287,000	298,000	307,000	261,000	313,000	290,000	288,000
United States of America	668,000	837,000	897,000	871,000	814,000	901,000	900,000	827,000	743,000	768,000

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
AREA (ACRES)										
Algeria	3,606,000	3,739,000	3,468,000	3,654,000	3,794,000	4,025,000	3,639,000	3,735,000	3,992,000	4,067,000
Argentina	17,610,000	18,944,000	20,187,000	22,417,000	15,897,000	19,519,000	16,021,000	17,785,000	18,034,000	17,147,000
Australia	10,201,000	11,658,000	12,279,000	14,840,000	14,977,000	18,165,000	14,741,000	15,766,000	14,901,000	12,494,000
Austria	484,000	500,000	505,000	514,000	515,000	508,000	517,000	534,000	542,000	573,000
Bulgaria	2,545,000	2,616,000	2,672,000	2,811,000	2,661,000	3,004,000	3,052,000	3,120,000	3,096,000	3,112,000
Canada	20,790,000	22,896,000	22,460,000	24,119,000	25,255,000	24,898,000	26,355,000	27,182,000	25,991,000	23,985,000
Denmark	198,000	251,000	274,000	252,000	259,000	249,000	259,000	245,000	261,000	280,000
Egypt	1,380,000	1,531,000	1,654,000	1,589,000	1,614,000	1,521,000	1,649,000	1,761,000	1,426,000	1,441,000
France	13,866,000	12,966,000	13,059,000	12,951,000	13,331,000	13,274,000	12,834,000	13,423,000	13,497,000	13,348,000
Germany	3,835,000	3,955,000	4,319,000	4,267,000	3,953,000	4,400,000	5,353,000	5,632,000	5,724,000	5,428,000
Hungary	3,523,000	3,705,000	4,020,000	4,142,000	3,706,000	4,185,000	4,009,000	3,791,000	3,922,000	3,797,000
Italy	11,668,000	12,140,000	12,290,000	12,258,000	11,789,000	11,912,000	11,879,000	12,180,000	12,582,000	12,269,000
Japan	1,148,000	1,145,000	1,160,000	1,200,000	1,212,000	1,204,000	1,228,000	1,246,000	1,510,000	1,589,000
Netherlands	132,000	132,000	153,000	148,000	112,000	142,000	192,000	297,000	338,000	366,000
New Zealand	152,000	220,000	261,000	255,000	236,000	249,000	269,000	302,000	286,000	225,000
Poland	3,201,000	3,245,000	3,358,000	3,185,000	3,525,000	4,064,000	4,493,000	4,264,000	4,185,000	4,313,000
Rumania	8,153,000	8,219,000	7,660,000	7,920,000	6,761,000	7,548,000	8,562,000	7,088,000	7,697,000	7,606,000
Spain	10,718,000	10,771,000	10,822,000	10,567,000	10,618,000	11,129,000	11,240,000	11,244,000	11,164,000	11,383,000
Sweden	363,000	381,000	560,000	560,000	574,000	646,000	683,000	687,000	799,000	717,000
Switzerland	105,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	129,000	134,000	134,000	137,000	140,000	165,000
Tunis	1,624,000	1,839,000	1,377,000	2,019,000	1,731,000	1,902,000	1,976,000	2,391,000	1,754,000	1,946,000
Union of South Africa	968,000	880,000	774,000	824,000	1,084,000	1,265,000	1,735,000	1,530,000	1,185,000	1,423,000
United Kingdom*	1,551,000	1,651,000	1,708,000	1,458,000	1,384,000	1,404,000	1,249,000	1,343,000	1,744,000	1,865,000
United States of America	52,441,000	56,815,000	59,628,000	59,226,000	63,320,000	62,661,000	57,103,000	57,114,000	47,910,000	42,249,000
Uruguay	956,000	988,000	1,151,000	1,085,000	1,096,000	958,000	1,079,000	947,000	1,188,000	1,098,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Algeria	875,000	630,000	757,000	811,000	890,000	867,000	686,000	781,000	855,000	1,164,000
Argentina	5,109,000	6,150,000	7,546,000	9,330,000	4,346,000	6,209,000	5,872,000	6,439,000	7,648,000	6,433,000
Australia	3,067,000	4,306,000	3,166,000	4,277,000	3,399,000	5,721,000	5,106,000	5,730,000	4,750,000	3,601,000
Austria	286,000	252,000	320,000	345,000	309,000	321,000	294,000	326,000	391,000	356,000
Bulgaria	1,106,000	977,000	1,126,000	1,314,000	887,000	1,532,000	1,706,000	1,286,000	1,482,000	1,058,000
Canada	10,593,000	10,905,000	12,848,000	15,180,000	8,157,000	11,268,000	8,607,000	11,868,000	7,551,000	7,389,000
Denmark	261,000	234,000	251,000	326,000	315,000	273,000	269,000	294,000	309,000	343,000
Egypt	969,000	995,000	1,185,000	997,000	1,209,000	1,063,000	1,232,000	1,406,000	1,068,000	996,000
France	8,830,000	6,195,000	7,381,000	7,519,000	9,015,000	6,097,000	7,060,000	8,915,000	9,685,000	9,048,000
Germany	3,160,000	2,551,000	3,222,000	3,785,000	3,289,000	3,721,000	4,158,000	4,914,000	5,504,000	4,452,000
Hungary	1,916,000	2,002,000	2,056,000	2,652,000	2,004,000	2,254,000	1,939,000	1,723,000	2,576,000	1,738,000
Italy	6,438,000	5,898,000	5,234,000	6,110,000	6,953,000	5,615,000	6,533,000	7,402,000	7,980,000	6,230,000
Japan	789,000	760,000	781,000	824,000	815,000	826,000	863,000	876,000	1,080,000	1,274,000
Netherlands	153,000	147,000	165,000	196,000	146,000	162,000	180,000	343,000	410,000	482,000
New Zealand	123,000	213,000	255,000	236,000	194,000	203,000	176,000	295,000	242,000	159,000
Poland	1,707,000	1,403,000	1,633,000	1,583,000	1,769,000	2,200,000	2,224,000	1,322,000	2,135,000	2,043,000
Rumania	2,800,000	2,964,000	2,586,000	3,088,000	2,666,000	3,495,000	3,617,000	1,484,000	3,183,000	2,046,000
Spain	4,346,000	3,919,000	3,871,000	3,278,000	4,123,000	3,921,000	3,593,000	4,923,000	3,695,000	4,994,000
Sweden	357,000	325,000	409,000	490,000	508,000	556,000	455,000	646,000	781,000	758,000
Switzerland	94,000	108,000	110,000	113,000	112,000	96,000	108,000	107,000	132,000	156,000
Tunis	315,000	349,000	216,000	366,000	329,000	278,000	373,000	467,000	246,000	368,000
Union of South Africa	240,000	225,000	152,000	193,000	284,000	248,000	367,000	284,000	307,000	410,000
United Kingdom*	1,414,000	1,363,000	1,490,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,129,000	1,011,000	1,166,000	1,668,000	1,865,000
United States of America	17,923,000	22,327,000	23,430,000	24,454,000	22,023,000	23,831,000	24,970,000	19,976,000	14,169,000	13,311,000
Uruguay	268,000	274,000	412,000	329,000	352,000	197,000	301,000	145,000	392,000	285,000

* Excluding Irish Free State.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Barley

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Algeria	3,376,000	3,541,000	3,358,000	3,410,000	3,535,000	3,673,000	3,176,000	3,338,000	3,448,000	3,130,000
Argentina	718,000	810,000	782,000	911,000	802,000	794,000	1,010,000	1,283,000	1,378,000	1,677,000
Australia	375,000	371,000	322,000	354,000	451,000	383,000	342,000	443,000	465,000	(*b*)
Austria	348,000	362,000	365,000	396,000	391,000	430,000	416,000	423,000	423,000	412,000
Bulgaria	548,000	552,000	560,000	605,000	542,000	692,000	605,000	570,000	602,000	566,000
Canada	3,524,000	3,647,000	3,506,000	4,881,000	5,926,000	5,559,000	3,790,000	3,756,000	3,656,000	3,611,000
Denmark	744,000	770,000	822,000	877,000	917,000	928,000	888,000	853,000	864,000	840,000
Egypt	366,000	333,000	375,000	366,000	401,000	345,000	306,000	366,000	292,000	284,000
France	1,727,000	1,706,000	1,746,000	1,755,000	1,945,000	1,841,000	1,864,000	1,778,000	1,736,000	1,809,000
Germany	3,544,000	3,669,000	3,652,000	3,752,000	3,884,000	3,752,000	3,999,000	3,873,000	3,916,000	4,028,000
Hungary	1,019,000	1,050,000	1,002,000	1,020,000	1,178,000	1,131,000	1,165,000	1,160,000	1,197,000	1,180,000
Italy	576,000	586,000	583,000	560,000	579,000	583,000	538,000	520,000	510,000	490,000
Japan	2,465,000	2,430,000	2,342,000	2,241,000	2,194,000	2,114,000	2,096,000	2,106,000	1,923,000	1,852,000
Netherlands	73,000	67,000	66,000	70,000	78,000	76,000	71,000	49,000	44,000	80,000
New Zealand	26,000	30,000	21,000	19,000	18,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	18,000
Norway	139,000	143,000	150,000	149,000	132,000	134,000	138,000	137,000	142,000	147,000
Poland	2,727,000	2,749,000	2,760,000	2,855,000	3,109,000	3,047,000	3,143,000	2,981,000	2,881,000	2,908,000
Rumania	4,209,000	3,832,000	4,358,000	4,321,000	5,072,000	4,879,000	4,740,000	4,414,000	4,483,000	4,330,000
Spain	4,412,000	4,471,000	4,450,000	4,448,000	4,488,000	4,541,000	4,642,000	4,835,000	4,631,000	4,750,000
Sweden	412,000	443,000	305,000	282,000	307,000	326,000	310,000	273,000	279,000	247,000
Switzerland	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	17,000	14,000
Tunis	1,244,000	1,409,000	855,000	1,458,000	1,247,000	1,202,000	1,223,000	1,507,000	926,000	1,186,000
Union of South Africa	107,000	69,000	57,000	74,000	110,000	70,000	76,000	(*b*)	62,000	70,000
United Kingdom (*a*)	1,473,000	1,271,000	1,167,000	1,298,000	1,222,000	1,128,000	1,118,000	1,030,000	812,000	959,000
United States of America	7,994 000	7,967,000	9,472,000	12,534,000	13,517,000	12,661,000	11,419,000	13,340,000	10,005,000	7,092,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	766,000	492,000	739,000	849,000	865,000	816,000	579,000	661,000	770,000	957,000
Argentina	365,000	393,000	311,000	360,000	345,000	299,000	423,000	687,000	721,000	870,000
Australia	142,000	142,000	110,000	147,000	169,000	148,000	140,000	193,000	177,000	(*b*)
Austria	198,000	194,000	234,000	277,000	265,000	263,000	213,000	269,000	327,000	289,000
Bulgaria	258,000	237,000	275,000	334,000	201,000	425,000	339,000	290,000	345,000	184,000
Canada	1,863,000	2,138,000	2,073,000	2,916,000	2,188,000	2,890,000	1,441,000	1,727,000	1,355,000	1,363,000
Denmark	782,000	715,000	772,000	1,088,000	1,093,000	1,032,000	940,000	991,000	941,000	939,000
Egypt	239,000	216,000	256,000	231,000	271,000	225,000	207,000	258,000	198,000	193,000
France	1,008,000	981,000	1,076,000	1,087,000	1,272,000	908,000	1,021,000	1,070,000	1,125,000	1,016,000
Germany	2,553,000	2,419,000	2,689,000	3,287,000	3,124,000	2,809,000	2,964,000	3,157,000	3,406,000	3,147,000
Hungary	545,000	545,000	506,000	656,000	670,000	590,000	468,000	706,000	826,000	534,000
Italy	276,000	236,000	202,000	236,000	258,000	240,000	237,000	243,000	222,000	199,000
Japan	1,956,000	1,884,000	1,764,000	1,742,000	1,718,000	1,587,000	1,675,000	1,702,000	1,468,000	1,565,000
Netherlands	76,000	76,000	71,000	96,000	107,000	86,000	70,000	53,000	49,000	97,000
New Zealand	21,000	28,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	12,000	12,000	16,000	11,000
Norway	111,000	110,000	100,000	110,000	97,000	105,000	90,000	116,000	98,000	113,000
Poland	1,277,000	1,192,000	1,253,000	1,500,000	1,630,000	1,438,000	1,449,000	1,376,000	1,410,000	1,427,000
Rumania	1,001,000	1,655,000	1,239,000	1,484,000	2,692,000	2,329,000	1,389,000	1,441,000	1,851,000	856,000
Spain	2,115,000	2,059,000	1,972,000	1,748,000	2,081,000	2,222,000	1,940,000	2,835,000	2,138,000	2,769,000
Sweden	308,000	320,000	197,000	205,000	243,000	236,000	219,000	219,000	212,000	212,000
Switzerland	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	10,000
Tunis	148,000	189,000	88,000	270,000	246,000	118,000	177,000	334,000	157,000	147,000
Union of South Africa	24,000	23,000	17,000	29,000	47,000	22,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	24,000	25,000
United Kingdom(*a*)	1,153,000	1,024,000	955,000	1,122,000	1,099,000	832,000	846,000	832,000	688,000	818,000
United States of America	4,573,000	3,954,000	5,685,000	7,081,000	5,992,000	6,495,000	4,245,000	6,459,000	3,332,000	2,531,000

(*a*) Excluding Irish Free State. (*b*) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Algeria	26,000	27,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	25,000	19,000
Argentina	9,630,000	9,057,000	8,799,000	8,690,000	10,423,000	11,573,000	9,514,000	9,297,000	10,157,000	14,085,000
Australia	297,000	286,000	400,000	315,000	297,000	293,000	269,000	228,000	304,000	295,000
Austria	149,000	152,000	147,000	143,000	138,000	143,000	152,000	165,000	159,000	160,000
Bulgaria	1,581,000	1,515,000	1,681,000	1,600,000	1,976,000	1,688,000	1,681,000	1,838,000	1,795,000	1,685,000
Canada	239,000	210,000	132,000	139,000	152,000	161,000	132,000	130,000	137,000	161,000
Egypt	2,076,000	2,164,000	2,213,000	2,137,000	1,916,000	1,896,000	2,193,000	2,042,000	1,638,000	1,631,000
France	854,000	834,000	861,000	849,000	839,000	833,000	855,000	839,000	832,000	839,000
Hungary	2,655,000	2,630,000	2,624,000	2,622,000	2,773,000	2,604,000	2,719,000	2,904,000	2,815,000	2,775,000
Italy	3,837,000	3,768,000	3,754,000	3,709,000	3,718,000	3,743,000	3,449,000	3,578,000	3,535,000	3,653,000
Japan	137,000	129,000	126,000	121,000	110,000	112,000	114,000	111,000	117,000	122,000
New Zealand	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Poland	213,000	216,000	217,000	224,000	218,000	233,000	243,000	239,000	225,000	223,000
Rumania	9,709,000	10,027,000	10,422,000	11,005,000	11,844,000	10,934,000	11,744,000	11,797,000	11,923,000	12,363,000
Spain	1,170,000	1,005,000	1,142,000	959,000	1,006,000	1,105,000	1,053,000	1,102,000	1,066,000	1,071,000
Tunis (*b*)	56,000	44,000	32,000	43,000	49,000	37,000	45,000	45,000	37,000	62,000
Union of South Africa	4,042,000	5,189,000	4,734,000	5,368,000	6,394,000	5,367,000	6,023,000	6,072,000	5,911,000	6,401,000
United States of America	101,317,000	99,672,000	98,352,000	100,631,000	97,765,000	101,041,000	105,904,000	108,623,000	103,217,000	87,759,000
Uruguay	406,000	436,000	572,000	437,000	532,000	482,000	519,000	508,000	568,000	(*a*)
	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	7,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Argentina	8,024,000	8,004,000	7,626,000	5,780,000	7,001,000	10,470,000	7,468,000	6,680,000	6,409,000	11,275,000
Australia	185,000	174,000	284,000	208,000	198,000	200,000	176,000	126,000	187,000	202,000
Austria	115,000	95,000	123,000	106,000	115,000	119,000	124,000	130,000	134,000	152,000
Bulgaria	644,000	681,000	523,000	506,000	923,000	761,000	873,000	871,000	934,000	776,000
Canada	264,000	195,000	106,000	131,000	129,000	145,000	136,000	126,000	126,000	170,000
Egypt	1,925,000	2,010,000	2,044,000	1,959,000	1,733,000	1,743,000	1,951,000	1,897,000	1,449,000	1,544,000
France	500,000	316,000	517,000	302,000	465,000	558,000	614,000	402,000	427,000	501,000
Hungary	2,195,000	1,910,000	1,705,000	1,237,000	1,762,000	1,382,000	1,491,000	2,389,000	1,777,000	2,061,000
Italy	2,743,000	2,946,000	2,180,000	1,621,000	2,485,000	2,933,000	1,911,000	2,962,000	2,544,000	3,136,000
Japan	89,000	74,000	83,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	56,000	55,000	75,000	65,000
New Zealand	11,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	9,000
Poland	76,000	91,000	88,000	84,000	94,000	82,000	102,000	104,000	55,000	74,000
Rumania	4,085,000	5,736,000	3,470,000	2,707,000	6,272,000	4,439,000	5,955,000	5,886,000	4,473,000	4,760,000
Spain	705,000	429,000	651,000	525,000	619,000	720,000	658,000	681,000	649,000	774,000
Tunis (*b*)	6,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Union of South Africa	973,000	1,627,000	1,709,000	1,665,000	1,995,000	1,426,000	1,696,000	743,000	2,149,000	1,669,000
United States of America	72,771,000	67,163,000	68,932,000	70,324,000	63,255,000	51,523,000	64,577,000	72,519,000	58,668,000	34,356,000
Uruguay	133,000	83,000	221,000	52,000	179,000	144,000	158,000	104,000	129,000	(*a*)

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Maize and sorghum.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Antigon	16,000	(a)	14,000	13,000	15,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	(a)
Argentina	353,000	385,000	385,000	376,000	385,000	367,000	366,000	386,000	387,000	358,000
Australia	198,000	199,000	212,000	222,000	223,000	230,000	242,000	213,000	238,000	226,000
Cuba	3,062,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,944,000	1,613,000	1,151,000	1,124,000	1,380,000	1,418,000
Egypt	54,000	49,000	59,000	59,000	56,000	56,000	68,000	73,000	73,000	63,000
Fiji Islands	20,000	(a)	49,000	38,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	297,000	207,000	232,000	261,000	237,000	209,000	244,000	178,000	185,000	257,000
Guadeloupe	86,000	86,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	(a)
Hawaii	112,000	116,000	127,000	133,000	134,000	137,000	140,000	145,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China (b)	99,000	82,000	95,000	91,000	97,000	102,000	94,000	104,000	99,000	102,000
Jamaica	52,000	44,000	(a)	42,000	45,000	41,000	41,000	40,000	(a)	(a)
Japan	66,000	66,000	67,000	64,000	61,000	62,000	59,000	56,000	24,000	33,000
Java and Madura	475,000	482,000	520,000	524,000	523,000	525,000	438,000	235,000	111,000	(a)
Mauritius	163,000	162,000	158,000	158,000	156,000	137,000	135,000	134,000	138,000	138,000
Mexico	220,000	226,000	202,000	220,000	189,000	194,000	186,000	159,000	157,000	(a)
Peru	132,000	131,000	79,000	72,000	101,000	75,000	89,000	77,000	84,000	77,000
Philippines	573,000	586,000	585,000	637,000	640,000	633,000	625,000	663,000	756,000	(a)
Porto-Rico	243,000	236,000	238,000	(a)	238,000	279,000	256,000	250,000	300,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	232,000	245,000	112,000	130,000	135,000	145,000	140,000	164,000	162,000	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	190,000	128,000	73,000	115,000	155,000	150,000	148,000	186,000	172,000	197,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
Antigon	175,000	(a)	154,000	83,000	139,000	44,000	150,000	179,000	(a)	(a)
Argentina	5,494,000	5,648,000	5,310,000	4,541,000	4,149,000	4,575,000	4,077,000	3,711,000	3,866,000	3,710,000
Australia	3,966,000	3,156,000	3,764,000	3,884,000	3,755,000	3,689,000	4,213,000	3,703,000	4,888,000	4,489,000
Cuba	43,474,000	40,319,000	34,887,000	42,524,000	38,161,000	25,570,000	23,598,000	17,455,000	19,726,000	19,934,000
Egypt	1,617,000	1,516,000	1,871,000	1,870,000	1,717,000	1,698,000	2,089,000	2,219,000	2,261,000	2,092,000
Fiji Islands	217,000	(a)	821,000	753,000	668,000	662,000	530,000	1,077,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	5,074,000	3,923,000	5,141,000	6,627,000	6,257,000	5,781,000	7,428,000	4,643,000	4,568,000	7,180,000
Guadeloupe	(a)	(a)	491,000	196,000	393,000	206,000	(a)	638,000	570,000	(a)
Hawaii	5,611,000	6,398,000	6,871,000	6,806,000	6,997,000	7,560,000	7,899,000	7,633,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China (b)	49,000	52,000	76,000	242,000	324,000	334,000	386,000	938,000	1,000,000	1,098,000
Jamaica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	821,000	894,000	979,000	946,000	836,000	845,000	1,044,000	1,064,000	547,000	874,000
Java and Madura	19,015,000	18,647,000	25,074,000	24,177,000	25,368,000	25,941,000	22,017,000	11,343,000	5,071,000	(a)
Mauritius	2,242,000	1,903,000	2,033,000	2,313,000	2,156,000	1,987,000	1,518,000	2,205,000	2,283,000	1,594,000
Mexico	4,423,000	4,233,000	3,795,000	3,872,000	3,235,000	3,628,000	3,344,000	2,728,000	2,725,000	(a)
Peru	2,598,000	3,174,000	3,246,000	3,553,000	4,565,000	3,357,000	3,454,000	3,258,000	3,663,000	3,320,000
Philippines	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	5,330,000	4,684,000	5,706,000	(a)	6,414,000	(a)	7,501,000	6,384,000	8,686,000	5,694,000
Union of South Africa	2,059,000	1,945,000	1,922,000	2,357,000	2,493,000	2,890,000	2,348,000	2,812,000	2,914,000	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	2,357,000	770,000	857,000	1,657,000	2,600,000	2,280,000	1,989,000	2,571,000	2,325,000	2,698,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete data.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Algeria	15,000	22,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	10,000	5,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	191,000	225,000	268,000	284,000	369,000	387,000	336,000	330,000	333,000	364,000
Argentina	272,000	177,000	210,000	256,000	301,000	315,000	336,000	342,000	482,000	707,000
Australia	19,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	23,000	22,000	30,000	68,000	43,000	57,000
Brazil	1,320,000	986,000	1,296,000	1,282,000	1,435,000	1,363,000	1,973,000	1,805,000	2,701,000	5,009,000
Egypt	1,997,000	1,853,000	1,573,000	1,804,000	1,911,000	2,161,000	1,746,000	1,135,000	1,872,000	1,797,000
Japan	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Uganda	611,000	570,000	533,000	699,000	663,000	739,000	865,000	1,071,000	1,090,000	1,171,000
Union of South Africa	111,000	68,000	55,000	42,000	49,000	31,000	14,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	44,390,000	44,616,000	38,349,000	42,432,000	43,242,000	42,454,000	38,705,000	35,939,000	29,978,000	26,987,000
	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)									
Algeria	7,000	9,000	4,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*b*)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	127,000	156,000	133,000	170,000	159,000	119,000	254,000	140,000	159,000	271,000
Argentina	160,000	72,000	121,000	158,000	179,000	165,000	202,000	179,000	238,000	352,000
Australia	7,000	5,000	9,000	6,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	18,000
Brazil	717,000	577,000	581,000	658,000	695,000	546,000	686,000	543,000	1,191,000	1,678,000
Egypt	1,968,000	1,891,000	1,504,000	1,994,000	2,108,000	2,045,000	1,571,000	1,225,000	2,119,000	1,867,000
Japan	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Uganda	180,000	131,000	138,000	204,000	129,000	189,000	207,000	294,000	285,000	244,000
Union of South Africa	20,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	16,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
United States of America	20,131,000	22,472,000	16,195,000	18,096,000	18,531,000	17,415,000	21,370,000	16,252,000	16,309,000	12,045,000

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Less than 500 bales.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Linseed

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Argentina	6,059,000	6,226,000	6,770,000	6,936,000	5,229,000	6,746,000	8,260,000	6,391,000	4,875,000	7,105,000
Austria	9,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	58,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	68,000	56,000	36,000	21,000	27,000	35,000
Canada	843,000	738,000	476,000	378,000	382,000	582,000	648,000	462,000	244,000	227,000
Egypt	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000
France	61,000	66,000	60,000	84,000	108,000	75,000	26,000	23,000	37,000	57,000
Hungary	8,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	12,000	36,000	44,000	15,000	20,000	38,000
Italy	52,000	55,000	43,000	42,000	28,000	24,000	18,000	12,000	10,000	10,000
Japan	51,000	45,000	13,000	19,000	26,000	21,000	25,000	23,000	32,000	34,000
Netherlands	37,000	34,000	27,000	39,000	47,000	37,000	16,000	5,000	12,000	15,000
New Zealand	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	(c)	1,000	3,000
Poland	267,000	271,000	275,000	282,000	302,000	285,000	252,000	231,000	235,000	262,000
Roumania	62,000	51,000	49,000	48,000	43,000	44,000	69,000	54,000	46,000	63,000
Spain	2,000	3,000	3,000	(b)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tunis	6,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom (a)	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United States of America	3,022,000	2,736,000	2,763,000	2,611,000	3,047,000	3,736,000	2,416,000	1,975,000	1,328,000	974,000
Uruguay	185,000	175,000	175,000	192,000	291,000	518,000	443,000	337,000	259,000	400,000

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina	1,874,000	1,724,000	2,062,000	1,955,000	1,247,000	1,954,000	2,222,000	1,547,000	1,562,000	1,993,000
Austria	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000
Belgium	12,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Canada	156,000	150,000	122,000	90,000	51,000	127,000	62,000	68,000	16,000	23,000
Egypt	1,000	2,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
France	13,000	15,000	13,000	19,000	27,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	11,000
Hungary	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	5,000	8,000
Italy	13,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Japan	7,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Netherlands	14,000	8,000	5,000	13,000	16,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
New Zealand	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000
Poland	56,000	62,000	70,000	60,000	79,000	58,000	48,000	41,000	44,000	54,000
Rumania	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	9,000	10,000	9,000
Spain	1,000	(d)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tunis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)
United Kingdom (a)	2,000	2,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America	558,000	463,000	630,000	478,000	398,000	532,000	295,000	292,000	174,000	131,000
Uruguay	51,000	49,000	49,000	51,000	80,000	126,000	121,000	37,000	72,000	85,000

(a) Excluding Irish Free State. (b) Not available. (c) Less than 500 acres. (d) Less than 500 tons.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Austria	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000
Belgium	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Bulgaria	6,000	25,000	9,000	112,000	1,000	32,000	33,000	2,000	2,000	39,000
Czechoslovakia	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
France	46,000	44,000	46,000	44,000	40,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	28,000	27,000
Germany	94,000	77,000	68,000	42,000	39,000	32,000	25,000	15,000	13,000	66,000
Hungary	45,000	35,000	23,000	35,000	11,000	24,000	26,000	33,000	18,000	31,000
Japan	185,000	179,000	177,000	173,000	174,000	184,000	182,000	202,000	200,000	224,000
Netherlands	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
Poland	64,000	63,000	64,000	59,000	58,000	65,000	106,000	81,000	75,000	96,000
Roumania	161,000	122,000	91,000	156,000	143,000	192,000	166,000	113,000	96,000	144,000

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Belgium	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bulgaria	2,000	8,000	3,000	38,000	(b)	12,000	12,000	1,000	1,000	8,000
Czechoslovakia	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
France	24,000	20,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	19,000	20,000	16,000	13,000	13,000
Germany	(a)	(a)	37,000	23,000	21,000	17,000	13,000	7,000	7,000	41,000
Hungary	18,000	14,000	8,000	10,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	7,000	8,000
Japan	69,000	68,000	70,000	70,000	73,000	76,000	76,000	90,000	86,000	106,000
Netherlands	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Poland	27,000	24,000	27,000	20,000	23,000	27,000	43,000	23,000	27,000	33,000
Roumania	35,000	17,000	14,000	26,000	40,000	49,000	26,000	19,000	26,000	17,000

(a) Not available. (b) Below 500 tons. (c) Below 500 acres.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Ceylon	(a) 400,000	(a) 442,000	(a) 442,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	556,000
Formosa	114,000	113,000	111,000	112,000	114,000	113,000	110,000	109,000	100,000	102,000
Japan	108,000	109,000	106,000	106,000	105,000	93,000	93,000	94,000	94,000	95,000
Dutch East Indies	304,000	326,000	346,000	370,000	388,000	415,000	427,000	437,000	454,000	477,000
Nyasaland	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
Union of South Africa	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(c)
	YIELD (LBS)									
Ceylon (b)	209,350,000	216,727,000	226,561,000	236,222,000	251,059,000	242,596,000	243,457,000	252,292,000	215,607,000	218,235,000
Formosa	26,525,000	26,261,000	25,498,000	24,212,000	24,209,000	22,977,000	21,170,000	19,409,000	20,519,000	24,277,000
Japan	84,305,000	79,696,000	81,326,000	85,992,000	86,663,000	85,023,000	84,272,000	88,902,000	95,672,000	97,250,000
Dutch East Indies	115,900,000	138,424,000	143,172,000	160,296,000	166,283,000	158,380,000	178,880,000	180,261,000	165,642,000	156,845,000
Nyasaland	1,157,000	1,268,000	1,233,000	1,405,000	1,741,000	1,892,000	2,189,000	2,694,000	3,043,000	4,440,000
Union of South Africa	1,044,000	1,034,000	830,000	662,000	679,000	664,000	540,000	623,000	761,000	(c)

(a) Approximate data. (b) Export figures. (c) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*concld.*

Coffee

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Brazil (*e*)	6,022,000	6,131,000	(*c*)	7,904,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	9,020,000	9,809,000	9,781,000	9,757,000
British Guiana	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000
Colombia	494,000	543,000	662,000	740,000	744,000	(*c*)	880,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Costa Rica	172,000	134,000	97,000	128,000	137,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Dutch East Indies (*a*)	288,000	290,000	293,000	313,000	314,000	322,000	314,000	314,000	308,000	304,000
Dutch Guiana	13,000	12,000	(*c*)	19,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	25,000	22,000	22,000	21,000
French Central Africa	11,000	13,000	(*c*)	42,000	46,000	31,000	32,000	40,000	44,000	51,000
Guadeloupe	17,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	(*c*)	(*c*)
Guatemala	231,000	199,000	180,000	240,000	266,000	250,000	270,000	250,000	(*c*)	(*c*)
Hawaii	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(*c*)
Indo-China	18,000	26,000	27,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	26,000	24,000	25,000	25,000
Jamaica	20,000	22,000	19,000	(*c*)	4,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	(*c*)
Mexico	152,000	215,000	215,000	219,000	224,000	218,000	214,000	205,000	214,000	232,000
Nicaragua	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	104,000	104,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	(*c*)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philippines	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	(*c*)
Porto-Rico	166,000	168,000	167,000	(*c*)	162,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	154,000	(*c*)
Salvador	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	231,000	232,000	237,000	238,000	247,000	257,000
Uganda	21,000	19,000	23,000	28,000	36,000	42,000	39,000	42,000	42,000	44,000
Venezuela	247,000	247,000	247,000	247,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)

YIELD (LBS)

Brazil (*e*)	1,953,752,000	2,111,663,000	2,421,948,000	3,675,962,000	3,468,448,000	3,595,119,000	2,863,674,000	3,378,639,000	3,908,520,000	3,092,100,000
British Guiana (*b*)	772,000	430,000	918,000	905,000	367,000	794,000	1,052,000	1,141,000	708,000	(*c*)
Colombia	(*b*) 256,969,000	(*b*) 323,961,000	(*b*) 352,633,000	(*b*) 348,739,000	461,692,000	448,448,000	470,800,000	484,000,000	481,120,000	448,800,000
Costa Rica (*b*)	40,148,000	35,539,000	41,452,000	43,287,000	51,781,000	50,632,000	40,698,000	61,111,000	41,038,000	53,325,000
Dutch East Indies	215,250,000	193,153,000	266,180,000	277,088,000	250,431,000	208,008,000	227,137,000	291,879,000	234,177,000	248,679,000
Dutch Guiana	5,484,000	3,874,000	6,681,000	6,432,000	6,396,000	8,021,000	5,986,000	8,478,000	5,775,000	9,514,000
French Central Africa	264,000	274,000	120,000	465,000	564,000	204,000	127,000	125,000	396,000	1,459,000
Guadeloupe (*b*)	1,305,000	1,796,000	1,796,000	1,019,000	343,000	359,000	599,000	640,000	(*c*)	(*c*)
Guatemala	97,145,000	134,753,000	136,056,000	90,402,000	97,110,000	89,746,000	118,800,000	109,769,000	79,200,000	90,200,000
Hawaii	2,673,000	3,010,000	6,966,000	8,457,000	8,645,000	8,828,000	9,079,000	9,788,000	9,214,000	(*c*)
Indo-China	1,848,000	1,760,000	1,718,000	1,577,000	1,558,000	(*a*) 942,000	4,413,000	2,369,000	4,510,000	5,522,000
Jamaica (*b*)	7,423,000	9,133,000	8,814,000	6,558,000	6,861,000	9,158,000	8,859,000	9,804,000	7,118,000	(*c*)
Mexico	61,606,000	89,338,000	93,318,000	92,369,000	86,074,000	83,386,000	72,324,000	96,245,000	81,013,000	92,259,000
Nicaragua (*b*)	38,878,000	25,100,000	39,170,000	29,146,000	33,666,000	34,861,000	17,880,000	30,149,000	32,290,000	(*c*)
Nyasaland	43,000	102,000	64,000	74,000	129,000	144,000	131,000	86,000	126,000	116,000
Philippines	2,656,000	2,662,000	2,721,000	2,863,000	3,007,000	3,098,000	2,397,000	2,229,000	2,254,000	(*c*)
Porto-Rico	23,732,000	27,941,000	23,980,000	14,960,000	(*d*) 7,317,000	(*d*) 13,706,000	10,069,000	11,356,000	8,980,000	(*c*)
Salvador	(*d*) 101,200,000	66,000,000	149,160,000	133,768,000	(*d*) 143,045,000	(*d*) 165,000,000	131,849,000	137,361,000	121,889,000	134,821,000
Uganda (*b*)	3,340,000	3,712,000	4,863,000	4,510,000	4,604,000	5,460,000	7,822,000	9,732,000	11,226,000	17,245,000
Venezuela	(*b*) 118,007,000	(*b*) 133,666,000	110,000,000	167,200,000	129,800,000	149,670,000	134,640,000	101,420,000	125,400,000	105,600,000

(*a*) Incomplete data. (*b*) Export figures. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Unofficial estimate of yield.
(*e*) Figures relate to calendar years ; thus the figure for the calendar year 1925 is shown under 1925-26 and so on.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain"; or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse". Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character". This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Departments * maintain a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate". In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently, the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question

* Land Records Department in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar.

arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the District Officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs. per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II.

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 340,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa,** *jagir,*† and minor *istimrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo,*§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The *tahsil* officers further test a certain number of entries, and the Sub-Divisional Officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and *tahsil,* and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris.* The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istimrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istimrari* estates.

Assam (Total cultivated area 5,991,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village *choukidari panchayats.* For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily-settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea garden managers and proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao* tax, in the Garo Hills from hill *mauzadars,* in Nowgong from the supervisor kanungo of hills sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from *mandals* or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from *dolois* and *sirdars,* and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,569,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the Police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Bihar and Orissa (Total cultivated area 24,124,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the police. In the Sambalpur district according to the revised system of triennial maintenance of records only one-third of the villages of the district is inspected by the *patwaris* and Revenue Inspectors from field-to-field and no exact crop statistics are maintained. The statistics are prepared on receipt of information from the Revenue Inspectors who in their turn supply such information from

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NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in the respective provinces and States during the three years ending 1934-35.

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.

§ Circle inspector.

personal experience and enquiry from people of other villages of their circle where maintenance operation is not due for the year. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield was in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources. During the years 1928-29 to 1930-31 some interesting experiments were conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. Hubback. Several thousand experiments were carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years was about 19 maunds per acre. The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone further experiments for the present.

Bombay (Total cultivated area 28,218,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, make the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Burma (Total cultivated area 18,137,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 24,738,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States, which are now in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the information is at present received direct in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, and included in the all-India forecasts. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, sugarcane, jowar, groundnut, rape and mustard and castor are estimates based on the reports of the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures of wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.§ The reporting agency consists of 341 Revenue Inspectors, with, on an average, 20 *patwaris* working under each Revenue Inspector. Each *tahsil* ¶ has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Information in regard to probable area sown and estimated outturn is in the first instance reported by the *patwari*, who is in close touch with the agricultural operations in the villages of his charge, to the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector bases his report for his circle on the reports of *patwaris* which he checks from his knowledge of his circle and the opinions of cultivators and submits

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* A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluka*.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluka*.

§ Village accountants. ¶ Sub-division of a district.

it direct to the District Superintendent of Land Records. Although this information for the *tahsil* does not pass through the *tahsildar* the latter submits a short note on the state of crops in his *tahsil* based on the observation and knowledge gained in the course of his tours so as to reach the District Superintendent of Land Records at the same time as the reports of the Revenue Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Land Records corrects and compiles the reports of the Revenue Inspectors for the district and submits them to the Deputy Commissioner who in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records frames his estimates for his district. Ordinarily the Deputy Commissioner consults leading agriculturists and representative business firms and occasionally local boards also in the case of more important crops and to assist him in estimating more accurately the probable outturn in the final reports he has a certain number of crop experiments conducted for the more important crops on representative soils. On receipt of the returns from each district the information is compiled for the province as a whole in the office of the provincial Director of Land Records. The provincial Director of Land Records frames his final estimate of the crop for the province as a whole in free consultation with the Agricultural Department and with due regard to the seasonal conditions of the year and his personal knowledge. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop", and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 138,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog** for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* † and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*‡ (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 212,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Madras (Total cultivated area 33,622,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar*§ the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Board of Revenue with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *whole inam* ¶ or *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and East Godavari, the estimating is done in the office of the Board of Revenue with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Board of Revenue for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the office of the Board of Revenue, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting

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* Village accountant. † A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*. ‡ Revenue officer in charge of a *taluk*.

§ A sub-divisional officer. ¶ Entire villages granted rent-free.

experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Board checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* with the estimates received from the district officers of the Department of Agriculture.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,281,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 27,148,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by District Officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Sind (Total cultivated area 4,801,000 acres)

The estimates for Sind relate to all the districts of the province and the Khairpur State in which respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British Districts of the province the area under different crops is ascertained by local officers and the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind receives district by district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are availables the proportion of reporting area being 99·6 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 60. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by local officers and is sent direct to the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind who in the light of the general prospects of the season make the quantitative calculations.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,782,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by District Officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,307,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per *bigha*. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Central India

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Gwalior
(Total cultivated area 4,571,000 acres)

The figures of acreage for cotton and wheat furnished by the State relate to all the districts together with *jagirs*. The figures for wheat and cotton refer to the actual area sown as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris* in *khalsa* villages after verification. *Girdawar qanungoes* report the figures of the respective circles to *tahsils*, from *tahsils* they are reported to the Director, Land Records, through the *subah* of each district. During the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, the standard of outturn for each crop was fixed through responsible and selected Revenue Officers according to the results of the crop-cutting experiments. The standard is the basis for framing an estimate of yield for each crop, each year, with such modification as seems necessary accerding to the condition of the weather and the standing crop.

Hyderabad
(Total cultivated area 29,246,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government areas, such as *jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State, and, with exceptions which are diminishing annually, the whole area has been surveyed and settled. The reporting agency is the *patwari* or village accountant. His return is scrutinised by the *tahsildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore
Total cultivated area 6,420,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop-inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each *taluk*. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861-65.

1861—65

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

1871—75

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa, and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar, and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95, was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June, 1893.

1896—1900

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September, 1896, a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains re-induced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906—10

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected: and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable

increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

1911—15

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon, on the whole, was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was, on the whole, favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

1916—20

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good: it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

1921—25

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was, on the whole, favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

1926—30

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops. The spring crops of 1927 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rains of that year were, on the whole, normal and the season was favourable for the autumn crops. In 1928, the condition of the spring crops was unsatisfactory but the autumn crops of that year gave generally good yields. The spring crops of 1929 gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was adequate and generally well-distributed. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1930 gave an exceptionally good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave fairly well-distributed rain over the country. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield.

1931—35

The spring crops of 1931 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1932 also the spring crops yielded a fairly good outturn. The monsoon of that year was fairly normal and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. The season was favourable to the autumn crops also which generally showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1933 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year started a little earlier than usual and was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. The spring crops of 1934 were damaged in places by cold spell and frost and gave, on the whole, a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year appeared somewhat later than usual but there were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was fairly well-distributed. The season was not very favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1935 also the spring crops gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was on the whole, normal, although defective in some provinces and unusually dry during its retreating period. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops but jute and winter rice crops were adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions.

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	5
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
JUTE *—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
CASTOR SEED	February	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN.

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States *
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Central Provinces States, Khairpur State (Sind), and United Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States, Bombay States, Gwalior, Khairpur State (Sind), and United Provinces States.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior, Khairpur State (Sind), and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Coorg and Assam.	Travancore and Cochin (Madras), Tripura (Bengal) and Mysore.
Cotton(*c*)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura), Bombay States, Khairpur State (Sind), and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute—				
(Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal States (Cooch Behar and Tripura).
Linseed—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard—				
(*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Khairpur State (Sind), and Gwalior.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Khairpur State (Sind), and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer crop	January and February	May to July		
Castor—				
Kharif	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Sind and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.
Rabi	September	March and April		
Groundnut(*d*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalle), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States and Gwalior.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May.

(*b*) In Madras, the harvest takes place between December and May.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

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[*THIRTY-NINTH ISSUE*]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES

OF

AREA AND YIELD

OF

Principal Crops in India

1936-37

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council

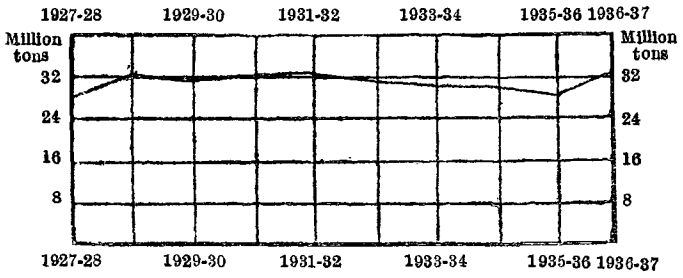
DELHI: MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS
1938

[No. 3276.]

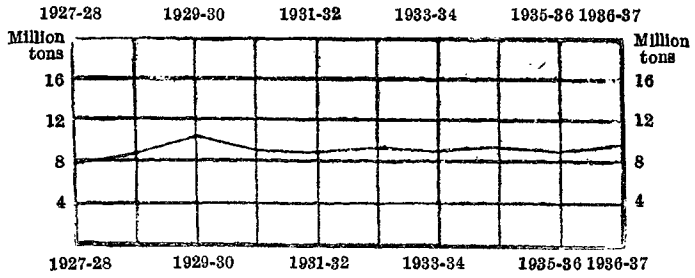
Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1927-28 to 1936-37.

FOOD CROPS

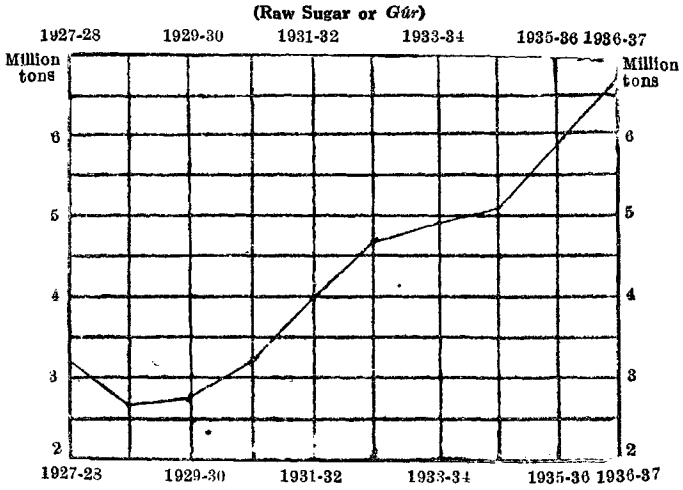
Rice



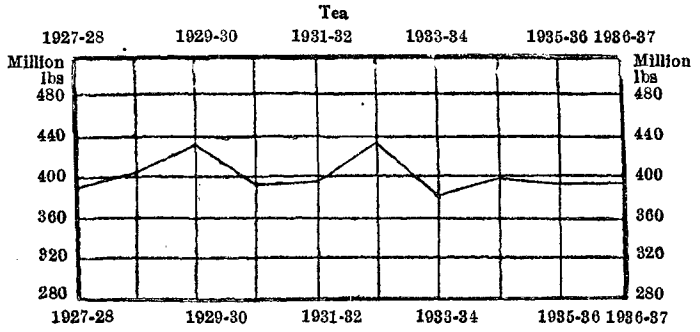
Wheat



Sugarcane
(Raw Sugar or *Gûr*)

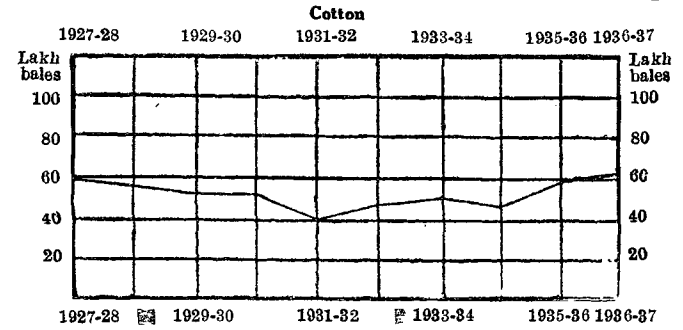


Tea

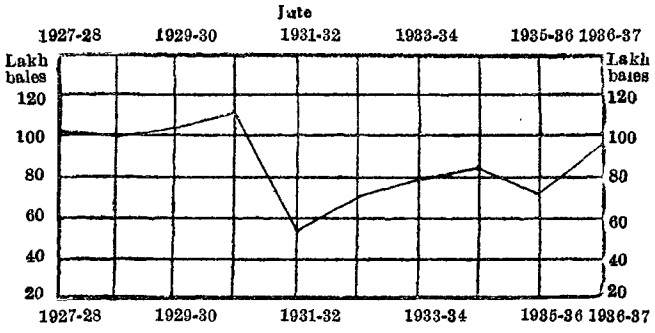


FIBRES

Cotton



Jute



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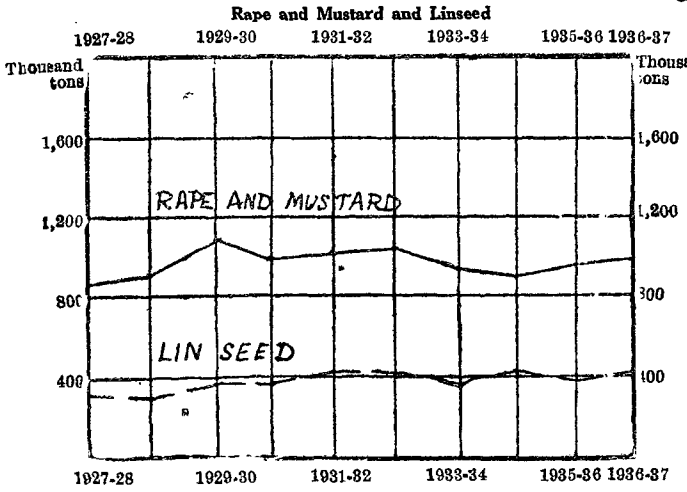

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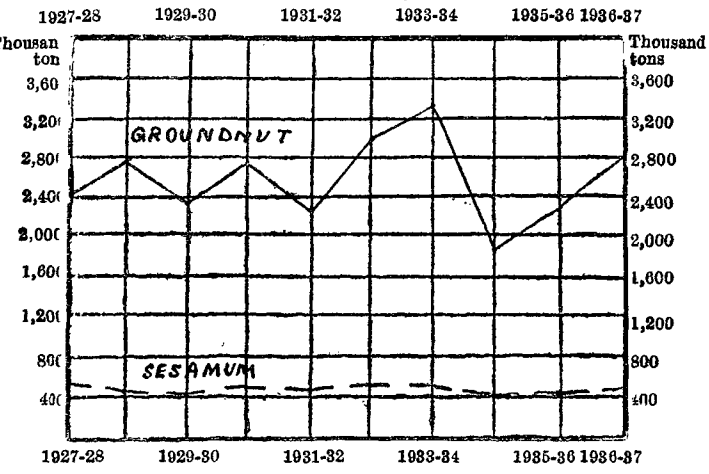
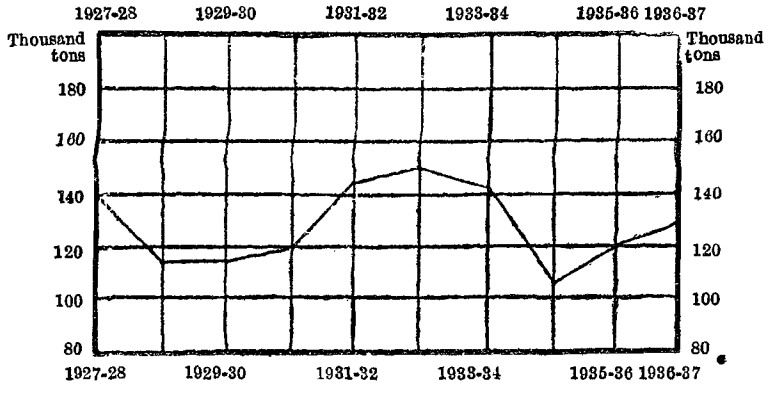


Castorseed



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1936-37

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the thirty-ninth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1936-37.

Source and scope of the estimates

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute crop and only one for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts*. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee† and rubber†. The figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above are shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1936-37 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1931-32, are generally given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castorseed ‡, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee§, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except certain States in the Central Provinces, the Rampur State in the United Provinces, the States in Bombay, Khairpur State in Sind, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, the Bhopal State in Central India and the Alwar and Kotah States in Rajputana in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other important crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, tobacco and indigo, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17) for the British provinces and Indian States separately.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries so far as available are given in table No. 19, the data being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

* The final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available and these adjusted figures are utilised as far as practicable.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Special Statistics separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of castorseed, no estimates are framed for the mixed crop of the United Provinces.

§ In the case of coffee, estimates were framed for only plantations having an area of 10 acres or more till 1930-31; but from 1931-32 statistics of smaller plantations having an area between five and ten acres are also included.

Character of the season

The monsoon of 1936 was, on the whole, normal. There were no prolonged breaks but the rainfall during the monsoon period was somewhat unevenly distributed, there being several spells of heavy rain in the Gangetic plain, causing floods, and scanty rains in the Deccan and Gujarat. Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall during the monsoon period was in excess by 4 per cent only. During the retreating period, the rainfall was 8 per cent above the normal over the plains of India as a whole. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal over most of the country.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 (page 33), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1936 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Burma, Madras, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sind and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, and the Rampur State in the United Provinces, Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States), the States in Bombay, Khairpur State (in Sind) and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts comprise 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1936-37 was reported as 84,420,000 acres, as compared with 83,508,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good on the whole. The total yield was estimated at 33,197,000 tons, as against 28,211,000 tons in 1935-36. To this figure should be added about 1,120,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,848,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces** and Berar, Bombay †, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind†, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain a little over 98 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1936-37 was reported to be 33,237,000 acres, which was less than the area of the preceding year by 1 per cent. The crop was reported to have been affected in places by rains, hailstorms, strong winds, etc. But its condition was, on the whole, good. The total estimated yield was 9,818,000 tons, which was 4 per cent greater than the yield of 1935-36. An addition of some 165,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 558,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, Delhi and Sind. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces and the States in Bombay, and from Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal (in Central India) and Baroda. These tracts contain 96 per cent

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* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.
** Including certain Eastern Agency States, formerly Central Provinces States.
† Including Indian States.
‡ Burma, Madras and the States of Kashmir and Benares.

of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1936-37 was 4,435,000 acres, as compared with 4,024,000 acres in the preceding year. The estimated yield amounted to 6,726,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which exceeded the preceding year's record crop of 5,931,000 tons by 13 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately 215,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of 142,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made. The condition of the crop was reported to be goed on the whole.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Travancore, Mysore, and Cochin. In Burma, tea is grown principally for consumption as pickles. According to the information so far available, the total area under tea in 1936 was 834,300 acres, as compared with 831,700 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was 395,180,400 lbs, as against 394,429,100 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 25,148,000 acres in 1936-37, as against 25,962,000 acres in 1935-36. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated outturn was 6,261,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 5,918,000 bales in 1935-36, or an increase of 6 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1935-36 and 1934-35† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer in the case of mills in British provinces to Indian cotton alone. The estimate of mill consumption in Indian States refers to all cotton¶. Import figures have not therefore been taken into consideration for the purposes of calculation. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available‡.

	1935-36 (1,000 bales)	1934-35 (1,000 bales)
Exports	3,826	3,115
Mill consumption	2,678	2,612
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Approximate crop	7,254	6,477
Estimated in forecast	5,918	4,857

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton in the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1936-37 Oomras represented 30 (30) per cent, Bengal-Sind 24 (22) per cent, Americans 19 (15) per cent, Dholleras 9 (11) per cent, Broach 5 (6) per cent, Westerns and Northerns 3 (5) per cent, Cambodias 3 (3) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 2 (3) per cent, Tinnevellies and Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 2 (2) per cent each, and Cocanadas and Salems together 1 (1) per cent. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

	1935-36 (1,000 bales)	1936-37 (1,000 bales)
Oomras	1,757	1,861
Dholleras	634	538
Bengal-Sind	1,322	1,507
American—		
Punjab	737	894
Sind	155	297
Broach	329	312
Coompta-Dharwars	173	148
Westerns and Northerns	283	156
Cocanadas	25	25
Tinnevellies	137	138
Salems	30	35
Cambodias	192	198
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	144	152
Total	5,918	6,261

* Burma, Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.

† For earlier years, see table No. 8 on page 17.

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 587,000 bales on 31st August 1935 and 701,000 bales on 31st August 1936.

§ For earlier years, see table No. 8A on page 18.

¶ In recent years, however, the figures for Indian States also refer to Indian cotton.

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar, Assam and Orissa. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. The total area and yield of jute in 1936 were 2,886,000 acres, and 9,611,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), which showed an increase of 32 per cent in area and 33 per cent in yield as compared with the preceding year. The area and yield of jute in 1937 are estimated at 2,861,000 acres and 8,593,000 bales.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and Orissa. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), Bhopal (in Central India), the States in Bombay, and certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States). These tracts comprise 94 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1936-37 was 3,594,000 acres, as against 3,457,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 418,000 tons, as against 388,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 25,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 219,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard

Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Orissa, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1936-37 was 5,818,000 acres, as against 5,333,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 976,000 tons, as against 957,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 45,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 269,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, Orissa, Sind and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Bhopal (Central India), Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain a little over 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1936-37 was 5,570,000 acres, as against 5,664,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 484,000 tons, as against 463,000 tons in 1935-36. An addition of approximately 61,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 701,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castorseed

Castorseed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, the United Provinces§ and Sind. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, and those in Bombay. These tracts cover practically the whole area cultivated with castorseed in India.

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* Madras, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.

† Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.

‡ Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and certain Indian States.

§ Excludes estimates for the mixed crop (*i.e.*, sown in combination with other crops) for which there are no reliable data available at present.

The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total area sown in these tracts in 1936-37 was estimated at 1,405,000 acres and the yield at 128,000 tons, as against 1,458,000 acres with an estimated yield of 121,000 tons last year.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop ; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the Central Provinces and Berar. Estimates are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and those in Bombay. These tracts comprise about 98 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1936-37 was reported to be 7,279,000 acres, which was greater than that of the preceding year by 24 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 2,808,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 2,258,000 tons in the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1935-36 was 188,000 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 41,172,700 lbs. Prior to 1931-32, statistics of plantations of less than ten acres were not taken into account ; but from that year the statistics were made more complete by the inclusion of figures for plantations having an area between five and ten acres.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The total area under rubber in 1936 was 228,200 acres, as against 228,800 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 60,063,100 lbs, as against 48,545,000 lbs in 1935.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;

Calcutta, February 12, 1938.

J. N. GHOSH,
Offg. *Deputy Director* (*Statistics*),
for *Director-General.*

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1936.

(Abbreviations— S = Scanty, F = Fair, N = Normal, Ex = Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending					August week ending				September week ending					October week ending	
	3rd	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th
Assam	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	F
Baluchistan	S	N	S	N	N	N	S	F	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	N
Bay Islands	N	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	S	Ex	F	F
Bengal	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	N	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S
Bihar—																				
Bihar	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S
Chota Nagpur	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S
Bombay—																				
Bombay Deccan	S	F	S	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	F	F	F	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	S
Gujarat	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	S	S	S	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S
Konkan	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	S
Burma—																				
Lower Burma	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	F	N	F	N	N	N	N	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	F
Upper Burma	Ex	F	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	F	N	N	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces and Berar—																				
Berar	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	N	F	F	Ex	S	S	F	S	F	S	S
Central Provinces, East	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	F	S
Central Provinces, West	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	Ex	N	N	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	S	S
Madras—																				
Madras Coast, North	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	N	S	Ex	N	N	S	F	S	S
Madras Deccan	F	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	F	F	F	N	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	S
Madras, South-East	F	F	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	F	N	F	S	F	Ex	F	N	S	S
Malabar	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	N	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	S
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	N
Orissa	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	F	N	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	F	Ex	S
Punjab—																				
East and North	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	S	N	Ex	S	Ex	S	S
South-West	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	S	S	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	N	N	N
Sind	N	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
United Provinces—																				
East	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	N	F	S	S
West	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	S
Central India—																				
East	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	Ex	N	S	S	S	S
West	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	N	S	F	Ex	S	Ex	S	F	S	S	S
Hyderabad—																				
North	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	S
South	S	N	S	Ex	N	F	S	Ex	N	N	S	Ex	S	F	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S
Kashmir	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	N	S	S	S	S	F	S	S
Mysore	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	N	F	Ex	F	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	S
Rajputana—																				
East	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	F	F	S	F	F	Ex	S	N	Ex	S	S	S	S
West	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S

Note—'Scanty' denotes rainfall of 40 per cent of the normal and below.
'Fair' " " of 41 to 80 per cent of the normal.
'Normal' " " of 81 to 119 per cent of the normal.
'Excess' " " of 120 per cent of the normal and over.

TABLES

Note—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Rice . . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	80,715,000	80,888,000	83,206,000	82,882,000	83,428,000	82,507,000	83,508,000	84,420,000
Wheat . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	33,907,000	32,976,000	36,077,000	34,490,000	33,639,000	33,237,000
Sugarcane . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,728,000	3,176,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,024,000	4,435,000
Tea . . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	709,400	757,400	812,800	809,500	817,900	826,800	831,700	834,300
Cotton . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	22,405,000	26,192,000	23,625,000	22,483,000	24,187,000	23,972,000	25,962,000	25,148,000
Jute . . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	2,537,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,886,000
Linseed . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,230,000	3,258,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,457,000	3,594,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	6,064,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,333,000	5,818,000
Sesamum . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	5,122,000	5,254,000	5,810,000	6,256,000	6,307,000	5,230,000	5,664,000	5,570,000
Castor seed* .	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,523,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,458,000	1,405,000
Groundnut . .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,518,000	5,164,000	6,694,000	7,409,000	8,226,000	5,766,000	5,857,000	7,279,000
Coffee . . .	..	..	..	..	..	132,100	156,200	175,900	176,600	183,900	186,700	188,000	(b)
Rubber . .	..	..	..	..	..	126,400	152,500	201,300	180,000	224,200	225,900	228,800	228,200

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Rice . . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,017,000	30,754,000	30,387,000	31,492,000	31,114,000	30,907,000	30,238,000	28,211,000	33,197,000
Wheat . „	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	8,904,000	9,377,000	9,455,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,434,000	9,818,000
Sugarcane . „	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	2,983,000	4,383,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,931,000	6,726,000
Tea . . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	336,370,800	396,871,000	400,351,800	433,669,300	383,674,400	399,251,000	394,429,100	395,180,400
Cotton . bales(c)	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	4,881,000	5,645,000	4,771,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,857,000	5,918,000	6,261,000
Jute . . „	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,300,000	8,061,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	9,611,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	399,000	406,000	376,000	420,000	388,000	418,000
Rape and Mustard . „	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	980,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	957,000	976,000
Sesamum . „	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	467,000	466,000	500,000	551,000	541,000	406,000	463,000	484,000
Castor seed* „	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	133,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	121,000	128,000
Groundnut . „	(a)	(a)	358,000	658,000	875,000	1,074,000	2,232,000	2,649,000	2,997,000	3,330,000	1,884,000	2,258,000	2,808,000
Coffee . . lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,828,600	33,400,100	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,775,800	41,172,700	(b)
Rubber . „	..	..	..	..	..	12,964,400	24,775,800	20,184,300	6,381,400	12,915,200	37,156,300	48,545,000	60,063,100

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available. (c) A bale contains 400 lbs.

* An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, in the case of outturn.

NOTE.—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1927-28 to 1936-37.

Provinces and States	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	578	850	560	650	611	541	672	720	707
Assam	702	757	713	658	757	771	655	683	681	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	779	1,014	908	1,002	961	963	897	894	765	1,057	461	583	587	533	525	642	633	787	582	692
Bihar (*g*)	728	872	946	903	912	720	727	765	567	756	781	948	961	838	860	892	873	945	816	863
Bombay	945	1,047	906	960	1,012	968	999	1,042	958	863	472	442	470	422	430	513	381	398	417	391
Burma	886	863	868	885	752	866	897	809	895	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	647	603	730	568	718	665	658	699	588	703	361	362	443	459	429	425	465	471	424	428
Coorg	1,080	1,080	1,430	1,448	1,457	1,467	1,440	1,026	1,457	1,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	351	679	589	492	793	877	728	707	878
Madras	1,042	1,056	1,045	1,031	1,045	1,050	1,017	1,009	1,084	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	490	526	544	552	524	536	535	562	582
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	768
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	690	851	753	681	733	640	754	735	810
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	750	767	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	523	585	748
United Provinces	673	352	501	568	680	484	650	674	659	683	706	781	1,032	790	755	793	672	749	793	758
Average, British Provinces	809	870	870	882	883	850	840	829	765	890	580	656	812	693	648	684	611	678	677	708
Indian States—																				
Baroda	519	669	385	486	599	624	647	658	565	350	547	280	614	515	653	938	529	515	859	589
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	713	747	720	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	1,085	973	893	963	1,125	1,006	1,006	992	966	875	892	468	620	621	635	775	580	582	693	583
Central India States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	354	384	376	347	369	438	405	388	398
Eastern Agency States*	605	538	731	498	681	535	590	612	458	650	514	462	565	434	390	329	448	418	295	358
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	423	423	541	446	513	449	536	478	536
											(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad	828	910	667	582	792	658	624	672	707	825	174	293	234	258	264	289	278	278	251	343
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	747	896	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	703	695	885
Mysore	698	646	652	684	640	704	680	586	656	709	373	384	413	363	361	463	560	407	492	517
Punjab States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	596	698	725	669	741	677	707	703	714
Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	395	696	577	541	627	581	564	553	604
United Provinces State (Rampur)	384	187	190	211	236	384	388	388	292	320	611	423	637	753	444	569	617	569	569	617
Average, Indian States	739	738	678	611	743	(*c*) 656	648	666	606	712	422	415	491	502	455	515	490	502	490	520
Average, India	806	865	865	871	876	841 (*c*)	830	821	757	881	542	602	741	648	598	642	582	632	628	662

Provinces and States	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Assam	2,295	2,297	2,008	2,104	2,312	2,460	2,560	2,176	2,240	2,240	556	576	603	539	564	600	510	534	518	509
Bengal	2,529	2,469	2,489	2,792	2,625	4,365	3,683	3,993	3,860	4,127	511	490	564	487	446	547	484	488	477	490
Bihar (*g*)	2,395	2,443	2,441	2,421	2,439	2,322	3,339	3,388	3,182	3,287	161	189	208	219	240	198	281	258	249	281
Bombay	6,687	6,410	5,939	6,341	6,071	6,003	6,208	5,555	5,694	5,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	3,506	3,063	3,665	3,627	3,564	3,120	3,708	3,630	3,584	3,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	541	422	419	436	549	523	497	409	470
Delhi	2,613	1,792	2,240	896	1,493	1,680	747	2,240	2,240	2,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	5,980	6,166	6,286	6,253	6,257	6,276	6,403	6,290	6,461	6,309	415	421	414	378	380	400	388	390	403	421
North-West Frontier Province	3,282	2,753	2,767	2,764	2,800	1,902	2,469	2,136	2,468	2,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,530	3,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1,710	1,614	1,488	1,588	1,735	1,782	1,750	1,581	1,701	1,764	214	196	199	195	196	141	220	244	258	249
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,227	3,920	4,480	4,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	2,151	2,017	2,160	2,378	3,135	3,256	3,311	3,358	3,316	3,420	266	356	248	289	217	206	279	288	253	281
Average, British Provinces	2,406	2,332	2,431	2,560	2,977	3,136	3,304	3,299	3,279	3,347	523	529	564	501	504	553	483	499	487	488
Indian States—																				
Baroda	4,480	3,360	3,360	4,480	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	2,240	2,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	2,240	2,240	1,867	1,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	5,905	5,645	4,997	4,712	5,003	5,525	4,986	4,604	6,031	5,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	123	118	178	322	346	347	374
Hyderabad	...	...	2,361	3,228	4,160	4,256	3,506	4,085	3,759	4,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	2,108	2,095	2,240	2,122	1,991	2,027	2,187	2,094	2,328	2,400	(*a*)	34	34	50	47	37	48	43	69	131
Travancore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	492	407	409	389	437	403	403	408	392
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	144	178	149	190	183	178	230	227	249
United Provinces State (Rampur)	1,920	1,723	2,068	1,792	2,520	3,920	4,053	3,360	3,693	5,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	3,643	3,313	2,926	3,063	3,432	(*c*) 3,778	3,463	3,475	3,745	4,366	(*d*) 464	439	417	362	360	391	361	366	372	363
Average, India	2,441	2,359	2,453	2,581	2,997	3,162 (*c*)	3,312	3,308	3,302	3,397	518 (*d*)	521	549	487	488	536	469	484	474	474

* Formerly Central Provinces States.

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (*c*) Excluding Bhopal. (*d*) Excluding Mysore.

(*e*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

(*f*) " " " " " " " " " Bombay States."

(*g*) " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."

NOTE.—**Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.**

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1927-28 to 1936-37—*contd.*

Provinces and States	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	133	191	129	142	163	133	144	133	149	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	133	155	146	146	162	162	162	153	158	144	1,280	897	1,290	796	1,071	1,139	816	1,061	1,177	1,198
Bengal	115	102	122	117	103	142	145	145	145	159	1,277	1,231	1,306	1,248	1,354	1,316	1,323	1,366	1,431	1,291
Bihar (*g*)	73	72	75	81	82	80	76	76	75	77	1,122	1,208	1,042	918	1,221	933	1,028	997	984	805
Bombay	80	81	66	74	67	93	70	57	73	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	82	70	80	93	60	77	92	81	81	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	103	105	97	96	88	82	71	59	61	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Delhi	200	200	133	100	169	185	34	142	168	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	85	85	82	74	76	84	83	82	80	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	80	94	94	92	89	75	76	107	63	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	829	853
Punjab	112	84	127	123	100	117	151	161	176	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sind(*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	173	160	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	124	144	125	155	111	131	132	109	132	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	95	92	91	95	87	90	93	88	97	111	1,265	1,214	1,287	1,197	1,326	1,275	1,275	1,325	1,333	1,206
Indian States—																				
Baroda	62	35	66	77	78	80	49	34	75	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	114	56	83	92	107	104	106	91	99	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India States	74	78	61	67	44	53	53	45	60	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	955	1,032	425	765	704	1,152	1,111	1,283	918
Gwalior	79	66	56	67	48	51	38	37	82	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	105	89	51	74	56	59	61	57	62	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	181	209	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras States	52	53	52	40	50	57	42	50	55	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	123	121	52	56	43	45	42	46	51	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab States	156	114	121	123	81	104	132	220	194	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana States	92	103	53	56	57	55	53	52	65	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura (Bengal)	63	60	63	42	47	71	67	75	80	71	667	400	400	1,200	800	800	800	1,200	1,086	950
United Provinces State (Rampur)	92	86	93	87	57	40	67	80	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	99	75	65	78	68	73	72	71	83	83	857	906	976	471	767	708	1,138	1,116	1,239	924
Average, India.	96	85	81	88	68	83	85	81	91	100	1,260	1,211	1,284	1,191	1,320	1,269	1,273	1,323	1,332	1,201

Provinces and States	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	401	413	395	341	355	388	351	278	318
Bengal	247	322	373	367	356	448	434	480	366	427	351	394	426	405	404	482	530	557	495	545
Bihar (*g*)	313	368	366	322	311	339	327	348	311	342	490	548	546	501	472	500	506	511	443	513
Bombay	264	282	222	229	229	251	235	212	238	177	265	139	264	270	221	271	498	264	417	441
Central Provinces and Berar	176	130	193	197	208	184	192	198	158	168	...	...	...	(*a*)	512	473	484	536	428	536
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	13‡	179	57	140	107	62	320	182	381
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	202	152	243	209	124	180	207	193	311
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	467
Punjab	192	240	240	160	210	240	210	258	198	190	353	211	313	355	358	292	267	336	359	363
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	216	157	215	209
United Provinces	291	309	450	362	389	386	322	361	390	369	241	261	458	204	357	395	321	327	416	322
Average, British Provinces	254	259	329	297	299	297	277	296	270	278	315	294	416	(*c*)341	370	386	354	379	403	376
Indian States—																				
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	160	236	224	213	224	168	149	345	204
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	242	288	288	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay States	320	373	172	280	224	373	573	320	282	266	363	299	320	395	390	292	390	560	398	404
Eastern Agency States (*h*)	179	92	184	177	191	187	175	175	86	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (*b*)	77	92	148	142	168	150	159	191	178	211	81	81	63	64	93	66	76	97	103	141
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	448	416	367
Rajputana	261*	41*	118*	246*	286*	217*	215*	195*	262*	238*	560†	68†	521†	124†	392†	280†	59†	224†	368†	400†
Average, Indian States	125	84	149	170	186	174(*d*)	176	193	178	193	448	118	357	162	310	251	169	224	320	348
Average, India	235	232	304	281	282	279(*d*)	258	276	251	261	319	290	415	337(*c*)	369	383	350	378	402	376

* Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only. ‡ See footnotes (*c*) and (*e*) of table on page 21.

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (*c*) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (*d*) Excluding Bhopal.

(*e*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*h*) Formerly Central Provinces States.

(*f*) " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".

(*g*) " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1927-28 to 1936-37—*concld.*

Provinces and States	Sesamum										Castor seed									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara (*a*)	71	84	45	35	78	21	81	61	104	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	376	337	371	381	362	501	496	496	496	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar (*j*)	322	379	357	344	336	325	339	333	251	331	286	307	326	326	332	345	360	326	329	339
Bombay	238	281	222	246	268	254	267	260	264	229	388	242	267	339	349	332	275	208	313	292
Burma	94	83	91	127	51	91	93	84	73	61	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	211	204	167	190	119	174	169	133	179	185	573	429	429	438	472	402	424	420	309	448
Madras	286	202	293	294	291	300	254	271	259	279	205	208	327	222	324	240	228	185	204	212
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	269
Punjab	193	176	184	196	194	180	169	164	184	183	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	160	153	157	...	...	...	...	...	..	280	81	113	101
United Provinces	226	175	191	227	227	243	214	197	193	229	340	611	640	640	672	448	560	640	640	747
Average, British Provinces	212	193	193	213	191	205	196	183	179	191	283	251	275	278	282	281	271	232	243	264
Indian States—																				
Baroda	172	178	124	130	138	158	149	97	163	85	209	67	135	224	204	201	138	59	189	66
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	122	76	204	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bombay States	393	364	288	281	279	277	272	203	324	254	418	1,378	441	313	341	420	351	236	423	292
Hyderabad (*b*)	135	128	142	136	106	130	100	97	133	168	141	126	149	127	165	163	182	134	153	159
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	177	134	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	122	126	141	127	121	127	119	111	130
Rajputana	140*	195*	140*	215*	153*	172*	280*	59*	198*	230*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Average, Indian States	248	210	180	196	183	(*d*)184	175	138	202	209	163	137	165	142	171	173	181	135	165	180
Average, India	220	200	191	210	189	(*d*)202	192	174	183	195	209	180	202	184	207	209	209	162	186	204

Provinces and States	Groundnut (Nuts in shell)										Coffee									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	1,205	1,178	893	1,032	1,128	1,085	1,115	974	1,050	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	647	610	714	640	642	648	504	516	489	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	(*c*)	451	545	612	571	585	682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	211	306	242	262	233	224	237	271	...
Madras	1,122	1,114	1,062	1,107	1,049	1,101	1,053	877	1,068	1,062	302	127	213	180	183	169	222	168	207	...
Average, British Provinces	1,079	1,069	984	(*e*) 1,058	1,005	1,035	993	830	958	941	261	168	304	211	216	201	223	201	285	...
Indian States—																				
Bombay States	1,085	943	694	649	748	659	863	584	706	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	50	154	162	94	135	209	118	320	...
Hyderabad (*b*)	194	279	525	535	616	641	605	522	607	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	670	371	335	403	198	180	190	198	180	177	160	157	165	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	222	82	548	27	222	169	125	191	...
Average, Indian States	551	541	577	588	669	(*f*) 647	688	512	623	665	199	177	188	201	177	176	161	156	168	...
Average, India	1,001	980	920	(*e*) 963	926	(*f*) 942	907	732	864	864	228	173	241	206	195	187	188	176	219	...

Provinces and States	Rubber									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	145	124	122	80	77	42	75	101	198	285
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	159	158	176	135	49	...	...	58	83	204
Madras	177	187	175	125	48	3	34	94	169	221
Average, British Provinces	151	134	131	94	74	38	70	100	192	275
Indian States—										
Bombay States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	235	249	236	266	154	36	98	192	235	274
Hyderabad (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	12	16	36	30	20	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	302	201	213	186	193	31	39	244	237	249
Average, Indian States	206	207	233	197	185	32	44	230	235	250
Average, India	71	161	161	127	109	36	58	165	212	263

* Refers to Kotah State only.

(*a*) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Excluding Bhopal. (*e*) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (*f*) Excluding Mysore.
(*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) " " " " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*j*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	...	758	...	(*g*)232	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 717 (*c*) 1,064	...	2,688	188	1,400	...	459	...	...	...
Bengal	(*a*) 1,111 (*b*) 1,023 (*c*) 1,238	816	4,643	155	1,465	607	624	610	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	(*a*) 822 (*b*) 658 (*c*) 740	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451 (*f*) 861	(*l*) 2,912 (*m*)4,480	155	1,333	370	575	350	350	...
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	...	(*g*)2,500 (*h*)1,150
Burma	1,000	...	...	110	...	...	...	160	...	1,000
Central Provinces and Berar	648	548	3,390	102	...	215	...	210	400	...
Coorg	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	982	2,386	185	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras	1,120	...	6,462	88	...	...	...	305	226	1,120
North-West Frontier Province	...	626	2,477	100	..	...	320	...	...	...
Punjab	...	791	1,951	(*i*) 123 (*j*) 130	...	...	428	...	...	...
Sind	1,255	(*g*) 937 (*h*) 764	7,200	222—223	...	...	(*g*)376 (*h*) 362	(*g*)284 (*h*)320	225	...
United Provinces	900	1,000	2,700	170	...	500	600	280	...	...
Mysore	(*k*)1,003	450	3,639	44	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice. (*b*) Autumn rice. (*c*) Summer rice. (*d*) Bihar. (*e*) Chota Nagpur. (*f*) Orissa. (*g*) Irrigated. (*h*) Unirrigated. (*i*) Desi. (*j*) American. (*k*) Unhusked rice (paddy). (*l*) North Bihar. (*m*) South Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF **RICE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Assam(*a*)	4,173,000	4,963,000	4,230,000	4,652,000	4,700,000	4,871,000	4,862,000	4,858,000	5,292,000	5,440,000
Bengal	18,682,000	21,403,000	20,225,000	20,582,000	22,129,000	21,779,000	21,672,000	20,740,000	21,092,000	21,993,000
Bihar (*e*)	13,476,000	14,352,000	14,229,000	13,927,000	14,091,000	13,072,000	13,229,000 (*g*)	13,734,000 (*g*)	9,671,000 (*g*)	9,949,000 (*g*)
Bombay	3,151,000	3,131,000	3,171,000	3,261,000	3,159,000	3,135,000	2,022,000	2,048,000	1,972,000	1,705,000
Burma	12,353,000	12,709,000	12,861,000	13,023,000	12,517,000	12,702,000	12,919,000	12,688,000	12,503,000	12,691,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,411,000	5,145,000	5,480,000	5,541,000	5,527,000	5,595,000	5,637,000	5,631,000	5,589,000	5,624,000
Coorg	83,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	83,000	85,000
Madras	10,930,000	11,019,000	11,262,000	11,678,000	11,538,000	11,534,000	11,704,000	11,056,000	9,796,000	9,890,000
Orissa(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,286,000	5,263,000
Sind (*d*)	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,118,000	1,129,000	1,125,000	1,182,000
United Provinces	7,266,000	7,024,000	6,814,000	6,722,000	6,555,000	6,140,000	5,980,000	6,437,000	6,626,000	6,080,000
Total British Provinces	75,525,000	80,129,000	78,355,000	79,467,000	80,299,000	78,912,000	79,227,000	78,404,000	79,035,000	79,902,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	207,000	201,000	192,000	212,000	232,000	226,000	225,000	228,000	206,000	179,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	22,000 (*h*)	24,000 (*h*)	28,000 (*h*)	29,000 (*h*)
Bombay States	388,000	419,000	414,000	435,000	464,000	450,000	296,000	436,000	443,000	453,000
Eastern Agency States*	643,000	754,000	374,000	1,251,000	1,491,000	1,460,000	1,514,000	1,493,000	1,940,000	1,950,000
Hyderabad	933,000	992,000	507,000	685,000	1,100,000	997,000	1,307,000	1,184,000	1,064,000	1,135,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
Mysore	704,000	707,000	721,000	743,000	731,000	770,000	774,000	680,000	741,000	724,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	70,000	72,000	59,000	53,000	57,000	47,000	52,000	52,000	46,000	42,000
Total Indian States.	2,945,000	3,145,000	2,267,000	3,379,000	4,075,000	3,970,000	4,196,000	4,103,000	4,473,000	4,518,000
GRAND TOTAL	78,470,000	83,274,000	80,622,000	82,846,000	84,374,000	82,882,000	83,423,000	82,507,000	83,508,000	84,420,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	1,308,000	1,677,000	1,346,000	1,366,000	1,589,000	1,677,000	1,421,000	1,481,000	1,610,000	1,793,000
Bengal	6,493,000	9,684,000	8,202,000	9,206,000	9,493,000	9,364,000	8,680,000	8,273,000	7,208,000	10,668,000
Bihar(*e*)	4,378,000	5,588,000	6,011,000	5,615,000	5,738,000	4,201,000	4,294,000 (*g*)	4,688,000 (*g*)	2,450,000 (*g*)	3,359,000 (*g*)
Bombay	1,329,000	1,464,000	1,283,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,355,000	902,000	953,000	843,000	657,000
Burma	4,886,000	4,894,000	4,986,000	5,143,000	4,202,000	4,913,000	5,174,000	4,532,000	4,998,000	4,709,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,562,000	1,466,000	1,787,000	1,404,000	1,772,000	1,660,000	1,657,000	1,757,000	1,468,000	1,765,000
Coorg	40,000	40,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	55,000	54,000	38,000	54,000	55,000
Madras	5,083,000	5,197,000	5,255,000	5,376,000	5,385,000	5,406,000	5,314,000	4,981,000	4,741,000	4,794,000
Orissa(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295,000	1,652,000
Sind(*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	461,000	378,000	385,000	455,000
United Provinces	2,183,000	1,104,000	1,523,000	1,704,000	1,989,000	1,327,000	1,736,000	1,937,000	1,949,000	1,853,000
Total British Provinces	27,262,000	31,114,000	30,446,000	31,277,000	31,649,000	29,958,000	29,693,000	29,018,000	27,001,000	31,760,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	48,000	60,000	33,000	46,000	62,000	63,000	65,000	67,000	52,000	28,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	7,000 (*h*)	8,000 (*h*)	9,000 (*h*)	10,000 (*h*)
Bombay States	188,000	182,000	165,000	187,000	233,000	202,000	133,000	193,000	191,000	177,000
Eastern Agency States *	191,000	181,000	122,000	278,000	453,000	349,000	399,000	408,000	397,000	566,000
Hyderabad	345,000	403,000	151,000	178,000	389,000	293,000	364,000	355,000	336,000	418,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Mysore	188,000	204,000	210,000	227,000	209,000	242,000	235,000	178,000	217,000	229,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	12,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	6,000
Total Indian States.	972,000	1,036,000	686,000	921,000	1,352,000	1,156,000	1,214,000	1,220,000	1,210,000	1,437,000
GRAND TOTAL	28,234,000	32,150,000	31,132,000	32,198,000	33,001,000	31,114,000	30,907,000	30,238,000	28,211,000	33,197,000

* Formerly Central Provinces States.

(*a*) Including areas under seedlings.
(*b*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1936-37 are 3,068,000 acres and 1,385,000 tons, as against 3,157,000 acres and 1,017,000 tons in 1935-36.
(*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*e*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."
(*f*) " " " " " " 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".
(*g*) Excluding Sind.
(*h*) " Khairpur State (Sind).

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	39,000	31,000	29,000	24,000	31,000	22,000	29,000	30,000	28,000	19,000
Bengal	107,000	123,000	126,000	143,000	145,000	143,000	145,000	155,000	127,000	149,000
Bihar(*g*)	1,199,000	1,212,000	1,200,000	1,213,000	1,221,000	1,235,000	1,222,000	1,197,000	1,142,000	1,129,000
Bombay	1,875,000	2,058,000	2,050,000	2,285,000	2,314,000	2,627,000	1,926,000(*j*)	1,734,000(*j*)	1,691,000(*j*)	1,655,000(*j*)
Central Provinces and Berar	3,664,000	3,184,000	2,983,000	3,098,000	3,513,000	3,451,000	3,441,000	3,626,000	3,389,000	3,140,000
Delhi	52,000	51,000	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	46,000	40,000	38,000	51,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	993,000	1,056,000	1,057,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,013,000	1,041,000	997,000	1,029,000	1,105,000
Orissa(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
Punjab	9,024,000	9,969,000	9,951,000	9,287,000	9,080,000	8,591,000	9,773,000	9,038,000	9,300,000	9,385,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306,000	1,075,000	1,119,000	931,000
United Provinces	7,467,000	7,112,000	7,182,000	7,612,000	7,748,000	7,667,000	8,453,000	7,549,000	7,053,000	7,484,000
Total British Provinces	24,420,000	24,796,000	24,611,000	24,590,000	25,107,000	24,797,000	27,382,000	25,441,000	24,919,000	25,051,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	86,000	88,000	73,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	73,000	76,000
Bombay States	505,000	445,000	419,000	530,000	522,000	509,000	502,000(*k*)	485,000(*k*)	420,000(*k*)	430,000(*k*)
Central India States	2,006,000	1,861,000	1,805,000	1,944,000	2,189,000	2,070,000	2,032,000	2,319,000	2,076,000	1,912,000
Eastern Agency States *	122,000	126,000	115,000	(*d*)31,000	115,000	102,000	100,000	91,000	76,000	75,000
Gwalior	1,458,000	1,021,000	943,000	1,127,000	1,492,000	1,394,000	1,507,000	1,646,000	1,631,000	1,423,000
Hyderabad	1,058,000	1,102,000	1,026,000	1,173,000	1,367,000	1,301,000	1,201,000	1,259,000	1,247,000	1,308,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,000	86,000	87,000	81,000
Mysore	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Punjab States	1,280,000	1,330,000	1,370,000	1,354,000	1,312,000	1,336,000	1,519,000	1,445,000	1,411,000	1,468,000
Rajputana States	1,134,000	1,095,000	1,172,000	1,243,000	1,508,000	1,268,000	1,488,000	1,520,000	1,575,000	1,284,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	121,000	106,000	116,000	119,000	116,000	122,000	127,000	122,000	122,000	127,000
Total Indian States	7,773,000	7,177,000	7,043,000	7,599,000	8,696,000	8,179,000	8,695,000	9,049,000	8,720,000	8,186,000
GRAND TOTAL	32,193,000	31,973,000	31,654,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	36,077,000	34,490,000	33,639,000	33,237,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	8,000	11,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000
Bengal	22,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	41,000	41,000	51,000	33,000	46,000
Bihar (*g*)	418,000	513,000	515,000	454,000	469,000	492,000	476,000	505,000	416,000	435,000
Bombay	395,000	406,000	430,000	441,000	444,000	602,000	328,000(*j*)	308,000(*j*)	315,000(*j*)	289,000(*j*)
Central Provinces and Berar	591,000	515,000	588,000	635,000	673,000	655,000	715,000	763,000	641,000	600,000
Delhi	19,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	17,000	18,000	13,000	12,000	20,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	161,000	231,000	248,000	216,000	250,000	237,000	249,000	238,000	258,000	287,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Punjab	2,344,000	3,070,000	3,781,000	3,122,000	2,760,000	2,813,000	2,794,000	3,042,000	3,053,000	3,392,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	303,000	251,000	292,000	311,000
United Provinces	2,361,000	2,480,000	3,309,000	2,686,000	2,510,000	2,713,000	2,537,000	2,523,000	2,498,000	2,532,000
Total British Provinces	6,326,000	7,263,000	8,925,000	7,604,000	7,258,000	7,576,000	7,468,000	7,703,000	7,528,000	7,919,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	21,000	11,000	20,000	17,000	21,000	31,000	17,000	17,000	28,000	20,000
Bombay States	201,000	93,000	116,000	147,000	148,000	176,000	130,000(*k*)	126,000(*k*)	130,000(*k*)	112,000(*k*)
Central India States	277,000	294,000	269,000	326,000	339,000	341,000	407,000	419,000	360,000	340,000
Eastern Agency States *	28,000	26,000	29,000	6,000(*d*)	20,000	15,000	20,000	17,000	10,000	12,000
Gwalior	165,000	193,000	178,000	272,000	297,000	319,000	302,000	394,000	348,000	334,000
Hyderabad	82,000	144,000	107,000	135,000	161,000	168,000	149,000	156,000	140,000	200,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	27,000	27,000	32,000
Mysore	(*c*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)
Punjab States	420,000	354,000	427,000	438,000	392,000	442,000	459,000	456,000	443,000	468,000
Rajputana States	238,000	193,000	364,000	320,000	364,000	355,000	353,000	383,000	339,000	346,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	33,000	20,000	33,000	40,000	23,000	31,000	35,000	31,000	31,000	35,000
Total Indian States	1,465,000	1,329,000	1,544,000	1,702,000	1,766,000	1,879,000	1,902,000	2,026,000	1,906,000	1,899,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,791,000	8,592,000	10,469,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,434,000	9,818,000

* Formerly Central Provinces States.

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States) which report an area of 2,400 acres with a yield of 300 tons in 1936-37, as against 2,200 acres and 300 tons in 1935-36.

(*b*) Includes the North Waziristan and the Kurram Agencies. (*c*) About 500 tons. (*d*) Incomplete. (*e*) 400 tons.

(*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*j*) Excluding Sind.

(*g*) " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*k*) " Khairpur State (Sind).

(*h*) " " " " " 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Assam	41,000	39,000	29,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	40,000
Bengal	209,000	196,000	198,000	199,000	233,000	233,000	257,000	276,000	325,000	355,000
Bihar (*e*)	289,000	287,000	279,000	284,000	282,000	302,000	418,000 (*c*)	445,000 (*c*)	447,000 (*c*)	460,000 (*c*)
Bombay	68,000	65,000	66,000	65,000	69,000	75,000	70,000	75,000	83,000	79,000
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	30,000	30,000
Delhi	6,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	3,000	5,000
Madras	106,000	89,000	98,000	115,000	116,000	121,000	122,000	125,000	121,000	120,000
North-West Frontier Province	43,000	48,000	51,000	47,000	44,000	53,000	49,000	43,000	59,000	72,000
Orissa(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,000	31,000
Punjab	499,000	401,000	307,000	426,000	475,000	558,000	466,000	462,000	474,000	551,000
Sind (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
United Provinces	1,585,000	1,344,000	1,349,000	1,489,000	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,713,000	1,814,000	2,212,000	2,469,000
Total British Provinces	2,869,000	2,497,000	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,852,000	3,179,000	3,165,000	3,316,000	3,829,000	4,218,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
Bombay States	33,000	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	31,000	36,000	39,000	47,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	37,000	34,000	35,000	40,000	46,000	51,000	59,000	58,000
Mysore	34,000	31,000	33,000	38,000	36,000	42,000	42,000	46,000	51,000	53,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	14,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	21,000	26,000	37,000	50,000
Total Indian States	83,000	71,000	111,000	117,000	119,000	138,000	146,000	165,000	195,000	217,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,952,000	2,568,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,024,000	4,435,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

British Provinces—										
Assam	42,000	40,000	26,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	40,000	34,000	37,000	40,000
Bengal	236,000	216,000	220,000	248,000	273,000	454,000	457,000	492,000	560,000	654,000
Bihar(*e*)	309,000	313,000	304,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	623,000 (*c*)	673,000 (*c*)	635,000 (*c*)	675,000 (*c*)
Bombay	203,000	186,000	175,000	184,000	187,000	201,000	194,000	186,000	211,000	196,000
Central Provinces and Berar	36,000	37,000	36,000	34,000	35,000	39,000	48,000	47,000	48,000	48,000
Delhi	7,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	8,000	3,000	6,000
Madras	283,000	245,000	275,000	321,000	324,000	339,000	349,000	351,000	349,000	338,000
North-West Frontier Province	63,000	59,000	63,000	58,000	55,000	45,000	54,000	41,000	65,000	78,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	51,000
Punjab	381,000	289,000	204,000	302,000	368,000	444,000	364,000	326,000	360,000	434,000
Sind (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	10,000	13,000
United Provinces	1,522,000	1,210,000	1,301,000	1,581,000	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,532,000	2,719,000	3,275,000	3,770,000
Total British Provinces	3,082,000	2,599,000	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,790,000	4,450,000	4,669,000	4,884,000	5,605,000	6,303,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay States	87,000	63,000	58,000	61,000	67,000	74,000	69,000	74,000	105,000	109,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	39,000	49,000	65,000	76,000	72,000	93,000	99,000	124,000
Mysore	32,000	29,000	33,000	36,000	32,000	38,000	41,000	43,000	53,000	57,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	35,000	38,000	39,000	61,000	124,000
Total Indian States	135,000	105,000	145,000	160,000	185,000	226,000	227,000	256,000	326,000	423,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,217,000	2,704,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,931,000	6,726,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States) which report an area of 18,000 acres with a yield of 19,000 tons in 1936-37, as against 20,000 acres and 18,000 tons in 1935-36.
(*b*) Not available. (*c*) Excluding Sind. (*d*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*e*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."
NOTE.—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	424,000	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,400	430,400	435,900	437,200	438,800
Bengal . .	189,800	193,800	195,100	199,100	198,400	199,000	199,800	201,700	202,200	203,100
Bihar . .	1,900	3,800	4,100	3,700	3,700	3,400	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000
Coorg . .	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Madras . .	58,100	63,600	66,300	69,900	72,400	74,000	75,600	75,200	78,200	77,700
Punjab . .	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600
United Provinces	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,500
Total British Provinces .	689,900	704,500	711,100	722,000	721,900	721,200	725,900	733,000	738,000	740,100
Indian States—										
Cochin . .	...	...	300	500	500	500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700
Mysore . .	1,900	2,400	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,500	4,400	4,400
Travancore .	57,300	61,400	65,400	68,600	71,900	74,700	76,300	77,200	77,600	77,700
Tripura (Bengal) .	6,900	7,600	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,900	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,400
Total Indian States .	66,100	71,400	76,900	81,500	84,900	88,300	92,000	93,300	93,700	94,200
GRAND TOTAL	756,000	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	817,900	826,300	831,700	834,300

Yield (lbs)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	235,887,800	246,017,700	258,940,700	233,416,100	243,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100	232,835,400	226,417,300	223,325,300
Bengal . .	97,002,000	95,010,000	109,953,200	96,991,100	88,482,100	108,876,300	96,658,500	98,402,000	96,377,900	99,419,900
Bihar . .	306,600	719,500	853,200	809,200	886,500	672,000	1,094,100	1,032,800	996,600	1,124,800
Coorg . .	151,800	216,300	169,000	167,500	174,300	219,800	209,400	198,800	163,500	187,900
Madras . .	24,132,200	26,785,400	27,422,500	26,439,500	27,508,500	29,660,800	29,295,300	28,497,400	31,519,300	32,676,000
Punjab . .	2,076,400	1,904,900	1,930,100	1,896,300	1,902,200	1,368,600	2,111,100	2,339,800	2,479,400	2,388,500
United Provinces	1,597,600	2,133,800	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,366,600	1,299,800	1,732,900	1,785,900	1,622,400	1,823,700
Total British Provinces .	361,154,400	372,787,600	400,757,600	361,542,400	363,549,500	399,155,200	350,442,400	365,092,100	359,576,400	360,946,100
Indian States—										
Cochin . .	...	...	55,100	61,700	59,200	88,800	515,400	553,200	589,300	635,100
Mysore . .	(a)	81,700	112,900	199,000	187,500	153,800	198,400	192,600	301,900	578,200
Travancore .	28,825,300	30,188,300	30,513,700	28,028,300	28,673,100	32,641,000	30,735,000	31,112,600	31,695,600	30,430,800
Tripura (Bengal) .	940,100	1,095,600	1,402,700	1,249,400	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200	2,300,500	2,265,900	2,590,200
Total Indian States .	29,765,400	31,365,600	32,084,400	29,538,400	30,534,000	34,514,100	33,232,000	34,158,900	34,852,700	34,234,300
GRAND TOTAL	390,919,800	404,153,200	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,669,300	383,674,400	399,251,000	394,429,100	395,180,400

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1936 are provisional and therefore subject to revision

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	42,000	44,000	34,000	31,000	27,000	33,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	34,000
Assam	45,000	44,000	41,000	41,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	34,000	38,000	36,000
Bengal	59,000	59,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Bihar (*h*)	77,000	78,000	69,000	69,000	68,000	65,000	42,000	42,000	32,000	31,000
Bombay	4,876,000	5,191,000	4,804,000	3,831,000	4,321,000	4,223,000	(*k*)3,655,000	(*k*)3,657,000	(*k*)4,163,000	(*k*)3,559,000
Burma	326,000	318,000	335,000	373,000	228,000	332,000	445,000	457,000	518,000	511,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,796,000	5,078,000	5,175,000	4,750,000	4,620,000	4,000,000	4,270,000	4,201,000	4,068,000	3,969,000
Delhi	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Madras	2,100,000	2,465,000	2,476,000	2,041,000	2,204,000	1,949,000	2,156,000	2,304,000	2,664,000	(*c*)2,512,000
North-West Frontier Province	10,000	17,000	17,000	13,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	15,000	19,000	21,000
Orissa(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,000	8,000
Punjab	1,842,000	2,509,000	2,209,000	2,164,000	2,160,000	1,890,000	2,449,000	2,347,000	2,803,000	2,910,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	570,000	623,000	768,000	894,000
United Provinces	630,000	701,000	916,000	822,000	739,000	516,000	805,000	705,000	588,000	687,000
Total British Provinces	14,805,000	16,506,000	16,138,000	14,197,000	14,484,000	13,122,000	14,547,000	14,483,000	15,765,000	15,232,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	806,000	793,000	771,000	731,000	693,000	722,000	731,000	800,000	837,000	871,000
Bombay States	2,887,000	2,855,000	2,490,000	2,465,000	2,141,000	2,507,000	(*l*)2,222,000	(*l*)2,610,000	(*l*)2,474,000	(*l*)2,355,000
Central India States	1,263,000	1,287,000	1,388,000	1,284,000	1,172,000	1,007,000	1,152,000	1,173,000	1,201,000	1,407,000
Gwalior	585,000	645,000	633,000	619,000	632,000	597,000	614,000	633,000	602,000	714,000
Hyderabad	3,631,000	4,019,000	3,536,000	3,527,000	3,644,000	3,602,000	3,696,000	3,101,000	3,698,000	3,080,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*j*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	31,000	44,000	63,000
Madras States	23,000	30,000	31,000	30,000	24,000	21,000	19,000	16,000	29,000	(*d*)
Mysore	81,000	76,000	69,000	72,000	83,000	88,000	77,000	70,000	87,000	85,000
Punjab States	226,000	332,000	327,000	325,000	381,000	371,000	540,000	537,000	716,000	782,000
Rajputana States	422,000	476,000	507,000	520,000	437,000	419,000	493,000	492,000	486,000	534,000
Tripura (Bengal)	19,000	20,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	17,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	13,000	14,000	13,000	23,000	14,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	8,000	8,000
Total Indian States	9,956,000	10,547,000	9,784,000	9,615,000	9,238,000	9,361,000	9,590,000	9,489,000	10,197,000	9,916,000
GRAND TOTAL	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,137,000	23,972,000	25,962,000	25,148,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	14,000	21,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
Assam	15,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,000	15,000	13,000
Bengal	17,000	15,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	23,000
Bihar (*h*)	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000
Bombay	979,000	1,049,000	789,000	712,000	728,000	871,000	(*k*)638,000	(*k*)522,000	(*k*)758,000	(*k*)633,000
Burma	67,000	56,000	67,000	87,000	34,000	64,000	102,000	93,000	105,000	113,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,235,000	1,334,000	1,252,000	1,136,000	442,000	820,000	758,000	617,000	616,000	810,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	(*e*)	2,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	444,000	524,000	502,000	378,000	421,000	407,000	450,000	474,000	533,000	(*c*)497,000
North-West Frontier Province	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Orissa(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000
Punjab	514,000	524,000	700,000	667,000	538,000	555,000	927,000	946,000	1,234,000	1,455,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,000	270,000	308,000	473,000
United Provinces	196,000	252 000	286,000	319,000	205,000	169,000	265,000	192,000	194,000	173,000
Total British Provinces	3,498,000	3,811,000	3,665,000	3,360,000	2,429,000	2,950,000	3,387,000	3,174,000	3,809,000	4,214,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	124,000	69,000	127,000	140,000	136,000	144,000	90,000	69,000	156,000	137,000
Bombay States	822,000	397,000	519,000	565,000	573,000	649,000	(*l*)587,000	(*l*)593,000	(*l*)611,000	(*l*)517,000
Central India States	234,000	252,000	211,000	214,000	129,000	133,000	154,000	131,000	180,000	202,000
Gwalior	115,000	107,000	89,000	103,000	76,000	76,000	59,000	58,000	124,000	106,000
Hyderabad	951,000	895,000	447,000	651,000	509,000	534,000	564,000	443,000	569,000	499,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*j*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	14,000	23,000	32,000
Madras States	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	(*d*)
Mysore	25,000	23,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	11,000	12,000
Punjab States	88,000	95,000	99,000	100,000	77,000	96,000	178,000	296,000	348,000	465,000
Rajputana States	97,000	123,000	67,000	73,000	62,000	58,000	65,000	64,000	79,000	73,000
Tripura (Bengal)	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	2,465,000	1,971,000	1,578,000	1,866,000	1,578,000	1,707,000	1,721,000	1,683,000	2,109,000	2,047,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,857,000	5,918,000	6,261,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*f*).	5,661,000	6,675,000	6,991,000	6,750,000	4,678,000	5,979,000	6,492,000	6,477,000	7,254,000	(*b*)

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States) which report an area of 25,000 acres with a yield of 6,000 bales in 1936-37, as against 27,000 acres and 6,000 bales in 1935-36. (*b*) Not yet available.

(*c*) Includes Madras States for which separate figure is not yet available. (*d*) Included under Madras. (*e*) Below 500 bales.

(*f*) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills were adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 1,000,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16.

(*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*j*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

(*h*) " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."

(*k*) Excluding Sind. (*l*) Excluding Khairpur State (Sind).

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 8A—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Area (acres)

Descriptions of cotton	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Oomras—										
Khandesh	1,452,000	1,410,000	1,373,000	1,211,000	1,184,000	1,062,000	1,116,000	1,152,000	1,285,000	1,299,000
Central India	1,848,000	1,932,000	2,021,000	1,903,000	1,304,000	1,604,000	1,766,000	1,806,000	1,803,000	2,131,000
Barsi and Nagar(a)	3,792,000	3,986,000	2,629,000	2,315,000	2,586,000	2,450,000	2,346,000	2,074,000	2,451,000	1,920,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani			916,000	971,000	862,000	890,000	976,000	864,000	978,000	841,000
Berar	4,796,000	3,429,000	3,443,000	3,221,000	3,162,000	2,828,000	2,948,000	2,915,000	2,848,000	2,716,000
Central Provinces		1,649,000	1,732,000	1,529,000	1,458,000	1,172,000	1,322,000	1,286,000	1,220,000	1,253,000
TOTAL	11,888,000	12,406,000	12,114,000	11,150,000	11,056,000	10,006,000	10,474,000	10 097,000	10,585,000	10,150,000
Dholleras	3,072,000	3,094,000	2,807,000	2,583,000	2,150,000	2,747,000	2,386,000	2,965,000	2,733,000	2,752,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	643,000	715,000	929,000	845,000	753,000	526,000	811,000	715,000	596,000	695,000
Rajputana	464,000	520,000	541,000	551,000	464,000	452,000	529,000	528,000	521,000	568,000
Sind-Punjab	1,591,000	2,266,000	2,058,000	1,888,000	2,004,000	1,757,000	2,796,000	2,522,000	2,439,000	2,497,000
Others	84,000	85,000	76,000	75,000	74,000	72,000	48,000	48,000	47,000	45,000
TOTAL	2,782,000	3,586,000	3,604,000	3,359,000	3,295,000	2,807,000	4,184,000	3,813,000	3,603,000	3,805,000
American—										
Punjab	750,000	974,000	806,000	837,000	763,000	776,000	809,000	841,000	1,529,000	1,614,000
Sind	15,000	29,000	27,000	65,000	59,000	99,000	(b)	194,000	384,000	561,000
Broach	1,274,000	1,270,000	1,324,000	1,232,000	1,271,000	1,308,000	1,283,000	1,384,000	1,367,000	1,436,000
Coompta-Dharwars	1,726,000	1,945,000	1,746,000	1,356,000	1,665,000	1,451,000	1,362,000	1,167,000	1,479,000	1,128,000
Westerns and Northerns	1,534,000	1,835,000	1,551,000	1,541,000	1,897,000	1,568,000	1,770,000	1,454,000	2,163,000	1,606,000
Cocanadas	214,000	236,000	259,000	199,000	186,000	189,000	170,000	184,000	170,000	165,000
Tinnevellies	568,000	610,000	601,000	525,000	538,000	541,000	575,000	591,000	623,000	558,000
Salems	181,000	224,000	221,000	200,000	204,000	191,000	200,000	181,000	164,000	189,000
Cambodias	287,000	384,000	395,000	248,000	280,000	322,000	346,000	509,000	525,000	516,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	470,000	460,000	467,000	517,000	358,000	478,000	578,000	592,000	637,000	628,000
GRAND TOTAL	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,137,000	23,972,000	25,962,000	25,148,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Oomras—										
Khandesh	307,000	338,000	249,000	273,000	175,000	215,000	274,000	239,000	293,000	265,000
Central India	349,000	359,000	300,000	317,000	205,000	209,000	213,000	189,000	304,000	308,000
Barsi and Nagar(a)	970,000	782,000	341,000	488,000	355,000	364,000	376,000	306,000	432,000	337,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani			126,000	123,000	115,000	131,000	153,000	129,000	112,000	141,000
Berar	1,235,000	784,000	717,000	658,000	283,000	500,000	513,000	443,000	349,000	586,000
Central Provinces		550,000	535,000	478,000	159,000	320,000	245,000	174,000	267,000	224,000
TOTAL	2,861,000	2,813,000	2,268,000	2,340,000	1,292,000	1,739,000	1,774,000	1,480,000	1,757,000	1,861,000
Dholleras	858,000	402,000	509,000	559,000	586,000	712,000	570,000	599,000	634,000	538,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	199,000	255,000	289,000	324,000	207,000	170,000	266,000	194,000	195,000	174,000
Rajputana	111,000	144,000	78,000	84,000	73,000	69,000	78,000	76,000	92,000	85,000
Sind-Punjab	456,000	605,000	595,000	567,000	468,000	521,000	941,000	1,058,000	1,025,000	1,239,000
Others	16,000	16,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,000
TOTAL	782,000	1,020,000	977,000	991,000	764,000	775,000	1,295,000	1,338,000	1,322,000	1,507,000
American—										
Punjab	219,000	189,000	248,000	269,000	215,000	217,000	364,000	398,000	737,000	894,000
Sind	3,000	6,000	8,000	20,000	14,000	33,000	(b)	76,000	155,000	297,000
Broach	244,000	210,000	284,000	277,000	274,000	322,000	228,000	148,000	329,000	312,000
Coompta Dharwars	327,000	303,000	284,000	178,000	248,000	230,000	185,000	146,000	173,000	148,000
Westerns and Northerns	221,000	349,000	172,000	182,000	218,000	189,000	206,000	139,000	283,000	156,000
Cocanadas	39,000	45,000	45,000	32,000	33,000	26,000	24,000	30,000	25,000	25,000
Tinnevellies	148,000	162,000	162,000	129,000	131,000	135,000	130,000	141,000	137,000	133,000
Salems	34,000	42,000	38,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	37,000	33,000	30,000	35,000
Cambodias	123,000	147,000	144,000	90,000	128,000	139,000	153,000	198,000	192,000	198,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	104,000	93,000	104,000	123,000	68,000	105,000	142,000	131,000	144,000	152,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,857,000	5,918,000	6,261,000

(a) Includes the whole of cotton grown in Non-Government areas in Hyderabad up to 1929-30.
(b) Included under "Sind—Punjab," separate figure not being available.

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	195,000	157,000	192,000	99,000	127,000	157,000	149,000	118,000	157,000	198,000
Bengal . .	2,667,000	2,986,000	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,822,000	2,142,000	2,321,000	1,899,000	2,226,000	2,161,000
Bihar (*a*) . .	247,000	238,000	238,000	149,000	170,000	192,000	174,000	128,000	464,000	445,000
Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	14,000	15,000
Total British Provinces	3,109,000	3,381,000	3,458,000	1,845,000	2,119,000	2,491,000	2,644,000	2,162,000	2,855,000	2,819,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	32,000	31,000	31,000	16,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	18,000	24,000	34,000
Tripura . .	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	8,000
Total Indian States .	35,000	34,000	34,000	17,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	42,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	3,144,000	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,886,000	2,861,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	624,000	352,000	619,000	197,000	340,000	447,000	304,000	313,000	462,000	593,000
Bengal . .	8,514,000	9,187,000	9,883,000	4,983,000	6,167,000	7,046,000	7,675,000	6,485,000	7,940,000	6,975,000
Bihar (*a*) . .	693,000	719,000	620,000	342,000	519,000	448,000	447,000	319,000	1,084,000	896,000
Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	29,000	32,000
Total British Provinces	9,831,000	10,258,000	11,122,000	5,522,000	7,026,000	7,941,000	8,426,000	7,162,000	9,515,000	8,496,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	70,000	74,000	80,000	17,000	44,000	44,000	72,000	50,000	77,000	78,000
Tripura . .	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	19,000	19,000
Total Indian States .	75,000	77,000	83,000	20,000	46,000	46,000	74,000	53,000	96,000	97,000
GRAND TOTAL(*c*)	9,906,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	9,611,000	8,593,000
Exports and consumption (*b*) .	11,431,000	11,436,000	8,180,000	7,883,000	8,381,000	9,068,000	9,466,000	9,657,000	11,443,000	(*d*)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (*b*)	11,097,000	11,144,000	10,320,000	6,704,000	8,878,000	8,853,000	9,966,000	8,670,000	10,932,000	(*d*)

(*a*) Figures for years prior to 1935 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."
(*b*) The exports as well as mill-purchases and mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption, mill-purchases and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates.
(*c*) Excluding Nepal, for which no reliable estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below: —

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1928	72,000	1931	61,000	1934 . . .	55,000
1929	64,000	1932	49,000	1935 . . .	77,000
1930	65,000	1933	57,000	1936 . . .	54,000
				1937 . . .	(*d*)

(*d*) Not yet available.

NOTE—Figures for 1937 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF **LINSEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Bengal	118,000	132,000	114,000	116,000	126,000	125,000	124,000	126,000	98,000	131,000
Bihar (*b*)	601,000	658,000	654,000	654,000	662,000	641,000	631,000	599,000	540,000	550,000
Bombay	102,000	119,000	131,000	137,000	137,000	125,000	124,000	127,000	113,000	101,000
Central Provinces and Berar	917,000	930,000	754,000	739,000	937,000	1,008,000	933,000	997,000	1,131,000	1,131,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000
Punjab	35,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	32,000	28,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	31,000
United Provinces (*a*)	423,000	210,000	229,000	310,000	321,000	228,000	213,000	240,000	195,000	298,000
	630,000	*550,000*	*502,000*	*644,000*	*589,000*	*624,000*	*593,000*	*622,000*	*650,000*	*600,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	2,196,000	2,077,000	1,910,000	1,984,000	2,215,000	2,155,000	2,057,000	2,115,000	2,114,000	2,251,000
	630,000	*550,000*	*502,000*	*644,000*	*589,000*	*624,000*	*593,000*	*622,000*	*650,000*	*600,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	44,000	37,000	47,000	47,000	45,000
Bombay States	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000
Eastern Agency States(*c*)	100,000	97,000	85,000	38,000	94,000	108,000	128,000	128,000	130,000	130,000
Hyderabad	318,000	269,000	242,000	253,000	306,000	269,000	367,000	399,000	416,000	468,000
Kotah (Rajputana)	60,000	110,000	57,000	82,000	95,000	93,000	73,000	92,000	94,000	94,000
Total Indian States	485,000	482,000	390,000	381,000	505,000	520,000	611,000	673,000	693,000	743,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,311,000	3,109,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,457,000	3,594,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bengal	13,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	25,000	24,000	27,000	16,000	25,000
Bihar (*b*)	84,000	108,000	107,000	94,000	92,000	97,000	92,000	93,000	75,000	84,000
Bombay	12,000	15,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	8,000
Central Provinces and Berar	72,000	54,000	65,000	65,000	87,000	83,000	80,000	88,000	80,000	85,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Punjab	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
United Provinces (*a*)	55,000	29,000	46,000	50,000	56,000	39,000	31,000	39,000	34,000	48,000
	82,000	*76,000*	*101,000*	*104,000*	*102,000*	*108,000*	*85,000*	*100,000*	*113,000*	*100,000*
Total British Provinces(*a*)	239,000	228,000	253,000	244,000	272,000	261,000	243,000	262,000	220,000	254,000
	82,000	*76,000*	*101,000*	*104,000*	*102,000*	*108,000*	*85,000*	*100,000*	*113,000*	*100,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay States	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eastern Agency States(*c*)	8,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	4,000
Hyderabad	11,000	11,000	16,000	16,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	34,000	33,000	44,000
Kotah (Rajputana)	7,000	2,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	10,000
Total Indian States	27,000	18,000	26,000	29,000	42,000	37,000	48,000	58,000	55,000	64,000
GRAND TOTAL	348,000	322,000	380,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	420,000	388,000	418,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*c*) Formerly Central Provinces States.
(*d*) 500 tons.
(*e*) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Assam	353,000	369,000	336,000	363,000	302,000	271,000	329,000	345,000	363,000	401,000
Bengal	740,000	700,000	705,000	769,000	770,000	716,000	693,000	724,000	711,000	740,000
Bihar (*i*)	700,000	728,000	665,000	657,000	645,000	627,000	598,000 (*j*)	600,000 (*j*)	546,000 (*j*)	533,000 (*j*)
Bombay	135,000	193,000	339,000	191,000	142,000	190,000	9,000	17,000	19,000	19,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	64,000	70,000	71,000	74,000	71,000	68,000	71,000
Delhi	6,000	35,000(*c*)	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	10,000
North-West Frontier Province	121,000	111,000	133,000	83,000	107,000	126,000	112,000	65,000	93,000	72,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	24,000
Punjab	951,000	1,722,000	1,074,000	889,000	1,150,000	1,158,000	1,099,000	673,000	705,000	949,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,000	128,000	125,000	139,000
United Provinces (*b*)	171,000	339,000	215,000	240,000	273,000	327,000	219,000	206,000	248,000	271,000
	2,580,000	*2,670,000*	*2,341,000*	*3,230,000*	*2,659,000*	*2,484,000*	*2,594,000*	*2,444,000*	*2,330,000*	*2,499,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	3,177,000	4,197,000	3,472,000	3,264,000	3,467,000	3,494,000	3,313,000	2,834,000	2,912,000	3,229,000
	2,580,000	*2,670,000*	*2,341,000*	*3,230,000*	*2,659,000*	*2,484,000*	*2,594,000*	*2,444,000*	*2,330,000*	*2,499,000*
Indian States—										
Alwar (Rajputana)	80,000	99,000	43,000	90,000	40,000	40,000	38,000	20,000	49,000	56,000
Baroda	22,000	28,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	20,000	40,000 (*k*)	15,000 (*k*)	13,000 (*k*)	11,000 (*k*)
Bombay States	37,000	30,000	21,000	17,000	23,000	46,000	23,000	8,000	9,000	6,000
Hyderabad	11,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	11,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	5,000	7,000	6,000
Total Indian States	150,000	171,000	94,000	138,000	94,000	116,000	127,000	60,000	91,000	90,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,907,000	7,038,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,333,000	5,818,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	69,000	66,000	62,000	64,000	46,000	43,000	57,000	54,000	45,000	57,000
Bengal	116,000	123,000	134,000	139,000	139,000	154,000	164,000	180,000	157,000	180,000
Bihar (*i*)	153,000	178,000	162,000	147,000	136,000	140,000	135,000 (*j*)	137,000 (*j*)	108,000 (*j*)	122,000 (*j*)
Bombay	16,000	12,000	40,000	23,000	14,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	(*d*)	16,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	17,000
Delhi	1,000	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	2,000
North-West Frontier Province	9,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000
Punjab	150,000	162,000	150,000	141,000	184,000	151,000	131,000	101,000	113,000	154,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	9,000	12,000	13,000
United Provinces (*b*)	18,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	48,000	58,000	31,000	30,000	46,000	41,000
	278,000	*308,000*	*479,000*	*423,000*	*419,000*	*438,000*	*372,000*	*357,000*	*433,000*	*357,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	532,000	593,000	601,000	555,000	593,000	591,000	562,000	537,000	511,000	605,000
	278,000	*308,000*	*479,000*	*423,000*	*419,000*	*438,000*	*372,000*	*357,000*	*433,000*	*357,000*
Indian States—										
Alwar (Rajputana)	20,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	8,000	10,000
Baroda	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000 (*k*)	1,000 (*k*)	2,000 (*k*)	1,000 (*k*)
Bombay States	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	1,000	1,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	30,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	9,000	6,000	13,000	14,000
GRAND TOTAL	840,000	910,000	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	957,000	976,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1936-37 are 76,000 acres and 5,000 tons, as against 75,000 acres and 2,000 tons in 1935-36.
(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*c*) The sudden and abnormal increase is due to an exceptionally large area being put under the crop as the principal crops like wheat could not either be sown or were damaged where sown owing to want of rain.
(*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 tons. (*f*) 500 tons. (*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".
(*i*) " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*j*) Excluding Sind.
(*k*) " Khairpur State (Sind).

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til* or *Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	19,000	16,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,000	24,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Bengal	149,000	153,000	157,000	153,000	161,000	161,000	158,000	158,000	166,000	184,000
Bihar (*i*)	209,000	207,000	188,000	189,000	200,000	200,000	205,000 (*j*)	202,000 (*j*)	125,000 (*j*)	115,000 (*j*)
Bombay	301,000	247,000	242,000	209,000	234,000	256,000	193,000	155,000	170,000	127,000
Burma	1,071,000	1,082,000	1,225,000	1,322,000	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,609,000	1,439,000	1,529,000	1,466,000
Central Provinces and Berar	553,000	637,000	496,000	577,000	505,000	604,000	570,000	338,000	413,000	435,000
Madras	837,000	760,000	773,000	746,000	747,000	836,000	836,000	653,000	727,000	802,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,000	110,000
Punjab	116,000	127,000	122,000	126,000	162,000	137,000	93,000	109,000	85,000	98,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	42,000	34,000	30,000
United Provinces (*b*)	243,000	392,000	292,000	257,000	330,000	388,000	438,000	252,000	258,000	294,000
	800,000	*800,000*	*890,000*	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*	*921,000*	*774,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	3,498,000	3,621,000	3,510,000	3,594,000	3,667,000	4,203,000	4,162,000	3,369,000	3,643,000	3,682,000
	800,000	*800,000*	*890,000*	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*	*921,000*	*774,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda	52,000	63,000	72,000	69,000	81,000	71,000	75,000	69,000	55,000	53,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	131,000	85,000	9,000	77,000	81,000
Bombay States	530,000	363,000	257,000	463,000	457,000	372,000	462,000	431,000	346,000	394,000
Hyderabad	599,000	650,000	569,000	593,000	508,000	601,000	581,000	509,000	588,000	547,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)
Kotah (Rajputana)	45,000	46,000	48,000	52,000	44,000	39,000	40,000	38,000	34,000	39,000
Total Indian States	1,226,000	1,122,000	946,000	1,177,000	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,243,000	1,056,000	1,100,000	1,114,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,524,000	5,543,000	5,346,000	5,618,000	5,639,000	6,256,000	6,307,000	5,230,000	5,664,000	5,570,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	1,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,000	(*c*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	25,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	36,000	41,000
Bihar (*i*)	30,000	35,000	30,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	31,000 (*j*)	30,000 (*j*)	14,000 (*j*)	17,000 (*j*)
Bombay	32,000	31,000	24,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	23,000	18,000	20,000	13,000
Burma	45,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000	54,000	50,000	40,000
Central Provinces and Berar	52,000	58,000	37,000	49,000	38,000	47,000	43,000	20,000	33,000	36,000
Madras	107,000	99,000	101,000	98,000	97,000	112,000	106,000	79,000	84,000	100,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	13,000
Punjab	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces (*b*)	24,000	31,000	25,000	26,000	33,000	42,000	41,000	22,000	25,000	30,000
	81,000	*62,000*	*76,000*	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*	*78,000*	*79,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	326,000	328,000	303,000	337,000	297,000	371,000	357,000	270,000	286,000	301,000
	81,000	*62,000*	*76,000*	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*	*78,000*	*79,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	2,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	5,000	(*c*)	7,000	7,000
Bombay States	93,000	59,000	33,000	58,000	57,000	46,000	56,000	39,000	50,000	50,000
Hyderabad	36,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	24,000	35,000	26,000	22,000	35,000	41,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)
Kotah (Rajputana)	3,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000
Total Indian States	136,000	105,000	76,000	103,000	89,000	89,000	97,000	65,000	99,000	104,000
GRAND TOTAL	543,000	495,000	455,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	541,000	406,000	463,000	484,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1936-37 are 186,000 acres and 10,000 tons, as against 187,000 acres and 10,000 tons in 1935-36.
(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*c*) Below 500 tons. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 acres. (*f*) Below 50 tons.
(*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*i*) " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*j*) Excluding Sind.

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **CASTOR SEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Bihar (*d*)	47,000	51,000	55,000	55,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	55,000	35,000	33,000
Bombay	104,000	74,000	67,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	(*f*) 57,000	(*f*) 43,000	(*f*) 43,000	(*f*) 46,000
Central Provinces and Berar	43,000	47,000	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	29,000	30,000
Madras	360,000	344,000	256,000	283,000	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000	252,000	264,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	25,000
Sind (*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	1,000	(*e*)
United Provinces (*a*)	8,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	9,000
Total British Provinces	562,000	527,000	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	471,000	416,000	387,000	407,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	75,000	101,000	83,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	83,000	68,000
Bombay States	59,000	13,000	61,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	76,000	53,000	46,000
Hyderabad	681,000	659,000	602,000	792,000	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000	834,000	781,000
Mysore	103,000	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000	101,000	103,000
Total Indian States	918,000	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000	1,071,000	998,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,480,000	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,458,000	1,405,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar (*d*)	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay	18,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	(*f*) 7,000	(*f*) 4,000	(*f*) 6,000	(*f*) 6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
Madras	33,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000	23,000	25,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000
Sind (*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United Provinces (*a*)	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Total British Provinces	71,000	59,000	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	57,000	43,000	42,000	48,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	7,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	2,000
Bombay States	11,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	6,000
Hyderabad	43,000	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000	57,000	66,000
Mysore	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Total Indian States	67,000	54,000	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000	62,000	79,000	80,000
GRAND TOTAL	138,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	121,000	128,000

(*a*) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.
(*b*) Below 100 tons.
(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*d*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*e*) 200 acres.
(*f*) Excluding Sind.

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	740,000	1,000,000	1,068,000	999,000	989,000	1,195,000	1,292,000	862,000	892,000	872,000
Burma . .	540,000	599,000	571,000	565,000	408,000	522,000	640,000	625,000	660,000	729,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	...	...	148,000	164,000	185,000	194,000	149,000	134,000	149,000
Madras . .	3,337,000	3,679,000	3,209,000	3,572,000	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,779,000	2,351,000	2,520,000	3,495,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	4,617,000	5,278,000	4,848,000	5,284,000	4,196,000	5,419,000	5,905,000	3,987,000	4,206,000	5,245,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	324,000	423,000	281,000	604,000	518,000	588,000	683,000	654,000	405,000	880,000
Hyderabad . .	485,000	650,000	619,000	691,000	775,000	1,118,000	1,384,000	962,000	1,059,000	954,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	...	284,000	254,000	163,000	187,000	200,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	809,000	1,073,000	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000	1,779,000	1,651,000	2,034,000
GRAND TOTAL .	5,426,000	6,351,000	5,748,000	6,579,000	5,489,000	7,409,000	8,226,000	5,766,000	5,857,000	7,279,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	398,000	526,000	426,000	487,000	498,000	579,000	643,000	375,000	418,000	359,000
Burma . .	156,000	163,000	182,000	174,000	117,000	151,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	142,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	...	...	(a)	33,000	45,000	53,000	38,000	35,000	46,000
Madras . .	1,671,000	1,830,000	1,522,000	1,765,000	1,234,000	1,729,000	1,777,000	920,000	1,202,000	1,657,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	2,225,000	2,519,000	2,130,000	2,426,000	1,882,000	2,504,000	2,617,000	1,477,000	1,799,000	2,204,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	157,000	178,000	87,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	263,000	156,000	144,000	252,000
Hyderabad	42,000	81,000	145,000	165,000	213,000	320,000	374,000	224,000	287,000	316,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	76,000	27,000	28,000	36,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	199,000	259,000	232,000	340,000	386,000	493,000	713,000	407,000	459,000	604,000
GRAND TOTAL .	2,424,000	2,778,000	2,362,000	2,766,000	2,268,000	2,997,000	3,330,000	1,884,000	2,258,000	2,808,000

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37‡
British Provinces—										
Coorg	35,200	36,600	37,000	37,500	38,400	38,600	39,400	38,600	38,700	...
Madras	38,200	38,100	37,800	37,800	41,300	40,000	40,800	43,700	43,300	...
Total British Provinces	73,400	74,700	74,800	75,300	79,700	78,600	80,200	82,300	82,000	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,200	2,000	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,100	1,900	2,000	...
Mysore	79,800	83,200	86,500	82,400	89,800	95,300	100,700	101,500	103,000	...
Travancore	800	800	800	800	800	800	900	1,000	1,000	...
Total Indian States	82,800	86,000	88,700	85,000	92,500	98,000	103,700	104,400	106,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	156,200	160,700	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,600	183,900	186,700	188,000	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	7,588,700	7,707,100	14,668,200	9,070,800	9,665,600	9,011,100	8,813,700	9,161,700	10,476,800	...
Madras	11,533,200	4,827,300†	8,068,400	6,817,400	7,570,500	6,758,100	9,077,500	7,344,800	12,877,900	...
Total British Provinces	19,121,900	12,534,400	22,736,600	15,888,200	17,236,100	15,769,200	17,891,200	16,506,500	23,354,700	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	276,400	100,400	215,000	291,400	178,600	256,600	439,500	223,900	639,400	...
Mysore	15,813,300	14,954,800	16,406,300	16,354,800	16,177,300	16,833,500	16,118,400	15,920,200	16,987,400	...
Travancore	351,700	177,400	66,000	438,600*	21,700§	177,800	161,900	125,200	191,200	...
Total Indian States	16,441,400	15,232,600	16,687,300	17,084,800	16,377,600	17,267,900	16,709,800	16,269,300	17,818,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	35,563,300	27,767,000	39,423,900	32,973,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,775,800	41,172,700	...

* Increase is due to favourable weather conditions.
† Decrease is due partly to good crop in the previous year and partly to unfavourab leseason.
‡ Figures not yet available.
§ Decrease due to unfavourable weather conditions.
NOTE—(i) The figures in this table excluded statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee. From 1931-32, however, statistics of plantations having an area between five and ten acres have been included.
(ii) Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
British Provinces—										
Burma	78,200	87,800	91,300	112,500	109,500	109,000	105,100	106,200	106,100	104,000
Coorg	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	1,600	1,800	3,300	3,300
Madras	14,800	15,500	15,300	15,900	12,600	11,500	11,600	12,000	12,500	13,700
Total British Provinces	95,900	106,300	109,600	131,400	125,100	123,300	118,300	120,000	121,900	121,000
Indian States—										
Cochin	9,400	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Mysore	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Travancore	46,400	50,500	51,000	50,800	48,900	46,500	95,800	95,800	96,800	97,100
Total Indian States	56,400	60,800	61,200	61,000	59,100	56,700	105,900	105,900	106,900	107,200
GRAND TOTAL	152,300	167,100	170,800	192,400	184,200	180,000	224,200	225,900	228,800	228,200

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Burma	11,360,000	10,892,400	11,170,200	9,959,200	8,446,400	4,578,500	7,867,100	10,713,000	20,991,300	29,615,200
Coorg	460,000	472,800	529,200	404,200	147,000	...	...	103,800	273,800	671,700
Madras	2,623,800	2,904,300	2,679,600	1,991,500	606,300	31,500	397,200	1,123,700	2,113,700	3,025,100
Total British Provinces	14,443,800	14,269,500	14,379,000	12,354,900	9,199,700	4,610,000	8,264,300	11,940,500	23,378,800	33,312,000
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,209,700	2,415,700	2,744,200	2,553,400	1,482,800	346,800	933,000	1,825,700	2,228,600	2,599,400
Mysore	7,300	9,600	21,500	18,200	12,300	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	9,381,500	10,144,500	10,878,100	9,425,000	9,422,300	1,424,600	3,717,900	23,390,100†	22,937,600	24,151,700
Total Indian States	11,598,500	12,569,800	13,643,800	11,996,600	10,917,400	1,771,400	4,650,900	25,215,800†	25,166,200	26,751,100
GRAND TOTAL	26,042,300	26,839,300	28,022,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400*	12,915,200	37,156,300†	48,545,000	60,063,100

* Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.
† Production figure is based on more complete data than were available in previous years.
NOTE—Figures for 1936 are subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—Ajmer-Merwara	53,000	55,000	81,000	50,000	42,000	48,000	39,000	48,000	44,000	37,000
Bengal	66,000	82,000	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000	85,000	91,000	90,000	95,000
Bihar (*h*)	1,293,000	1,294,000	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000	1,526,000	1,307,000	1,472,000	1,275,000	1,272,000
Bombay	43,000	34,000	42,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	(*i*) 17,000	(*i*) 19,000	(*i*) 21,000	(*i*) 19,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	14,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	11,000	15,000
Delhi	18,000	43,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	9,000	12,000	16,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province	165,000	232,000	221,000	163,000	152,000	137,000	135,000	130,000	161,000	174,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*j*)
Punjab	835,000	1,340,000	921,000	656,000	629,000	618,000	709,000	612,000	666,000	738,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	15,000	20,000	14,000
United Provinces	4,282,000	4,383,000	4,269,000	4,223,000	4,050,000	3,844,000	4,272,000	4,080,000	3,784,000	4,060,000
Total British Provinces	6,772,000	7,483,000	7,001,000	6,609,000	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,615,000	6,493,000	6,087,000	6,444,000
Indian States—Hyderabad	15,000	12,000	(*b*)48,000	(*b*)28,000	(*b*)29,000	(*b*)25,000	(*b*)41,000	36,000	36,000	15,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	2,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*e*)	...	1,000
Total Indian States	15,000	12,000	48,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	42,000	37,000	38,000	18,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,787,000	7,495,000	7,049,000	6,637,000	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,657,000	6,530,000	6,125,000	6,462,000

YIELD (TONS)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—Ajmer-Merwara	18,000	18,000	13,000	19,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
Bengal	18,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	30,000	26,000	31,000
Bihar (*h*)	460,000	490,000	517,000	533,000	514,000	560,000	460,000	570,000	368,000	432,000
Bombay	15,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	(*i*) 5,000	(*i*) 6,000	(*i*) 7,000	(*i*) 6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Delhi	6,000	15,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	52,000	85,000	81,000	60,000	53,000	50,000	40,000	41,000	48,000	53,000
Orissa	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)
Punjab	217,000	267,000	263,000	161,000	161,000	150,000	148,000	168,000	175,000	206,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
United Provinces	1,306,000	1,608,000	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,607,000	1,534,000	1,710,000	1,676,000	1,677,000	1,558,000
Total British Provinces (*c*)	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,512,000	2,325,000	2,311,000
Indian States—Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	5,000	5,000	2,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*f*)	...	(*d*)
Total Indian States	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	5,000	5,000	2,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,517,000	2,330,000	2,313,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons. (*e*) Below 100 acres.
(*f*) Below 10 tons. (*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to Bihar and Orissa. (*i*) Excluding Sind. (*j*) 300 acres.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	68,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	70,000	75,000	69,000	73,000	78,000
Bengal	4,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bihar (*g*)	72,000	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	84,000	90,000	88,000	77,000	73,000
Bombay	7,822,000	7,772,000	9,387,000	9,193,000	7,894,000	8,212,000	7,762,000 (*h*)	7,945,000 (*h*)	7,843,000 (*h*)	9,096,000 (*h*)
Burma	568,000	491,000	474,000	443,000	652,000	651,000	594,000	597,000	529,000	507,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,273,000	4,169,000	4,293,000	4,716,000	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,320,000	4,334,000	4,227,000	4,658,000
Delhi	43,000	32,000	30,000	33,000	30,000	36,000	26,000	20,000	26,000	23,000
Madras	4,830,000	4,615,000	5,174,000	4,761,000	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000	5,143,000	5,102,000	5,121,000
North-West Frontier Province	68,000	63,000	121,000	81,000	84,000	117,000	86,000	77,000	97,000	78,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,000
Punjab	1,025,000	949,000	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000	843,000	821,000	928,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	517,000	448,000	438,000	402,000
United Provinces	2,146,000	2,264,000	2,469,000	2,509,000	2,619,000	2,381,000	2,632,000	2,241,000	2,237,000	2,122,000
Total British Provinces	21,219,000	20,507,000	23,214,000	22,781,000	21,575,000	21,455,000	21,395,000	21,811,000	21,476,000	23,131,000
Indian States—										
Baroda (*c*)	566,000	536,000	560,000	590,000	599,000	595,000	586,000 (*b*)	594,000	621,000	(*a*)
Bombay States (*i*)	2,040,000	2,245,000	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000	2,028,000	1,219,000	2,091,000	1,710,000	3,107,000
Hyderabad	8,704,000	9,158,000	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,464,000	9,356,000	8,834,000	8,892,000	8,799,000	9,250,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	77,000	88,000	80,000
Mysore	(*c*) 717,000	683,000	760,000	703,000	684,000	666,000	657,000	610,000	660,000	628,000
Total Indian States	12,027,000	12,622,000	12,496,000	12,835,000	12,964,000	12,645,000	11,366,000	12,264,000	11,878,000	(*b*) 13,065,000
GRAND TOTAL	33,246,000	33,129,000	35,710,000	35,616,000	34,539,000	34,100,000	32,761,000	34,075,000	33,354,000	(*b*) 36,196,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (*g*)	18,000	21,000	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	27,000	26,000	22,000	18,000
Bombay	1,831,000	1,756,000	1,752,000	1,912,000	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,528,000 (*h*)	1,663,000 (*h*)	1,573,000 (*h*)	1,516,000 (*h*)
Burma	68,000	60,000	50,000	49,000	92,000	63,000	53,000	76,000	60,000	39,000
Central Provinces and Berar	994,000	1,109,000	1,036,000	1,181,000	783,000	944,000	1,025,000	962,000	845,000	1,015,000
Delhi	9,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	(*d*)	5,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,339,000	1,363,000	1,483,000	1,275,000	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000	1,276,000	1,370,000	1,302,000
North-West Frontier Province	9,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	13,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Punjab	126,000	90,000	90,000	75,000	96,000	117,000	77,000	102,000	89,000	123,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	104,000	92,000	91,000
United Provinces	557,000	334,000	643,000	538,000	526,000	497,000	493,000	450,000	449,000	426,000
Total British Provinces	4,956,000	4,753,000	5,100,000	5,073,000	4,525,000	4,690,000	4,608,000	4,681,000	4,519,000	4,560,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*) (*b*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States (*i*)	559,000	600,000	541,000	469,000	594,000	425,000	321,000	514,000	461,000	763,000
Hyderabad	1,453,000	1,410,000	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000	1,032,000	1,100,000	1,571,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	15,000	33,000	28,000
Mysore	(*a*)	124,000	136,000	130,000	105,000	85,000	89,000	89,000	106,000	126,000
Total Indian States (*b*)	2,012,000	2,134,000	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000	1,785,000	1,583,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	2,488,000
GRAND TOTAL (*b*)	6,968,000	6,887,000	6,928,000	6,977,000	6,241,000	6,475,000	6,191,000	6,331,000	6,219,000	7,048,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Incomplete. (*c*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*d*) Below 500 tons; the crop being severely damaged by heavy and incessant rains.
(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*g*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*h*) Excluding Sind.
(*i*) Figures prior to 1933-34 include those for Khairpur State.

NOTE—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar and the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	30,000	25,000	29,000	25,000	22,000	48,000	21,000	18,000	19,000	24,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (*j*)	68,000	75,000	73,000	71,000	71,000	72,000	72,000	68,000	64,000	66,000
Bombay	5,725,000	5,024,000	4,376,000	5,078,000	5,229,000	5,113,000	(*i*) 3,696,000	(*i*) 3,946,000	(*i*) 3,849,000	(*i*) 2,311,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	121,000	124,000	107,000	139,000	119,000	113,000	101,000	93,000	89,000	123,000
Delhi	52,000	52,000	72,000	71,000	70,000	64,000	55,000	49,000	56,000	44,000
Madras	3,276,000	3,067,000	2,888,000	2,913,000	2,877,000	2,817,000	2,559,000	2,697,000	2,712,000	2,768,000
North-West Frontier Province	149,000	131,000	245,000	138,000	155,000	208,000	191,000	145,000	148,000	128,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Punjab	2,718,000	2,480,000	3,365,000	3,236,000	3,233,000	3,403,000	3,356,000	3,043,000	3,018,000	2,851,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	935,000	873,000	809,000	802,000
United Provinces	1,921,000	1,973,000	2,128,000	2,024,000	2,150,000	2,185,000	2,141,000	2,159,000	2,292,000	2,046,000
Total British Provinces	14,062,000	12,953,000	13,285,000	13,697,000	13,928,000	14,026,000	13,129,000	13,093,000	13,058,000	11,171,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*) 613,000	(*b*) 597,000	630,000	(*b*) 652,000	(*b*) 655,000	(*b*) 622,000	568,000	556,000	594,000	(*a*)
Bombay States(*k*)	978,000	1,510,000	1,192,000	1,004,000	1,548,000	1,433,000	(*c*) 247,000	1,213,000	988,000	1,861,000
Hyderabad	2,502,000	1,544,000	(*b*) 2,113,000	(*b*) 2,076,000	(*b*) 2,101,000	(*b*) 2,544,000	(*b*) 2,541,000	2,112,000	2,198,000	2,162,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Mysore	(*b*) 105,000	105,000	51,000	95,000	78,000	74,000	61,000	54,000	70,000	71,000
Total Indian States	4,198,000	3,756,000	3,986,000	3,827,000	4,382,000	4,673,000	(*c*) 3,423,000	3,938,000	3,853,000	(*c*) 4,098,000
GRAND TOTAL	18,260,000	16,709,000	17,271,000	17,524,000	18,310,000	18,699,000	(*c*) 16,552,000	17,031,000	16,911,000	(*c*) 15,269,000

YIELD (TONS)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	(*h*)
Bihar (*j*)	30,000	27,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	26,000	23,000	26,000
Bombay	760,000	707,000	504,000	659,000	569,000	624,000	(*i*) 468,000	(*i*) 482,000	(*i*) 537,000	(*i*) 271,000
Central Provinces and Berar	27,000	33,000	26,000	35,000	22,000	34,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	27,000
Delhi	10,000	12,000	4,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	(*d*)1,000	11,000	8,000	6,000
Madras	836,000	829,000	761,000	775,000	780,000	784,000	691,000	627,000	716,000	709,000
North-West Frontier Province	14,000	12,000	26,000	14,000	18,000	20,000	23,000	14,000	13,000	29,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Punjab	333,000	247,000	282,000	434,000	460,000	326,000	377,000	355,000	390,000	360,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	101,000	100,000	83,000
United Provinces	401,000	266,000	366,000	398,000	343,000	429,000	379,000	451,000	457,000	372,000
Total British Provinces	2,415,000	2,136,000	1,998,000	2,354,000	2,235,000	2,253,000	2,091,000	2,087,000	2,264,000	1,885,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States (*k*)	226,000	400,000	286,000	229,000	435,000	331,000	(*c*)27,000	324,000	271,000	387,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	128,000	133,000	127,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore	(*a*)	18,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	3,000	14,000	9,000	9,000	12,000	7,000
Total Indian States (*c*)	226,000	418,000	286,000	229,000	438,000	345,000	37,000	462,000	417,000	522,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,641,000	2,554,000	2,284,000	2,583,000	2,673,000	2,598,000	2,128,000	2,549,000	2,681,000	2,407,000

(*a*) Not available.
(*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Decrease due to severe damage by heavy and incessant rains.
(*e*) Below 500 tons.
(*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*g*) " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*h*) 500 tons.
(*i*) Excluding Sind.
(*j*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*k*) Figures prior to 1933-34 include those for Khairpur State.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	65,000	89,000	94,000	86,000	67,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	65,000	62,000
Bengal	78,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	84,000	80,000	77,000	75,000	72,000	73,000
Bihar (*g*)	1,648,000	1,625,000	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,694,000	1,821,000	1,697,000	1,654,000	1,703,000	1,642,000
Bombay	188,000	189,000	199,000	173,000	191,000	179,000	(*h*)170,000	(*h*)174,000	(*h*)179,000	(*h*)185,000
Burma	194,000	198,000	200,000	196,000	221,000	234,000	212,000	218,000	221,000	191,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	152,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	158,000	155,000	156,000	153,000	154,000
Delhi	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Madras	163,000	119,000	117,000	150,000	110,000	101,000	108,000	69,000	75,000	81,000
North-West Frontier Province	482,000	463,000	481,000	470,000	449,000	449,000	465,000	475,000	472,000	457,000
Orissa	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000
Punjab	1,085,000	1,048,000	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000	1,136,000	1,091,000	1,078,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces	1,862,000	2,004,000	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000	2,121,000	2,120,000	1,965,000
Total British Provinces	5,920,000	5,985,000	6,530,000	6,426,000	6,092,000	6,257,000	6,029 000	6,142,000	6,157,000	5,922,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	811,000	655,000	(*b*)880,000	(*b*)632,000	(*b*)799,000	(*b*)690,000	(*b*)740,000	712,000	676,000	659,000
Mysore	(*b*)1,000	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	812,000	656,000	880,000	633,000	800,000	691,000	741,000	713,000	677,000	660,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,732,000	6,641,000	7,410,000	7,059,000	6,892,000	6,948,000	6,770,000	6,855,000	6,834,000	6,582,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	10,000	18,000	16,000	27,000	14,000	10,000	13,000	14,000	18,000	12,000
Bengal	27,000	31,000	33,000	31,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	24,000
Bihar (*g*)	514,000	417,000	594,000	521,000	523,000	562,000	449,000	468,000	507,000	482,000
Bombay	63,000	81,000	68,000	39,000	78,000	61,000	(*h*)61,000	(*h*)75,000	(*h*)76,000	(*h*)54,000
Burma	38,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,000	34,000	35,000	47,000	46,000	31,000
Central Provinces and Berar	108,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	113,000	102,000	100,000	86,000	82,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)
Madras	67,000	56,000	56,000	64,000	50,000	46,000	47,000	29,000	30,000	34,000
North-West Frontier Province	226,000	212,000	220,000	224,000	211,000	193,000	189,000	213,000	188,000	214,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Punjab	425,000	347,000	397,000	412,000	380,000	348,000	288,000	412,000	382,000	392,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	777,000	689,000	914,000	933,000	833,000	751,000	695,000	796,000	808,000	534,000
Total British Provinces	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,263,000	2,144,000	1,904,000	2,179,000	2,164,000	1,867,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	120,000	114,000	110,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Total Indian States	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	120,000	114,000	110,000
GRAND TOTAL	(*c*) 2,256,000	(*c*) 2,001,000	(*c*) 2,448,000	(*c*) 2,401,000	(*c*) 2,263,000	(*c*) 2,144,000	(*c*) 1,904,000	2,299,000	2,278,000	1,977,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.
(*e*) Less than 500 acres. (*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*g*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*h*) Excluding Sind.
NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	36,000	61,000	36,000	25,000	16,000	30,000	20,000	33,000	36,000	24,000
Bengal	92,000	143,000	154,000	151,000	180,000	177,000	175,000	207,000	183,000	242,000
Bihar (*h*)	1,327,000	1,288,000	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000	1,499,000	1,484,000	1,457,000	1,348,000	1,374,000
Bombay	740,000	774,000	727,000	876,000	1,019,000	981,000	(*i*)752,000	(*i*)764,000	(*i*)690,000	(*i*)641,000
Burma	238,000	167,000	159,000	209,000	200,000	152,000	210,000	216,000	274,000	219,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	1,104,000	1,303,000	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,240,000	1,238,000	1,217,000	1,154,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	55,000	15,000	5,000	24,000	99,000	80,000	96,000	38,000	60,000	75,000
Madras (*e*)	74,000	74,000	75,000	85,000	105,000	90,000	102,000	115,000	75,000	83,000
North-West Frontier Province	233,000	193,000	229,000	193,000	224,000	228,000	223,000	219,000	223,000	229,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,000
Punjab	4,089,000	4,160,000	3,151,000	4,122,000	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,586,000	3,621,000	4,708,000	4,908,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	333,000	259,000	314,000	347,000
United Provinces	5,931,000	5,424,000	4,208,000	5,102,000	5,686,000	5,399,000	5,300,000	5,510,000	5,680,000	6,445,000
Total British Provinces	13,920,000	13,608,000	11,426,000	13,602,000	15,869,000	13,896,000	16,522,000	13,678,000	14,809,000	15,874,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)38,000	(*a*)32,000	19,000	(*a*)19,000	(*a*)29,000	(*a*)25,000	(*a*)37,000	(*a*)30,000	(*a*)21,000	(*b*)
Hyderabad	853,000	617,000	(*a*)1,106,000	(*a*)1,051,000	(*a*)1,236,000	(*a*)1,231,000	(*a*)1,282,000	1,251,000	1,272,000	1,253,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	10,000	14,000	21,000
Mysore	(*a*)750,000	694,000	783,000	760,000	801,000	803,000	812,000	885,000	846,000	808,000
Total Indian States	1,641,000	1,343,000	1,908,000	1,830,000	2,066,000	2,059,000	(*c*)2,131,000	2,176,000	2,153,000	(*c*)2,082,000
GRAND TOTAL	15,561,000	14,951,000	13,334,000	15,432,000	17,935,000	15,955,000	18,653,000	15,854,000	16,962,000	17,956,000 (*c*)

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	5,000	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Bengal	18,000	42,000	46,000	48,000	56,000	54,000	52,000	70,000	47,000	68,000
Bihar (*h*)	430,000	442,000	533,000	532,000	503,000	503,000	492,000	495,000	383,000	450,000
Bombay	136,000	115,000	119,000	158,000	188,000	186,000	(*i*)121,000	(*i*)114,000	(*i*)112,000	(*i*)87,000
Burma	48,000	33,000	32,000	42,000	40,000	30,000	42,000	43,000	55,000	44,000
Central Provinces and Berar	178,000	153,000	219,000	226,000	250,000	250,000	202,000	254,000	231,000	209,000
Coorg	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Delhi	11,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	(*f*)46,000	11,000	17,000	24,000
Madras (*e*)	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	15,000	14,000
North-West Frontier Province	27,000	17,000	29,000	16,000	27,000	27,000	20,000	29,000	32,000	41,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
Punjab	858,000	726,000	763,000	910,000	1,080,000	894,000	1,385,000	798,000	954,000	953,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	36,000	37,000	50,000
United Provinces	1,501,000	1,065,000	1,247,000	1,402,000	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000	1,525,000	1,718,000	1,917,000
Total British Provinces	3,227,000	2,620,000	3,007,000	3,357,000	3,734,000	3,373,000	3,707,000	3,397,000	3,604,000	3,883,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	203,000	207,000	200,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	1,000	3,000	3,000
Mysore	(*b*)	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	71,000	81,000	118,000
Total Indian States	(*b*)	(*c*)70,000	(*c*)76,000	(*c*)85,000	(*c*)72,000	(*c*)96,000	(*c*)72,000	(*c*)275,000	(*c*)291,000	(*c*)321,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	3,227,000	2,690,000	3,083,000	3,442,000	3,806,000	3,469,000	3,779,000	3,672,000	3,895,000	4,204,000

(*a*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*b*) Not available.
(*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Less than 500 tons
(*e*) Figures refer to Bengal gram.
(*f*) Owing to favourable season, a bumper crop was received.
(*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*i*) Excluding Sind.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Tobacco

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Assam	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	13,000
Bengal	290,000	291,000	295,000	284,000	293,000	281,000	286,000	308,000	307,000	307,000
Bihar(*h*)	147,000	146,000	142,000	136,000	141,000	161,000	140,000	133,000	140,000	127,000
Bombay (*i*)	124,000	153,000	161,000	146,000	158,000	137,000	140,000	180,000	160,000	145,000
Burma	118,600	114,000	117,000	111,000	87,000	88,000	103,000	102,000	104,000	99,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	19,000	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	12,000
Delhi	1,000	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	276,000	255,000	257,000	243,000	269,000	256,000	248,000	292,000	280,000	253,000
North-West Frontier Province	(*a*)10,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	17,000	13,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000
Punjab	73,000	64,000	59,000	71,000	85,000	66,000	49,000	88,000	78,000	62,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	5,000	8,000	5,000
United Provinces	72,000	81,000	101,000	73,000	67,000	83,000	81,000	100,000	84,000	79,000
Total British Provinces	1,140,000	1,143,000	1,167,000	1,106,000	1,144,000	1,111,000	1,085,000	1,251,000	1,205,000	1,145,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	22,000	40,000	45,000	41,000	32,000	39,000	44,000	59,000	55,000	(*c*)
Hyderabad	105,000	99,000	81,000	87,000	78,000	76,000	73,000	75,000	72,000	65,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	2,000	2,000	1,000
Mysore	18,000	26,000	24,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	23,000	22,000
Total Indian States	145,000	165,000	150,000	151,000	135,000	140,000	(*d*) 142,000	159,000	152,000	(*d*) 88,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,285,000	1,308,000	1,317,000	1,257,000	1,279,000	1,251,000	(*d*) 1,227,000	1,410,000	1,357,000	(*d*) 1,233,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Assam	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	6,000
Bengal	120,000	122,000	124,000	120,000	122,000	139,000	123,000	144,000	129,000	144,000
Bihar(*h*)	65,000	65,000	67,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000	59,000	52,000	51,000
Bombay (*i*)	120,000	123,000	124,000	107,000	144,000	118,000	106,000	145,000	151,000	35,000(*g*)
Burma	52,000	51,000	52,000	49,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	45,000	46,000	44,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Delhi	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(*e*)
Madras	147,000	134,000	136,000	122,000	142,000	138,000	129,000	153,000	132,000	133,000
North-West Frontier Province	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	8,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Punjab	26,000	24,000	22,000	27,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	38,000	33,000	28,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000
United Provinces	45,000	49,000	69,000	44,000	47,000	55,000	50,000	65,000	57,000	56,000
Total British Provinces	(*d*) 583,000	(*d*) 575,000	(*d*) 602,000	(*d*) 544,000	(*d*) 597,000	(*d*) 587,000	(*d*) 537,000	(*d*) 660,000	(*d*) 613,000	524,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	5,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	18,000	(*c*)
Hyderabad	12,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	1,000	1,000	(*e*)
Mysore	2,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Indian States	19,000	24,000	27,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	(*d*) 24,000	24,000	38,000	(*d*) 20,000
GRAND TOTAL (*d*)	602,000	599,000	629,000	573,000	623,000	616,000	561,000	684,000	651,000	544,000

(*a*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*b*) 300 acres. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Incomplete. (*e*) Below 500 tons.
(*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*g*) Calculated on the basis of the revised standard outturn per acre and therefore not comparable with previous years' figures.
(*h*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa." (*i*) Figures prior to 1935-36 relate to Bombay including Sind.
NOTE—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

INDIGO

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
British Provinces—										
Bihar . .	12,600	5,900	5,900	4,800	4,000	3,000	500	1,000	1,200	1,400
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
Madras . .	32,900	48,600	52,800	46,900	37,200	46,100	30,100	54,000	26,400	30,100
Punjab . .	5,800	19,300	6,800	9,000	9,000	9,400	9,600	3,000	9,900	9,100
Sind . . .	800	500	200	100	100	200	(*b*)	...	...	...
United Provinces	7,300	5,700	4,000	3,000	2,200	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,900	2,200
Total British Provinces .	59,400	80,000	69,700	63,800	52,500	59,800	41,900	59,500	39,400	42,800
Indian States—										
Hyderabad (*e*) .	1,600	2,200	5,700	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	...	1,000	...
Khairpur (Sind) .	1,200	1,000	300	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	100	...	200
Total Indian States	2,800	3,200	6,000	6,000	1,000	(*a*) 1,000	(*a*) 1,800	100	1,000	200
GRAND TOTAL .	62,200	83,200	75,700	69,800	53,500	(*a*) 60,800	(*a*) 43,700	59,600	(*a*) 40,400	43,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (CWTS) OF DYE									
British Provinces—										
Bihar . .	1,400	700	1,200	800	600	400	100	200	200	300
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	...
Madras . .	7,400	10,900	11,500	10,200	7,800	8,800	5,100	9,300	4,400	4,700
Punjab . .	1,000	2,700	1,200	1,600	1,200	1,800	2,100	500	2,000	1,900
Sind . . .	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	800	600	400	400	300	100	200	200	200	300
Total British Provinces .	10,700	15,000	14,300	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200
Indian States—										
Hyderabad .	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	(*d*)	...
Khairpur (Sind) .	200	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	...	...
(*a*) Total Indian States	200	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	...	...
GRAND TOTAL (*a*)	10,900	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200

(*a*) Incomplete. (*b*) Below 100 acres. (*c*) Less than 50 cwts. (*d*) Not available.

(*e*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

NOTE.—In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab, the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar, no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1936 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam	100·3	111·2	102·8	117·2	101·2	103·6	105·0	90·5	117·2	102·0	100·8	+0·5	*Nil*
Bengal	74·1	65·0	79·8	74·8	69·7	74·8	71·0	81·6	67·8	60·5	75·8	+1·7	+2
Bihar—													
Bihar	48·4	40·4	48·3	53·0	43·4	45·2	36·1	54·0	46·0	45·3	58·7	+10·3	+21
Chota Nagpur	52·5	50·5	51·6	61·5	56·6	50·7	46·5	59·5	48·2	47·2	65·3	+12·8	+24
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan	30·4	33·0	31·1	27·3	32·8	40·4	38·7	42·0	29·9	28·5	25·8	−4·6	−15
Gujarat	32·5	49·6	31·4	26·5	34·7	38·5	32·8	43·0	33·3	28·9	24·0	−8·5	−26
Konkan	108·0	107·9	120·1	98·1	109·5	148·2	114·0	131·1	117·1	95·1	101·9	−6·1	−6
Burma—													
Lower Burma	123·8	125·3	130·1	138·8	126·8	117·0	116·0	120·8	120·4	128·5	126·4	+2·6	+2
Upper Burma	46·6	52·2	53·6	47·4	50·4	42·2	45·9	48·7	45·7	46·5	46·7	−0·2	*Nil*
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·5	33·9	34·5	25·6	31·9	47·9	35·5	45·6	39·1	38·8	42·5	+10·0	+31
Central Provinces, East	53·8	57·7	45·7	56·1	50·4	58·6	53·5	69·2	57·1	49·7	68·3	+14·5	+27
Central Provinces, West	46·5	45·8	46·1	44·8	43·3	57·3	48·8	58·6	57·9	48·6	56·1	+9·6	+21
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	38·1	43·7	43·7	37·3	50·4	48·0	41·2	46·8	36·9	31·9	49·6	+11·5	+30
Madras, Deccan	24·9	24·7	24·1	23·1	26·7	20·6	23·5	27·7	17·1	25·7	23·1	−1·8	−7
Madras, South-east	35·6	30·0	37·6	37·0	49·7	41·3	41·5	35·5	31·5	34·6	35·1	−0·5	−1
Malabar	100·1	102·4	88·1	116·9	105·2	111·6	119·8	142·2	83·8	88·9	105·2	+5·1	+5
North-West Frontier Province	15·9	11·8	15·3	17·5	14·1	11·7	16·2	18·1	13·8	16·6	17·4	+1·5	+9
Orissa	57·4	54·5	65·4	62·6	56·6	60·5	59·0	77·9	57·4	49·2	75·3	+17·9	+31
Punjab—													
East and North	23·3	20·4	18·5	17·8	22·2	23·2	20·7	33·9	19·4	23·5	25·2	+1·9	+8
South-west	10·1	5·7	9·4	12·1	9·1	10·6	9·5	12·7	8·9	9·3	12·9	+2·8	+28
Sind	6·3	9·6	2·0	15·0	5·8	3·0	6·9	9·5	6·8	5·8	5·1	−1·2	−19
United Provinces—													
East	39·3	39·1	30·4	39·1	42·3	39·1	27·7	35·2	40·5	34·6	57·5	+18·2	+46
West	37·1	42·9	29·1	28·2	33·3	39·5	33·3	47·0	38·8	32·7	53·3	+16·2	+44
Central India—													
East	42·3	41·2	32·9	38·2	40·3	39·0	32·7	35·3	48·3	39·5	48·9	+6·6	+16
West	34·6	34·4	32·5	28·8	35·3	42·5	36·2	46·5	46·2	33·4	34·1	−0·5	−1
Hyderabad—													
North	34·4	31·8	37·3	25·8	28·9	43·0	35·0	46·1	35·4	37·8	34·6	+0·2	+1
South	30·9	34·6	33·5	23·9	28·0	34·0	29·4	40·6	25·5	28·8	30·4	−0·5	−2
Mysore	36·2	31·7	35·8	39·2	38·7	36·7	47·8	48·7	29·3	35·7	35·3	−0·9	−2
Rajputana—													
East	26·0	26·7	22·3	20·7	25·1	29·7	22·5	38·9	32·4	28·7	24·1	−1·9	−7
West	12·8	14·7	11·8	12·9	10·6	15·7	11·2	16·0	14·7	11·4	11·1	−1·7	−13

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bulgaria	18,000	18,000	22,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	15,000
Egypt	436,000	264,000	327,000	359,000	67,000	489,000	438,000	406,000	489,000	489,000
Formosa	1,445,000	1,446,000	1,403,000	1,517,000	1,565,000	1,641,000	1,668,000	1,647,000	1,677,000	1,685,000
Indo-China	13,453,000	13,563,000	14,030,000	14,393,000	13,098,000	13,499,000	13,284,000	13,170,000	13,321,000	(a)
Italy	351,000	333,000	339,000	361,000	359,000	335,000	331,000	331,000	341,000	358,000
Japan	7,774,000	7,818,000	7,865,000	7,935,000	7,958,000	7,978,000	7,773,000	7,772,000	7,850,000	7,855,000
Java and Madura	8,751,000	8,710,000	8,791,000	8,676,000	9,114,000	9,332,000	9,213,000	9,346,000	9,564,000	(a)
Korea	3,925,000	3,718,000	3,998,000	4,071,000	4,102,000	4,026,000	4,158,000	4,194,000	4,152,000	(a)
Siam	6,308,000	5,893,000	6,039,000	7,187,000	6,376,000	7,438,000	7,445,000	7,244,000	7,442,000	5,523,000
Spain	120,000	121,000	119,000	120,000	113,000	123,000	116,000	114,000	116,000	(a)
United States of America	1,003,000	956,000	860,000	961,000	966,000	884,000	798,000	823,000	815,000	934,000

YIELD (TONS)

Bulgaria	13,000	16,000	19,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	13,000	18,000	17,000	14,000
Egypt	525,000	332,000	409,000	442,000	71,000	541,000	525,000	504,000	694,000	680,000
Formosa	1,225,000	1,207,000	1,151,000	1,309,000	1,328,000	1,591,000	1,485,000	1,657,000	1,662,000	1,751,000
Indo-China	6,386,000	5,644,000	5,832,000	5,873,000	5,515,000	5,681,000	5,721,000	5,193,000	6,135,000	6,148,000
Italy	684,000	620,000	662,000	639,000	650,000	645,000	679,000	661,000	722,000	679,000
Japan	11,030,000	10,709,000	10,578,000	12,190,000	10,065,000	11,008,000	12,911,000	9,450,000	10,473,000	12,275,000
Java and Madura	5,312,000	5,124,000	5,381,000	5,167,000	5,471,000	5,549,000	5,219,000	5,656,000	5,645,000	(a)
Korea	3,072,000	2,399,000	2,434,000	3,496,000	2,893,000	2,980,000	3,316,000	3,047,000	3,260,000	(a)
Siam	4,518,000	3,843,000	3,836,000	4,740,000	3,996,000	5,025,000	4,918,000	4,516,000	4,643,000	3,186,000
Spain	304,000	287,000	298,000	307,000	261,000	313,000	290,000	288,000	287,000	(a)
United States of America	897,000	871,000	814,000	901,000	894,000	834,000	755,000	783,000	778,000	939,000

(a) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Algeria	3,468,000	3,654,000	3,794,000	4,025,000	3,639,000	3,735,000	3,992,000	4,067,000	4,093,000	4,285,000
Argentina	20,187,000	22,417,000	15,897,000	19,519,000	16,021,000	17,785,000	18,034,000	17,147,000	11,688,000	17,503,000
Australia	12,279,000	14,840,000	14,977,000	18,165,000	14,741,000	15,766,000	14,901,000	12,494,000	11,924,000	12,351,000
Austria	505,000	514,000	515,000	508,000	517,000	534,000	542,000	573,000	600,000	627,000
Bulgaria	2,672,000	2,811,000	2,661,000	3,004,000	3,052,000	3,120,000	3,096,000	3,112,000	2,727,000	2,821,000
Canada	22,460,000	24,119,000	25,255,000	24,898,000	26,355,000	27,182,000	25,991,000	23,985,000	24,116,000	25,289,000
Denmark	274,000	252,000	259,000	249,000	259,000	245,000	261,000	280,000	311,000	294,000
Egypt	1,654,000	1,589,000	1,614,000	1,521,000	1,649,000	1,761,000	1,426,000	1,442,000	1,462,000	1,462,000
France	13,059,000	12,951,000	13,331,000	13,274,000	12,834,000	13,423,000	13,497,000	13,348,000	13,247,000	12,706,000
Germany	4,319,000	4,267,000	3,953,000	4,400,000	5,353,000	5,632,000	5,724,000	5,428,000	5,202,000	5,147,000
Hungary	4,020,000	4,142,000	3,706,000	4,185,000	4,009,000	3,791,000	3,922,000	3,797,000	4,132,000	4,105,000
Italy	12,290,000	12,258,000	11,789,000	11,912,000	11,879,000	12,180,000	12,582,000	12,269,000	12,362,000	12,688,000
Japan	1,160,000	1,200,000	1,212,000	1,204,000	1,228,000	1,246,000	1,510,000	1,589,000	1,625,000	1,685,000
Netherlands	153,000	148,000	112,000	142,000	192,000	297,000	338,000	366,000	380,000	375,000
New Zealand	261,000	255,000	236,000	249,000	269,000	302,000	266,000	225,000	249,000	222,000
Poland	3,358,000	3,185,000	3,525,000	4,064,000	4,493,000	4,264,000	4,185,000	4,313,000	4,332,000	4,303,000
Rumania	7,660,000	7,920,000	6,761,000	7,548,000	8,562,000	7,088,000	7,697,000	7,606,000	8,492,000	8,477,000
Spain	10,822,000	10,567,000	10,618,000	11,129,000	11,240,000	11,244,000	11,164,000	11,383,000	11,248,000	10,764,000
Sweden	560,000	560,000	574,000	646,000	683,000	687,000	748,000	717,000	674,000	694,000
Switzerland	127,000	127,000	129,000	134,000	134,000	137,000	140,000	165,000	168,000	173,000
Tunis	1,377,000	2,019,000	1,731,000	1,902,000	1,976,000	2,391,000	1,754,000	1,946,000	2,025,000	1,220,000
Union of South Africa	774,000	824,000	1,084,000	1,265,000	1,735,000	1,530,000	1,185,000	1,862,000	2,500,000	2,132,000
United Kingdom*	1,708,000	1,458,000	1,384,000	1,404,000	1,249,000	1,343,000	1,744,000	1,865,000	1,882,000	1,803,000
United States of America	59,628,000	59,226,000	63,320,000	62,661,000	57,103,000	57,114,000	47,910,000	42,249,000	51,229,000	48,863,000
Uruguay	1,151,000	1,085,000	1,096,000	958,000	1,079,000	947,000	1,188,000	1,098,000	1,267,000	998,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	757,000	811,000	890,000	867,000	686,000	781,000	855,000	1,164,000	896,000	796,000
Argentina	7,546,000	9,330,000	4,346,000	6,209,000	5,872,000	6,439,000	7,648,000	6,433,000	3,777,000	6,675,000
Australia	3,166,000	4,277,000	3,399,000	5,721,000	5,106,000	5,730,000	4,750,000	3,601,000	3,820,000	4,021,000
Austria	320,000	345,000	309,000	321,000	294,000	326,000	391,000	356,000	415,000	361,000
Bulgaria	1,126,000	1,314,000	887,000	1,532,000	1,706,000	1,286,000	1,482,000	1,058,000	1,281,000	1,585,000
Canada	12,848,000	15,180,000	8,157,000	11,268,000	8,607,000	11,868,000	7,551,000	7,389,000	7,552,000	5,872,000
Denmark	251,000	326,000	315,000	273,000	269,000	294,000	309,000	343,000	392,000	304,000
Egypt	1,185,000	997,000	1,209,000	1,063,000	1,232,000	1,406,000	1,068,000	996,000	1,155,000	1,222,000
France	7,381,000	7,519,000	9,015,000	6,097,000	7,060,000	8,915,000	9,685,000	9,048,000	7,617,000	6,775,000
Germany	3,222,000	3,785,000	3,289,000	3,721,000	4,158,000	4,914,000	5,504,000	4,452,000	4,584,000	4,348,000
Hungary	2,056,000	2,652,000	2,004,000	2,254,000	1,939,000	1,723,000	2,576,000	1,733,000	2,251,000	2,319,000
Italy	5,234,000	6,110,000	6,953,000	5,615,000	6,533,000	7,402,000	7,980,000	6,230,000	7,558,000	6,003,000
Japan	781,000	824,000	815,000	826,000	863,000	876,000	1,080,000	1,274,000	1,302,000	1,208,000
Netherlands	165,000	196,000	146,000	162,000	180,000	343,000	410,000	482,000	445,000	435,000
New Zealand	255,000	236,000	194,000	203,000	176,000	295,000	242,000	159,000	237,000	191,000
Poland	1,633,000	1,583,000	1,760,000	2,200,000	2,224,000	1,322,000	2,135,000	2,043,000	1,975,000	2,095,000
Rumania	2,586,000	3,088,000	2,666,000	3,495,000	3,617,000	1,484,000	3,183,000	2,046,000	2,578,000	3,441,000
Spain	3,871,000	3,278,000	4,123,000	3,921,000	3,593,000	4,923,000	3,695,000	4,994,000	4,223,000	3,247,000
Sweden	409,000	490,000	508,000	556,000	455,000	643,000	704,000	743,000	631,000	575,000
Switzerland	110,000	113,000	112,000	96,000	108,000	107,000	132,000	156,000	160,000	119,000
Tunis	216,000	366,000	329,000	278,000	373,000	467,000	246,000	368,000	452,000	216,000
Union of South Africa	152,000	193,000	284,000	248,000	367,000	284,000	307,000	438,000	540,000	433,000
United Kingdom*	1,490,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,129,000	1,011,000	1,166,000	1,668,000	1,865,000	1,748,000	1,477,000
United States of America	23,430,000	24,454,000	22,023,000	23,831,000	24,970,000	19,976,000	14,169,000	13,311,000	16,777,000	16,788,000
Uruguay	412,000	329,000	352,000	197,000	301,000	145,000	392,000	285,000	403,000	281,000

* Excluding Irish Free State.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Algeria	3,358,000	3,410,000	3,535,000	3,673,000	3,176,000	3,338,000	3,448,000	3,130,000	3,102,000	3,117,000
Argentina	782,000	911,000	802,000	794,000	1,010,000	1,283,000	1,378,000	1,534,000	1,252,000	1,408,000
Australia	322,000	354,000	451,000	383,000	342,000	443,000	465,000	457,000	(*b*)	(*b*)
Austria	365,000	386,000	391,000	430,000	416,000	423,000	423,000	412,000	403,000	393,000
Bulgaria	560,000	605,000	542,000	692,000	605,000	570,000	602,000	566,000	501,000	484,000
Canada	3,506,000	4,881,000	5,926,000	5,559,000	3,790,000	3,756,000	3,656,000	3,611,000	3,885,000	4,431,000
Denmark	822,000	877,000	917,000	928,000	888,000	853,000	864,000	840,000	852,000	909,000
Egypt	375,000	366,000	401,000	345,000	306,000	366,000	292,000	284,000	289,000	282,000
France	1,746,000	1,755,000	1,945,000	1,841,000	1,864,000	1,778,000	1,736,000	1,809,000	1,786,000	1,811,000
Germany	3,652,000	3,752,000	3,834,000	3,752,000	3,999,000	3,873,000	3,916,000	4,028,000	3,964,000	4,038,000
Hungary	1,092,000	1,020,000	1,178,000	1,131,000	1,165,000	1,160,000	1,197,000	1,180,000	1,057,000	1,134,000
Italy	583,000	560,000	579,000	583,000	538,000	520,000	510,000	490,000	492,000	482,000
Japan	2,342,000	2,241,000	2,194,000	2,114,000	2,096,000	2,106,000	1,923,000	1,852,000	1,914,000	1,917,000
Netherlands	66,000	70,000	78,000	76,000	71,000	49,000	44,000	80,000	101,000	106,000
New Zealand	21,000	19,000	18,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	18,000	20,000	17,000
Norway	150,000	149,000	132,000	134,000	138,000	137,000	142,000	147,000	153,000	148,000
Poland	2,760,000	2,855,000	3,109,000	3,047,000	3,143,000	2,981,000	2,881,000	2,908,000	3,011,000	2,932,000
Rumania	4,358,000	4,321,000	5,072,000	4,879,000	4,740,000	4,414,000	4,483,000	4,339,000	4,078,000	3,979,000
Spain	4,450,000	4,448,000	4,488,000	4,541,000	4,642,000	4,585,000	4,631,000	4,750,000	4,547,000	4,525,000
Sweden	305,000	282,000	307,000	326,000	310,000	273,000	259,000	247,000	259,000	254,000
Switzerland	16,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	17,000	14,000	10,000	10,000
Tunis	855,000	1,458,000	1,247,000	1,202,000	1,223,000	1,507,000	926,000	1,186,000	1,358,000	741,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	74,000	110,000	70,000	76,000	(*b*)	62,000	67,000	96,000	74,000
United Kingdom (*a*)	1,167,000	1,298,000	1,222,000	1,128,000	1,118,000	1,030,000	812,000	959,000	872,000	894,000
United States of America	9,472,000	12,534,000	13,517,000	12,661,000	11,184,000	13,173,000	9,682,000	6,550,000	12,365,000	8,319,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	739,000	849,000	865,000	816,000	579,000	661,000	770,000	957,000	706,000	630,000
Argentina	311,000	360,000	345,000	299,000	423,000	687,000	721,000	767,000	452,000	638,000
Australia	110,000	147,000	169,000	148,000	140,000	193,000	177,000	179,000	(*b*)	(*b*)
Austria	234,000	277,000	265,000	263,000	213,000	269,000	327,000	289,000	265,000	249,000
Bulgaria	275,000	334,000	201,000	425,000	339,000	290,000	345,000	184,000	277,000	297,000
Canada	2,073,000	2,916,000	2,188,000	2,890,000	1,441,000	1,727,000	1,355,000	1,363,000	1,796,000	1,538,000
Denmark	772,000	1,088,000	1,093,000	1,032,000	940,000	991,000	941,000	939,000	1,088,000	884,000
Egypt	256,000	231,000	271,000	225,000	207,000	258,000	198,000	193,000	224,000	231,000
France	1,076,000	1,087,000	1,272,000	908,000	1,021,000	1,070,000	1,125,000	1,016,000	1,008,000	951,000
Germany	2,689,000	3,287,000	3,124,000	2,809,000	2,964,000	3,157,000	3,406,000	3,147,000	3,327,000	3,338,000
Hungary	506,000	656,000	670,000	590,000	468,000	706,000	826,000	534,000	546,000	571,000
Italy	202,000	236,000	258,000	240,000	237,000	243,000	222,000	199,000	200,000	189,000
Japan	1,764,000	1,742,000	1,718,000	1,587,000	1,675,000	1,702,000	1,468,000	1,565,000	1,681,000	1,474,000
Netherlands	71,000	96,000	107,000	86,000	70,000	53,000	49,000	97,000	112,000	118,000
New Zealand	19,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	12,000	12,000	16,000	11,000	17,000	15,000
Norway	100,000	110,000	97,000	105,000	90,000	116,000	98,000	113,000	121,000	112,000
Poland	1,253,000	1,500,000	1,630,000	1,438,000	1,449,000	1,376,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,442,000	1,376,000
Rumania	1,239,000	1,484,000	2,692,000	2,329,000	1,389,000	1,441,000	1,851,000	856,000	907,000	1,583,000
Spain	1,972,000	1,748,000	2,081,000	2,222,000	1,940,000	2,835,000	2,138,000	2,769,000	2,075,000	1,679,000
Sweden	197,000	205,000	243,000	236,000	219,000	219,000	196,000	211,000	213,000	196,000
Switzerland	12,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	10,000	8,000	7,000
Tunis	88,000	270,000	246,000	118,000	177,000	334,000	157,000	147,000	304,000	74,000
Union of South Africa	17,000	29,000	47,000	22,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	24,000	25,000	36,000	29,000
United Kingdom (*a*)	955,000	1,122,000	1,099,000	832,000	846,000	832,000	688,000	818,000	734,000	730,000
United States of America	5,685,000	7,081,000	5,992,000	6,495,000	4,264,000	6,379,000	3,288,000	2,495,000	6,111,000	3,153,000

(*a*) Excluding Irish Free State. (*b*) Not available.

No 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Algeria	24,000	23,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	25,000	19,000	15,000	15,000
Argentina	8,799,000	8,690,000	10,423,000	11,573,000	9,514,000	9,297,000	10,157,000	14,085,000	12,646,000	13,565,000
Australia	400,000	315,000	297,000	293,000	269,000	228,000	304,000	295,000	(*a*)	(*a*)
Austria	147,000	143,000	138,000	148,000	152,000	165,000	159,000	160,000	156,000	158,000
Bulgaria	1,681,000	1,600,000	1,976,000	1,688,000	1,681,000	1,838,000	1,795,000	1,685,000	1,773,000	1,484,000
Canada	132,000	139,000	152,000	161,000	132,000	130,000	137,000	161,000	168,000	163,000
Egypt	2,213,000	2,137,000	1,916,000	1,896,000	2,193,000	2,042,000	1,638,000	1,633,000	1,633,000	1,578,000
France	861,000	849,000	839,000	833,000	855,000	839,000	832,000	839,000	852,000	869,000
Hungary	2,624,000	2,622,000	2,773,000	2,604,000	2,719,000	2,904,000	2,815,000	2,775,000	2,865,000	2,831,000
Italy	3,754,000	3,709,000	3,718,000	3,743,000	3,449,000	3,578,000	3,535,000	3,683,000	3,569,000	3,688,000
Japan	126,000	121,000	110,000	112,000	114,000	111,000	117,000	122,000	121,000	(*a*)
New Zealand	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	(*a*)
Poland	217,000	224,000	218,000	233,000	243,000	239,000	225,000	225,000	230,000	217,000
Rumania	10,422,000	11,005,000	11,844,000	10,934,000	11,744,000	11,797,000	11,923,000	12,363,000	12,767,000	12,992,000
Spain	1,142,000	959,000	1,006,000	1,105,000	1,053,000	1,102,000	1,066,000	1,071,000	1,087,000	(*a*)
Tunis (*b*)	32,000	43,000	49,000	37,000	45,000	45,000	37,000	62,000	42,000	20,000
Union of South Africa	4,734,000	5,368,000	6,394,000	5,367,000	6,023,000	6,072,000	5,911,000	5,938,000	5,239,000	5,804,000
United States of America	98,352,000	100,631,000	97,765,000	101,041,000	106,729,000	110,278,000	105,679,000	92,094,000	95,401,000	92,457,000
Uruguay	572,000	437,000	532,000	482,000	519,000	508,000	568,000	600,000	(*a*)	(*a*)

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Algeria	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	3,000
Argentina	7,626,000	5,780,000	7,001,000	10,470,000	7,468,000	6,680,000	6,409,000	11,275,000	9,792,000	9,271,000
Australia	284,000	208,000	198,000	200,000	176,000	126,000	187,000	202,000	(*a*)	(*a*)
Austria	123,000	106,000	115,000	119,000	124,000	130,000	134,000	152,000	125,000	133,000
Bulgaria	523,000	506,000	923,000	761,000	873,000	871,000	934,000	776,000	991,000	870,000
Canada	106,000	131,000	129,000	145,000	136,000	126,000	126,000	170,000	194,000	152,000
Egypt	2,044,000	1,959,000	1,733,000	1,743,000	1,951,000	1,897,000	1,449,000	1,544,000	1,659,000	1,567,000
France	517,000	302,000	465,000	558,000	614,000	402,000	427,000	501,000	562,000	550,000
Hungary	1,705,000	1,237,000	1,762,000	1,382,000	1,491,000	2,389,000	1,777,000	2,061,000	1,407,000	2,554,000
Italy	2,160,000	1,621,000	2,485,000	2,933,000	1,911,000	2,962,000	2,544,000	3,144,000	2,452,000	2,990,000
Japan	83,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	56,000	55,000	75,000	65,000	57,000	(*a*)
New Zealand	12,000	11,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	(*a*)
Poland	88,000	84,000	94,000	82,000	102,000	104,000	55,000	74,000	124,000	103,000
Rumania	3,470,000	2,707,000	6,272,000	4,439,000	5,955,000	5,886,000	4,473,000	4,760,000	5,283,000	5,512,000
Spain	651,000	525,000	619,000	720,000	658,000	681,000	649,000	774,000	722,000	(*a*)
Tunis (*b*)	2 000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	2,000
Union of South Africa	1,709,000	1,665,000	1,995,000	1,426,000	1,696,000	743,000	2,149,000	1,654,000	1,326,000	2,418,000
United States of America	68,932,000	70,324,000	63,255,000	51,523,000	64,196,000	73,018,000	59,787,000	36,873,000	57,296,000	38,028,000
Uruguay	221,000	52,000	179,000	144,000	158,000	104,000	129,000	159,000	(*a*)	(*a*)

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Maize and sorghum.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-26	1936-37
Antigon	14,000	13,000	15,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	(a)	(a)
Argentina	385,000	376,000	385,000	367,000	366,000	386,000	387,000	375,000	375,000	(a)
Australia	213,000	222,000	223,000	230,000	242,000	213,000	238,000	226,000	(a)	(a)
Cuba	(a)	(a)	2,944,000	1,613,000	1,151,000	1,124,000	1,380,000	1,418,000	(a)	(a)
Egypt	59,000	59,000	56,000	56,000	68,000	73,000	73,000	63,000	62,000	67,000
Fiji Islands	40,000	38,000	38,000	39,000	30,000	45,000	44,000	42,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	232,000	261,000	237,000	209,000	244,000	178,000	185,000	257,000	272,000	(a)
Guadeloupe	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii	127,000	133,000	134,000	137,000	140,000	145,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Indo-China	(b)95,000	(b)91,000	(b)97,000	(b)102,000	94,000	104,000	96,000	102,000	(b)99,000	(a)
Jamaica	(a)	42,000	45,000	41,000	41,000	40,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	67,000	64,000	61,000	62,000	59,000	56,000	24,000	33,000	37,000	(a)
Java and Madura	520,000	524,000	523,000	525,000	438,000	235,000	111,000	99,000	206,000	(a)
Mauritius	158,000	158,000	156,000	137,000	135,000	134,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	(a)
Mexico	202,000	220,000	189,000	194,000	186,000	159,000	157,000	188,000	(a)	(a)
Peru	79,000	72,000	101,000	75,000	80,000	77,000	84,000	77,000	82,000	(a)
Philippines	585,000	637,000	640,000	633,000	625,000	663,000	756,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	238,000	(a)	238,000	279,000	256,000	252,000	300,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa	112,000	130,000	135,000	145,000	140,000	164,000	162,000	173,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	73,000	115,000	155,000	150,000	168,000	207,000	198,000	222,000	240,000	249,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Antigon	154,000	83,000	139,000	44,000	150,000	179,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	5,310,000	4,541,000	4,149,000	4,575,000	4,077,000	3,711,000	3,866,000	3,710,000	4,312,000	(a)
Australia	3,764,000	3,884,000	3,755,000	3,689,000	4,213,000	3,703,000	4,888,000	4,489,000	(a)	(a)
Cuba	34,887,000	42,524,000	38,161,000	25,570,000	23,598,000	17,455,000	19,726,000	19,934,000	(a)	(a)
Egypt	1,871,000	1,870,000	1,717,000	1,698,000	2,089,000	2,219,000	2,261,000	2,092,000	2,052,000	(a)
Fiji Islands	821,000	753,000	668,000	662,000	530,000	1,077,000	867,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Formosa	5,141,000	6,627,000	6,257,000	5,781,000	7,428,000	4,643,000	4,508,000	7,180,000	6,970,000	(a)
Guadeloupe	491,000	196,000	393,000	206,000	(a)	638,000	570,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii	6,871,000	6,806,000	6,997,000	7,560,000	7,899,000	7,633,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Indo-China	(b)76,000	(b)242,000	(b)824,000	(b)334,000	(b)386,000	938,000	1,000,000	1,098,000	938,000	(a)
Jamaica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	979,000	946,000	836,000	845,000	1,044,000	1,064,000	547,000	874,000	930,000	(a)
Java and Madura	25,074,000	24,177,000	25,368,000	25,941,000	22,017,000	11,343,000	5,071,000	4,048,000	4,463,000	(a)
Mauritius	2,033,000	2,313,000	2,156,000	1,987,000	1,518,000	2,205,000	2,283,000	1,594,000	2,457,000	(a)
Mexico	3,795,000	3,872,000	3,235,000	3,628,000	3,344,000	2,728,000	2,725,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru	3,246,000	3,553,000	4,565,000	3,357,000	3,454,000	3,258,000	3,663,000	3,320,000	3,213,000	(a)
Philippines	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	5,706,000	(a)	6,414,000	(a)	7,501,000	6,384,000	8,682,000	5,797,000	6,765,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	1,922,000	2,357,000	2,493,000	2,890,000	2,348,000	2,812,000	2,914,000	3,202,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	857,000	1,657,000	2,660,000	2,280,000	1,989,000	2,571,000	2,317,000	2,690,000	3,641,000	3,915,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete data.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Algeria	12,000	12,000	14,000	10,000	5,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	268,000	284,000	369,000	387,000	336,000	324,000	333,000	364,000	393,000	474,000
Argentina	210,000	256,000	301,000	315,000	336,000	342,000	482,000	707,000	763,000	1,015,000
Australia	20,000	15,000	23,000	22,000	30,000	68,000	43,000	54,000	62,000	(*b*)
Brazil	1,296,000	1,282,000	1,435,000	1,363,000	1,973,000	1,805,000	2,701,000	4,066,000	5,187,000	6,422,000
Egypt	1,573,000	1,804,000	1,911,000	2,161,000	1,746,000	1,135,000	1,872,000	1,797,000	1,731,000	1,781,000
Japan	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	(*b*)
Uganda	533,000	699,000	663,000	739,000	865,000	1,071,000	1,090,000	1,186,000	1,366,000	1,487,000
Union of South Africa	55,000	42,000	49,000	31,000	14,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	38,349,000	42,432,000	43,242,000	42,454,000	38,705,000	35,939,000	29,978,000	26,987,000	27,640,000	30,028,000

	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)									
Algeria	4,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	1,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	133,000	170,000	159,000	119,000	254,000	140,000	157,000	272,000	240,000	287,000
Argentina	121,000	158,000	179,000	165,000	202,000	179,000	238,000	352,000	446,000	291,000
Australia	9,000	6,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	17,000	16,000	(*b*)
Brazil	581,000	658,000	695,000	546,000	686,000	543,000	1,191,000	1,660,000	2,063,000	2,156,000
Egypt	1,504,000	1,994,000	2,108,000	2,045,000	1,571,000	1,225,000	2,119,000	1,867,000	2,109,000	2,334,000
Japan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*b*)
Uganda	138,000	204,000	129,000	189,000	207,000	294,000	285,000	252,000	325,000	330,000
Union of South Africa	11,000	10,000	16,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	(*b*)
United States of America	16,195,000	18,096,000	18,531,000	17,415,000	21,370,000	16,252,000	16,309,000	12,045,000	13,297,000	15,499,000

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Less than 500 bales.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Argentina	6,770,000	6,936,000	5,229,000	6,746,000	8,260,000	6,391,000	4,875,000	7,105,000	5,088,000	7,438,000
Austria	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	(*b*)
Belgium	52,000	59,000	68,000	56,000	36,000	21,000	27,000	35,000	47,000	72,000
Canada	476,000	378,000	382,000	582,000	648,000	462,000	244,000	227,000	214,000	468,000
Egypt	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
France	60,000	84,000	108,000	75,000	26,000	23,000	37,000	57,000	82,000	96,000
Hungary	5,000	7,000	12,000	36,000	44,000	15,000	20,000	38,000	30,000	25,000
Italy	43,000	42,000	28,000	24,000	18,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
Japan	13,000	19,000	26,000	21,000	25,000	23,000	32,000	34,000	40,000	(*b*)
Netherlands	27,000	39,000	47,000	37,000	16,000	5,000	12,000	15,000	22,000	35,000
New Zealand	5,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	(*c*)	1,000	3,000	2,000	(*b*)
Poland	275,000	282,000	302,000	285,000	252,000	231,000	235,000	262,000	304,000	329,000
Roumania	49,000	48,000	43,000	44,000	69,000	54,000	46,000	63,000	77,000	72,000
Spain	3,000	(*b*)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(*b*)
Tunis	6,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	(*c*)	(*b*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*c*)	(*b*)
United States of America	2,763,000	2,611,000	3,047,000	3,736,000	2,416,000	1,975,000	1,328,000	974,000	2,014,000	1,126,000
Uruguay	175,000	192,000	291,000	518,000	443,000	337,000	259,000	400,000	311,000	469,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Argentina	2,062,000	1,955,000	1,247,000	1,954,000	2,222,000	1,547,000	1,562,000	1,993,000	1,403,000	1,905,000
Austria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	(*d*)
Belgium	10,000	12,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	19,000
Canada	122,000	90,000	51,000	127,000	62,000	68,000	16,000	23,000	37,000	45,000
Egypt	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
France	13,000	19,000	27,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	11,000	15,000	(*b*)
Hungary	1,000	1,000	2,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	6,000
Italy	7,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Japan	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	(*b*)
Netherlands	5,000	13,000	16,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	(*b*)
New Zealand	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*b*)
Poland	70,000	60,000	79,000	58,000	48,000	41,000	44,000	54,000	70,000	70,000
Rumania	6,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	11,000	13,000
Spain	(*d*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*b*)
Tunis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*b*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	630,000	478,000	398,000	532,000	295,000	292,000	174,000	131,000	353,000	132,000
Uruguay	49,000	51,000	80,000	126,000	121,000	37,000	72,000	85,000	75,000	122,000

(*a*) Excluding Irish Free State. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Less than 500 acres. (*d*) Less than 500 tons.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Austria	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Bulgaria	9,000	112,000	1,000	32,000	33,000	2,000	2,000	39,000	54,000	7,000
Czechoslovakia	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	10,000	12,000
France	46,000	44,000	40,000	39,000	47,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	(*a*)
Germany	68,000	42,000	39,000	32,000	25,000	15,000	13,000	66,000	116,000	101,000
Hungary	23,000	35,000	11,000	24,000	26,000	33,000	18,000	31,000	37,000	25,000
Japan	177,000	173,000	174,000	184,000	182,000	202,000	200,000	224,000	245,000	264,000
Netherlands	9,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	5,000
Poland	64,000	59,000	58,000	65,000	106,000	81,000	75,000	96,000	133,000	138,000
Roumania	91,000	156,000	143,000	192,000	166,000	113,000	96,000	144,000	314,000	227,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Austria	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bulgaria	3,000	38,000	(*b*)	12,000	12,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	21,000	2,000
Czechoslovakia	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000
France	23,000	23,000	22,000	19,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	13,000	(*a*)
Germany	37,000	23,000	21,000	17,000	13,000	7,000	7,000	41,000	79,000	79,000
Hungary	8,000	10,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	8,000
Japan	70,000	70,000	73,000	76,000	76,000	90,000	86,000	106,000	119,000	119,000
Netherlands	9,000	6,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	5,000
Poland	27,000	20,000	23,000	27,000	43,000	23,000	27,000	33,000	43,000	51,000
Roumania	14,000	26,000	40,000	49,000	26,000	19,000	26,000	17,000	49,000	49,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Ceylon	(a) 442,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	556,000	(c)	(c)
Formosa	111,000	112,000	114,000	113,000	110,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	111,000	(c)
Japan	106,000	106,000	105,000	93,000	93,000	94,000	94,000	95,000	96,000	96,000
Dutch East Indies	346,000	370,000	388,000	415,000	427,000	437,000	454,000	487,000	489,000	(c)
Nyasaland	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	3,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(c)	(c)
	YIELD (LBS)									
Ceylon (b)	226,561,000	236,222,000	251,059,000	242,596,000	243,457,000	252,292,000	215,607,000	218,235,000	211,708,000	217,630,000
Formosa	25,498,000	24,212,000	24,209,000	22,977,000	21,170,000	19,409,000	20,519,000	24,277,000	23,500,000	(c)
Japan	81,326,000	85,992,000	86,663,000	85,023,000	84,273,000	88,902,000	95,672,000	97,250,000	100,388,000	105,475,000
Dutch East Indies	143,172,000	160,296,000	166,283,000	158,380,000	178,880,000	180,261,000	165,642,000	156,845,000	156,992,000	165,000,000
Nyasaland	1,233,000	1,405,000	1,741,000	1,892,000	2,189,000	2,694,000	3,043,000	4,440,000	5,718,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	830,000	662,000	679,000	664,000	540,000	623,000	761,000	860,000	(c)	(c)

(a) Approximate data. (b) Export figures. (c) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1927 TO 1936—*concld.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Brazil (e)	(c)	7,904,000	(c)	(c)	9,020,000	9,809,000	9,781,000	8,541,000	8,793,000	(c)
British Guiana	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	(c)
Colombia	662,000	740,000	744,000	(c)	880,000	884,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	97,000	128,000	127,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	119,000	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (a)	293,000	313,000	314,000	322,000	314,000	314,000	308,000	304,000	563,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	(c)	19,000	(c)	(c)	25,000	22,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	(c)
French Central Africa	(c)	42,000	46,000	31,000	32,000	40,000	44,000	51,000	64,000	(c)
Guadeloupe	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	180,000	240,000	266,000	250,000	270,000	250,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Indo-China	27,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	26,000	24,000	25,000	17,000	17,000	(c)
Jamaica	19,000	(c)	4,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	215,000	219,000	224,000	218,000	214,000	205,000	214,000	232,000	240,000	(c)
Nicaragua	(c)	104,000	104,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
Philippines	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	167,000	(c)	162,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	154,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Salvador	(c)	(c)	231,000	232,000	247,000	249,000	252,000	254,000	257,000	257,000
Uganda	28,000	28,000	36,000	42,000	39,000	42,000	42,000	44,000	49,000	(c)
Venezuela	247,000	247,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
	YIELD (LBS)									
Brazil (e)	2,421,943,000	3,675,962,000	3,468,443,000	3,595,119,000	2,863,674,000	3,378,639,000	3,908,520,000	3,635,500,000	2,313,300,000	2,865,280,000
British Guiana (b)	918,000	905,000	367,000	794,000	1,052,000	1,141,000	708,000	440,000	(c)	(c)
Colombia	(b) 352,633,000	(b) 348,739,000	461,692,000	448,448,000	446,380,000	478,280,000	506,880,000	462,220,000	553,960,000	491,700,000
Costa Rica (b)	41,452,000	43,287,000	51,781,000	50,632,000	43,698,000	61,111,000	41,938,000	53,325,000	46,860,000	52,800,000
Dutch East Indies	266,180,000	277,088,000	250,431,000	208,008,000	227,137,000	291,879,000	234,177,000	348,679,000	243,980,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	6,681,000	6,432,000	6,396,000	8,021,000	5,986,000	8,478,000	5,775,000	9,514,000	9,460,000	(c)
French Central Africa	120,000	465,000	564,000	204,000	127,000	125,000	396,000	1,459,000	2,640,000	(c)
Guadeloupe (b)	1,796,000	1,019,000	343,000	359,000	599,000	646,000	660,000	880,000	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	136,056,000	90,402,000	97,110,000	89,746,000	118,800,000	109,769,000	79,200,000	90,200,000	146,960,000	147,400,000
Hawaii	6,966,000	8,457,000	8,645,000	8,828,000	9,979,000	9,788,000	9,214,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Indo-China	1,718,000	1,577,000	1,558,000	(a) 942,000	4,413,000	2,369,000	4,180,000	4,180,000	4,400,000	(c)
Jamaica (b)	8,814,000	6,558,000	6,861,000	9,158,000	8,859,000	9,804,000	7,118,000	7,480,000	(c)	(c)
Mexico	93,319,000	92,369,000	86,074,000	83,386,000	72,324,000	96,245,000	81,013,000	92,259,000	106,040,000	(c)
Nicaragua (b)	39,170,000	29,146,000	33,666,000	34,861,000	17,880,000	30,149,000	32,290,000	(c)	39,920,000	35,200,000
Nyasaland (c)	64,000	74,000	129,000	144,000	131,000	86,000	126,000	116,000	220,000	(c)
Philippines	2,721,000	2,863,000	3,007,000	3,098,000	2,397,000	2,229,000	2,254,000	1,540,000	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	23,980,000	14,960,000	(d) 7,317,000	(d) 13,706,000	10,069,000	11,356,000	8,980,000	7,920,000	20,020,000	(c)
Salvador	149,160,000	138,768,000	(d) 143,045,000	(d) 165,000,000	105,600,000	140,800,000	137,600,000	129,800,000	127,600,000	143,000,000
Uganda (b)	4,863,000	4,510,000	4,604,000	5,460,000	7,822,000	9,732,000	11,226,000	17,245,000	14,080,000	(c)
Venezuela	110,000,000	167,200,000	129,800,000	149,670,000	126,720,000	108,460,000	105,820,000	124,960,000	139,920,000	157,520,000

(a) Incomplete data. (b) Export figures. (c) Not available. (d) Unofficial estimate of yield.
(e) Figures relate to calendar years ; thus the figure for the calendar year 1927 is shown under 1927-28 and so on.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain"; or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse". Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character". This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Departments * maintain a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate". In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently, the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question

* Land Records Department in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar.

arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the District Officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs. per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60,000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24,000,000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II.

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 358,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa,** *jagir,*† and minor *istimrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo,*§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The *tahsil* officers further test a certain number of entries, and the Sub-Divisional Officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and *tahsil,* and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris.* The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istimrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istimrari* estates.

Assam (Total cultivated area 6,127,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village *choukidari panchayats.* For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily-settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea garden managers and proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao* tax, in the Garo Hills from hill *mauzadars,* in Nowgong from the supervisor kanungo of hills sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from *mandals* or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from *dolois* and *sirdars,* and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,344,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the Police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Bihar (Total cultivated area 19,976,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield was in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-two years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision.

NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in the respective provinces and States during the three years ending 1935-36, except the Central Provinces and Berar and Madras for which figures for net area actually sown during the year 1935-36, have been shown.

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.

§ Circle inspector.

The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources. During the years 1928-29 to 1930-31 some interesting experiments were conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. (now Sir John) Hubback. Several thousand experiments were carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years was about 19 maunds per acre. The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone further experiments for the present.

Bombay (Total cultivated area 28,305,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay province include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Collector of the district who, after scrutiny, sends them to the Director of Agriculture of the province. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 92·4 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 181 in the province. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent to the Collector who frames an estimate for the district and sends it direct to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained direct from the Political authorities concerned and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Burma (Total cultivated area 18,188,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 24,301,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States, which are now in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the information is at present received direct in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, and included in the all-India forecasts. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, sugarcane, jowar, groundnut, rape and mustard and castor are estimates based on the reports of the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures of wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.§ The reporting agency consists of 338 Revenue Inspectors, with, on an average, 20 *patwaris* working under each Revenue Inspector. Each *tahsil* ¶ has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Information in regard to probable area sown and estimated outturn is in the first instance reported by the *patwari*, who is in close touch with the agricultural operations in the villages of his charge, to the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector bases his report for his circle on the reports of *patwaris* which he checks from his knowledge of his circle and the opinions of cultivators and submits it direct to the District Superintendent of Land Records. Although this information for the *tahsil* does not pass through the *tahsildar* the latter submits a short note on the state of crops in his *tahsil* based on the observation and knowledge gained in the course of his tours so as to reach the District Superintendent of Land Records at the same time as the reports of the Revenue Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Land

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* A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluka*.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluka*.

§ Village accountants. ¶ Sub-division of a district.

Records corrects and compiles the reports of the Revenue Inspectors for the district and submits them to the Deputy Commissioner who in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records frames his estimates for his district. Ordinarily the Deputy Commissioner consults leading agriculturists and representative business firms and occasionally local boards also in the case of more important crops and to assist him in estimating more accurately the probable outturn in the final reports he has a certain number of crop experiments conducted for the more important crops on representative soils. On receipt of the returns from each district the information is compiled for the province as a whole in the office of the provincial Director of Land Records. The provincial Director of Land Records frames his final estimate of the crop for the province as a whole in free consultation with the Agricultural Department and with due regard to the seasonal conditions of the year and his personal knowledge. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop", and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 138,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog** for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* † and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*‡ (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 210,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Madras (Total cultivated area 30,970,000 acres)

In the Madras province, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the province are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar*§ the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Industries with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the province is *whole inam* ¶ or *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the East Godavari district, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Industries with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director of Industries for cotton only. No other State in the province prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (223 for cotton, 17 for senna, 16 for pepper, 10 for ginger and 221 for other crops) are received in the office of the Director of Industries, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director of Industries checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* with the estimates received from the district officers of the Department of Agriculture.

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*Village accountant. † A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*. ‡ Revenue officer in charge of a *taluk*.
§ A sub-divisional officer. ¶ Entire villages granted rent-free.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,268,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Orissa (Total cultivated area 6,544,905 acres)

The estimates for Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. The Koraput district and parts of the Ganjam district have never been surveyed or settled. In the Sambalpur district, according to the triennial maintenance of records, only one third of the villages of the district is inspected by *patwaris* and Revenue Inspectors from field to field. The statistics are prepared on receipt of information from the Revenue Inspectors, who in their turn supply such information from personal experience and enquiry from people of other villages of their circle where maintenance operation is not due for the year. In the other districts of North Orissa, information is obtained from the Subdivisional Officers through the agency of the Police. The figures thus obtained are approximate estimates and are more or less conjectural. The settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the Police. In the *raiyatwari* portions of the ex-Madras area, the village officers supply figures to the Reveue Inspectors who in their turn send the figures to the Taluk Officers. The Taluk Officer consolidates these figures and reports the total to the District Officers, with in the case of outturn, his estimated yield. For the *zamindari* and *inam* areas, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *i.e.*, the agencies of the Ganjam and Koraput districts the estimating is based on the observations of Revenue officers with reference to previous year's final figures, the character of the season and the figures of the neighbouring Government areas, and information obtained from the revenue staff of the local landlords. Since the formation of the province, no crop cutting experiments have been made. The figures of standard yields are generally those followed by the Department of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 27,550,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by District Officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Sind (Total cultivated area 4,820,000 acres)

The estimates for Sind relate to all the districts of the province and the Khairpur State in which respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the province, the area under different crops is ascertained by local officers and the director of Agriculture, Sind, receives district by district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available the proportion of reporting area being 99·6 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 60. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by local officers and is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, Sind, who in the light of the general prospects of the season makes the quantitative calculations.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,860,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by District Officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,299,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per *bigha*. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Central India

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Gwalior (Total cultivated area 4,550,000 acres)

The figures of acreage for cotton and wheat furnished by the State relate to all the districts together with *jagirs*. The figures for wheat and cotton refer to the actual area sown as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris* in *khalsa* villages after verification. *Girdawar qanungoes* report the figures of the respective circles to *tahsils*, from *tahsils* they are reported to the Director, Land Records, through the *subah* of each district. During the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, the standard of outturn for each crop was fixed through responsible and selected Revenue Officers according to the results of the crop-cutting experiments. The standard is the basis for framing an estimate of yield for each crop, each year, with such modification as seems necessary according to the condition of the weather and the standing crop.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 28,954,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government areas, such as *jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State, and, with exceptions which are diminishing annually, the whole area has been surveyed and settled. The reporting agency is the *patwari* or village accountant. His return is scrutinised by the *tahsildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Twelve annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,314,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop-inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each *taluk*. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861-65.

1861—65

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

1871—75

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine, than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa, and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95

The high prices ruling during 1886-90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar, and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95, was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June, 1893.

1896—1900

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September, 1896, a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains re-induced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906—10

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected: and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result

there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

1911—15

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon, on the whole, was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was, on the whole, favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

1916—20

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good: it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

1921—25

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was, on the whole, favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

1926—30

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops. The spring crops of 1927 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rains of that year were, on the whole, normal and the season was favourable for the autumn crops. In 1928, the condition of the spring crops was unsatisfactory but the autumn crops of that year gave generally good yields. The spring crops of 1929 gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was adequate and generally well-distributed. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1930 gave an exceptionally good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave fairly well-distributed rain over the country. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield.

1931—35

The spring crops of 1931 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1932 also the spring crops yielded a fairly good outturn. The monsoon of that year was fairly normal and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. The season was favourable to the autumn crops also which generally showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1933 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year started a little earlier than usual and was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. The spring crops of 1934 were damaged in places by cold spell and frost and gave, on the whole, a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year appeared somewhat later than usual but there were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was fairly well-distributed. The season was not very favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1935 also the spring crops gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was on the whole, normal, although defective in some provinces and unusually dry during its retreating period. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops but jute and winter rice crops were adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions.

1936

The spring crops of 1936 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon rainfall was, on the whole, normal, but it was somewhat unevenly distributed. The season was favourable to the autumn crops which showed a better outturn than that of the previous year.

APPENDIX IV.

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	31
2nd „	March	15
3rd „	April	20
4th „	May	30
Final „	August	10
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	5
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
JUTE *—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
CASTOR SEED	February	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN.

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States *
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Central Provinces States (*e*) Khairpur (Sind) and United Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States (*e*) Bombay States, Gwalior, Khairpur (Sind) and United Provinces States.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior, Khairpur (Sind), and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Coorg and Assam.	Travancore and Cochin (Madras), Tripura (Bengal) and Mysore.
Cotton(*c*)— Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Tripura (Bengal), Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.	Cooch Behar and Tripura (Bengal).
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces States (*e*), Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer crop	January and February	May to July		
Castor—				
Kharif	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar, Orissa, Sind and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bombay States.
Rabi	September	March and April		
Groundnut(*d*)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalle), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States, Baroda and Gwalior.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May.

(*b*) In Madras, the harvest takes place between December and May.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

(*e*) Now, Eastern Agency States.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES

OF

AREA AND YIELD

OF

Principal Crops in India

1937-38

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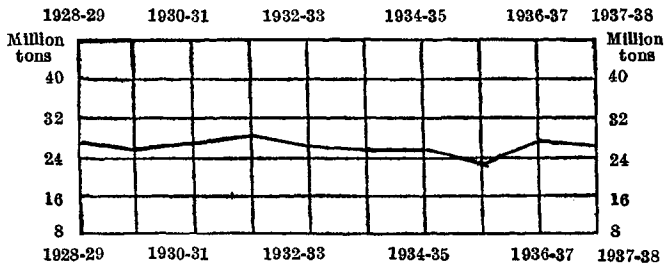
DELHI: MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS
1939

[No. 3449.]

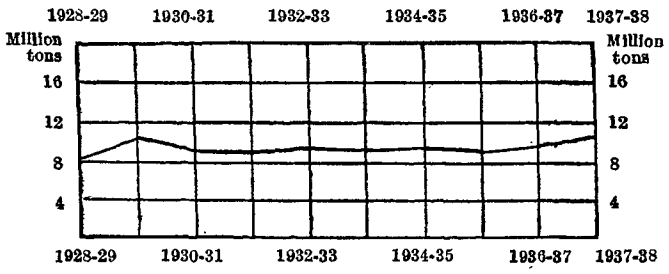
Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1928-29 to 1937-38.

FOOD CROPS

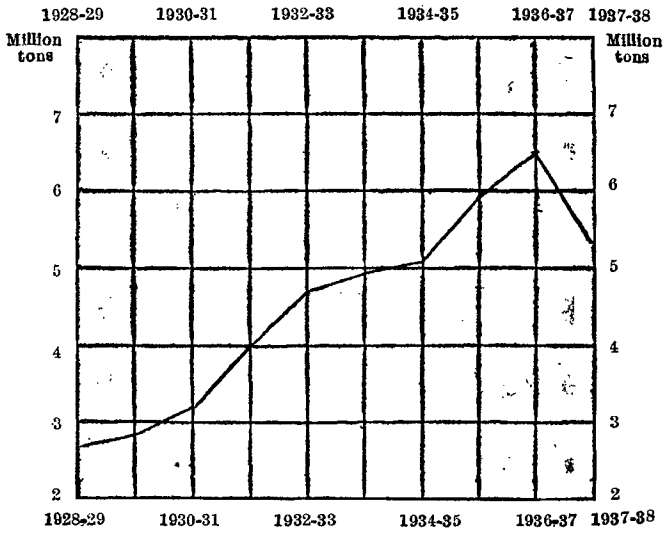
Rice



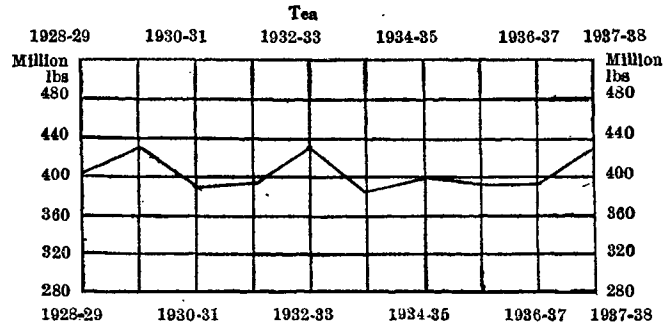
Wheat



Sugarcane
(Raw Sugar or *gúr*)

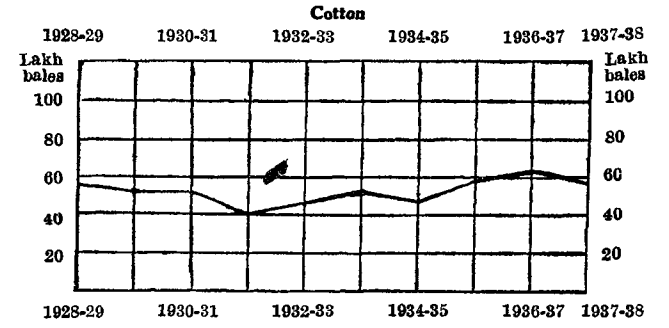


Tea

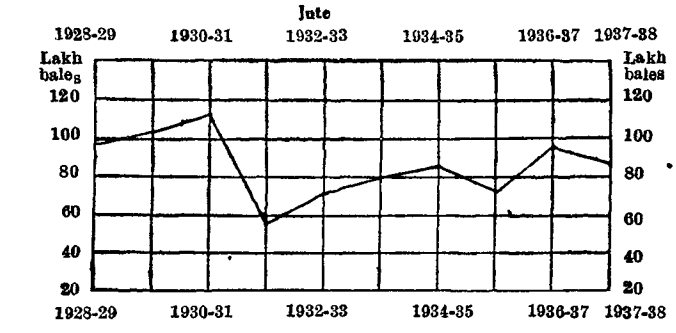


FIBRES

Cotton



Jute



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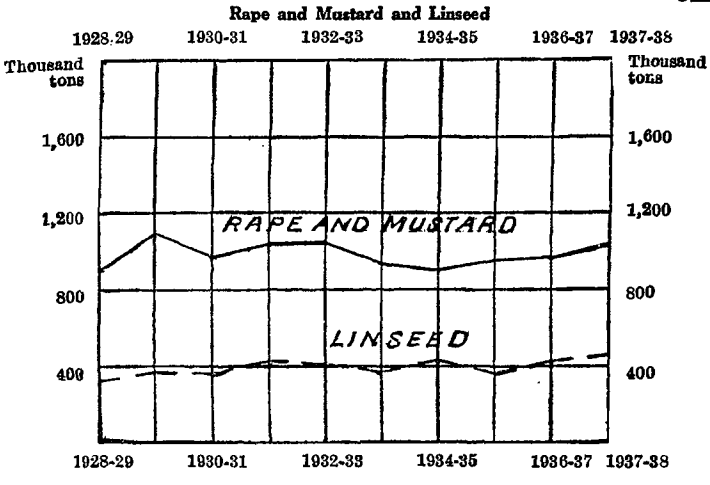

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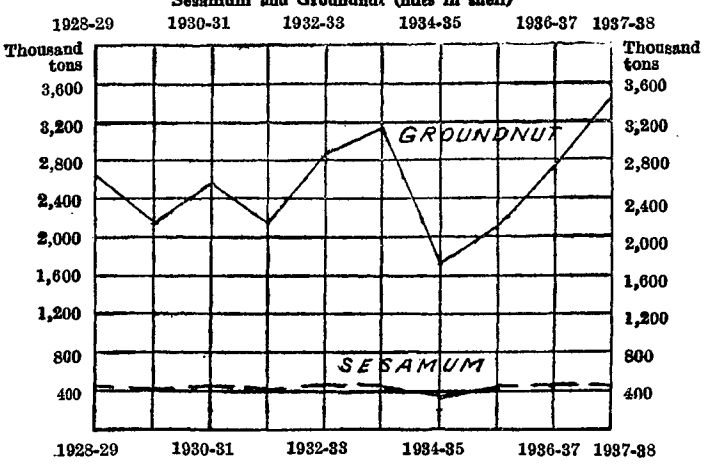
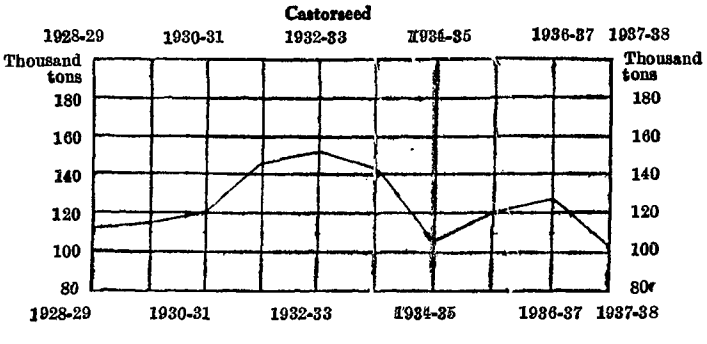


Castorseed



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1937-38

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the fortieth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1937-38.

Source and scope of the estimates

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute crop and only one for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV, while the seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown are shown in Appendix V. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts*. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee† and rubber†. The figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above are shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1937-38 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported for the period ending 1936-37, are generally given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume. Owing to her political separation, information relating to Burma is no longer included in the totals for India, but a separate Table (No. 19) showing the area and yield of principal crops in Burma for the last ten years has been included in the volume.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castorseed ‡, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee§, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except certain States in the Central Provinces, the Rampur State in the United Provinces, the States in Bombay, Khairpur State in Sind, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, the Bhopal State in Central India and the Alwar and Kotah States in Rajputana in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other important crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, tobacco and indigo, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17) for the British provinces and Indian States separately.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries (except Burma) so far as available are given in table No. 20, the data

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* The final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available and these adjusted figures are utilised as far as practicable.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Special Statistics separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of castorseed, no estimates are framed for the mixed crop of the United Provinces.

§ In the case of coffee, estimates were framed for only plantations having an area of 10 acres or more till 1930-31; but from 1931-32 statistics of smaller plantations having an area between five and ten acres are also included.

being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Character of the season

The monsoon of 1937 was marked, on the one hand, by spells of heavy rains causing floods in parts of Northern India, and on the other, by a prolonged break during August resulting in drought in North-West India and the Deccan. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the monsoon period was in defect of the normal by 1 per cent only. During the retreating period, the rainfall was scanty in Orissa, United Provinces West and Gujarat, but generally in excess of the normal elsewhere. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal except in Sind, Berar, Gujarat and the Central Provinces West, where it was somewhat excessive.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 (page 33), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1937 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested from November to January. It is sown in the months of April to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown from April to July and harvested from August to December, and summer rice is sown from January to March and harvested from March to June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown between May and December and harvested between September and April and the second crop sown between October and March and harvested between January and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Madras, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sind and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, and the Rampur State in the United Provinces, Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States), the States in Bombay, Khairpur State (in Sind) and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts comprise a little over 96 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1937-38 was reported as 72,277,000 acres, as compared with 72,295,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good on the whole. The total yield was estimated at 26,737,000 tons, as against 27,828,000 tons in 1936-37. To this figure should be added about 1,050,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,839,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown generally from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces** and Berar, Bombay †, Bihar, Sind†, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain a little over 98 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1937-38 was reported to be 35,618,000 acres, which was greater than the area of the preceding year by 7 per cent. The crop was reported to have been affected in places by rust and smut attacks and hailstorms, strong winds, etc. But its condition was, on the whole, good. The total estimated yield was 10,794,000 tons, which was 11 per cent greater than the yield of 1936-37. An addition of some 156,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 516,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to April. In Madras, the harvesting season extends up to August. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, Delhi and Sind. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces and the States in Bombay, and from Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal (in Central India) and Baroda. These tracts contain about 97 per cent

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* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi and certain Indian States.
** Including certain Eastern Agency States, formerly Central Provinces States.
† Including Indian States. ‡ Madras and the States of Kashmir and Benares.

of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1937-38 was 3,818,000 acres, as compared with 4,440,000 acres in the preceding year. The estimated yield amounted to 5,307,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which was less than that of the preceding year by 18 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately 178,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of 128,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made. The condition of the crop, which suffered from insufficient rain during the growing period, was, on the whole, fairly good.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Mandi (Punjab), Travancore, Mysore, and Cochin. According to the information available, the total area under tea in 1937 was 834,400 acres, as compared with 834,100 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was 430,250,000 lbs, as against 395,180,500 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from September to April. In parts of southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 25,741,000 acres in 1937-38, as against 24,759,000 acres in 1936-37. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated outturn was 5,660,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 6,180,000 bales in 1936-37, or a decrease of 8 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1936-37 and 1935-36† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer to Indian cotton alone. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available‡.

	1936-37 (1,000 bales)	1935-36 (1,000 bales)
Exports	4,267	3,709
Mill consumption	2,631	2,678
Extra-factory consumption (*a*)	450	450
Approximate crop	7,348	6,837
Estimated in forecast	6,180	5,867

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton in the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1937-38 Oomras represented 32 (31) per cent, Bengal-Sind 22 (25) per cent, Americans 16 (19) per cent, Dholleras 9 (7) per cent, Broach 6 (6) per cent, Cambodias 4 (3) per cent, Westerns and Northerns 3 (3) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars and Tinnevellies 3 (2) per cent each, Comillas and other sorts 1 (1) per cent, and Cocanadas and Salems together 1 (1) per cent. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

	1937-38 (1,000 bales)	1936-37 (1,000 bales)
Oomras	1,796	1,918
Dholleras	491	449
Bengal-Sind	1,263	1,520
American—		
Punjab	691	900
Sind	240	296
Broach	365	348
Coompta-Dharwars	159	147
Westerns and Northerns	176	165
Cocanadas	24	25
Tinnevellies	151	138
Salems	37	35
Cambodias	216	198
Comillas and other sorts	51	41
Total	5,660	6,180

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being generally sown from March to May and harvested in July to September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar, Assam and Orissa. It is

* Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.

† For earlier years, see table No. 8 on page 17.

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 786,000 bales on 31st August 1936 and 682,000 bales on 31st August 1937.

§ For earlier years, see table No. 8A on page 18.

(*a*) *Vide* footnote (*f*) on page 17.

also grown to a small extent in Nepal, but no reliable information is available for that tract except the figures of export. The total area and yield of jute in 1937 were 2,889,000 acres, and 8,656,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), as compared with 2,886,000 acres and 9,611,000 bales in the preceding year. The area and yield of jute in 1938 were estimated at 3,074,000 acres and 6,671,000 bales.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being generally sown from August to November and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and Orissa. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), Bhopal (in Central India), the States in Bombay, and certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States). These tracts comprise 94 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1937-38 was 3,839,000 acres, as against 3,677,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good on the whole. The total estimated yield was 457,000 tons, as against 420,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 26,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 219,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard

Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to November and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Orissa, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1937-38 was 5,481,000 acres, as against 5,889,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 1,021,000 tons, as against 964,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 47,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 252,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to August and harvested from August to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, Orissa, Sind and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Bhopal (Central India), Kotah (Rajputana), and the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain a little over 86 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1937-38 was 4,456,000 acres, as against 4,144,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 449,000 tons, as against 439,000 tons in 1936-37. An addition of approximately 69,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 687,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castorseed

Castorseed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September to November and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, the United Provinces§ and Sind. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, and those in Bombay. These tracts cover practically the whole area cultivated with castorseed in India. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total area sown in these tracts in 1937-38 was estimated at 1,146,000 acres and the yield at 104,000 tons, as against 1,409,000 acres with an estimated yield of 128,000 tons last year.

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* Madras, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.
† Madras, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.
‡ Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and certain Indian States.
§ Excludes estimates for the mixed crop (*i.e.*, sown in combination with other crops) for which there are no reliable data available at present.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from September to January. A summer variety is also grown on a comparatively small scale in Madras ; this variety is sown in January to April and harvested in May to July. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces and Berar. Estimates are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and those in Bombay. These tracts comprise a little over 97 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1937-38 was reported to be 8,745,000 acres, which was greater than that of the preceding year by 31 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 3,436,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 2,714,000 tons in the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to April. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. It is also grown to a small extent in Orissa. The total reported area under coffee in 1936-37 was 190,000 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 34,007,900 lbs. Prior to 1931-32, statistics of plantations of less than ten acres were not taken into account ; but from that year the statistics were made more complete by the inclusion of figures for plantations having an area between five and ten acres.

Rubber

The tracts where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Madras, Coorg, and the States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The total area under rubber in 1937 was 125,100 acres, as against 124,000 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 32,266,500 lbs, as against 30,447,900 lbs in 1936.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;

Calcutta, February 14, 1939.

J. N. GHOSH,

Offg. *Deputy Director* (*Statistics*),
for *Director-General.*

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1937.

(Abbreviations—S=Scanty, F=Fair, N=Normal, Ex=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending					July week ending				August week ending				September week ending					October week ending	
	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st	28th	4th	11th	18th	25th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th
Assam	Ex	F	N	F	S	Ex	N	N	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	N	F
Baluchistan	N	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	N	N	N	N
Bay Islands	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	F	F	N	F	N	S	F	Ex
Bengal	Ex	F	N	N	Ex	F	N	N	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	N
Bihar—																				
Bihar	F	N	F	S	F	F	S	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	S	Ex	Ex
Chota Nagpur	F	N	S	F	Ex	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex
Bombay—																				
Bombay Deccan	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	N	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F
Gujarat	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	F	Ex	N	S
Konkan	S	S	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	S	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	N
Central Provinces and Berar—																				
Berar	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	F	S	F	F	Ex	S
Central Provinces, East	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	N
Central Provinces, West	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	F	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	S
Madras—																				
Madras Coast, North	F	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	Ex	F	N	S	F	F	S	N	Ex	N
Madras Deccan	S	S	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
Madras, South-East	F	F	S	N	N	S	S	F	S	F	N	N	F	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F
Malabar	S	F	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	F	N	S	F	Ex	S
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	F	S	S	S	N	S	S	N	S	N
Orissa	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	S
Punjab—																				
East and North	S	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex
South-West	S	N	S	F	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	N
Sind	N	N	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	Ex
United Provinces—																				
East	S	Ex	F	S	F	N	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex
West	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	F	N	N	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Central India—																				
East	S	S	S	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S
West	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	F	S
Hyderabad—																				
North	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	N	Ex	Ex	S
South	S	S	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	N	F	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
Kashmir	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
Mysore	F	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	S	F	N	S	S	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N
Rajputana—																				
East	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S
West	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S

Note—'Scanty' denotes rainfall of 40 per cent of the normal and below.
'Fair' " " of 41 to 80 per cent of the normal.
'Normal' " " of 81 to 119 per cent of the normal.
'Excess' " " of 120 per cent of the normal and over.

TABLES

Note—**The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16.**

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Rice . . .	45,260,000	43,445,000	48,861,000	61,284,000	69,010,000	69,384,000	68,262,000	70,288,000	70,340,000	69,731,000	70,998,000	72,295,000	72,277,000
Wheat . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	33,907,000	36,077,000	34,490,000	33,639,000	33,215,000	35,618,000
Sugarcane . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,728,000	3,176,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,024,000	4,440,000	3,818,000
Tea . . .	466,000	523,000	539,000	591,000	662,000	709,000	759,400	813,800	817,900	826,300	831,700	834,100	834,400
Cotton . .	13,803,000	16,497,000	21,127,000	22,992,000	21,569,000	22,080,000	25,814,000	23,258,000	23,692,000	23,515,000	25,444,000	24,759,000	25,741,000
Jute . . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	2,537,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,886,000	2,889,000
Linseed . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,280,000	3,258,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,457,000	3,677,000	3,839,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	6,064,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,333,000	5,889,000	5,481,000
Sesamum . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,330,000	4,133,000	4,354,000	4,698,000	3,791,000	4,135,000	4,144,000	4,456,000
Castor seed* .	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,528,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,458,000	1,409,000	1,146,000
Groundnut . .	(a)	431,000	719,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	2,159,000	4,617,000	6,142,000	7,586,000	5,141,000	5,197,000	6,663,000	8,745,000
Coffee . . .	..	..	..	..	..	132,100	156,200	175,900	183,900	186,700	188,100	190,000	(b)
Rubber . .	..	..	..	..	..	65,500	73,900	92,900	119,100	119,700	122,600	124,000	125,100

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Rice . . tons	19,062,000	18,633,000	19,179,000	24,707,000	27,775,000	26,247,000	25,462,000	26,699,000	25,733,000	25,706,000	23,213,000	27,828,000	26,737,000
Wheat . „	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	8,904,000	9,377,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,434,000	9,752,000	10,794,000
Sugarcane . „	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	2,983,000	4,383,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,931,000	6,476,000	5,307,000
Tea . . lbs	158,307,100	201,319,000	242,279,700	289,953,000	374,136,200	336,379,100	396,973,400	400,351,800	383,674,400	399,251,000	394,429,100	395,180,500	430,250,000
Cotton . bales(c)	2,296,000	3,179,000	3,961,000	4,330,000	4,357,000	4,833,000	5,584,000	4,733,000	5,057,000	4,797,000	5,867,000	6,180,000	5,660,000
Jute . . „	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,300,000	8,061,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	9,611,000	8,656,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	383,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	399,000	376,000	420,000	388,000	420,000	457,000
Rape and Mustard . „	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	980,000	943,000	900,000	957,000	964,000	1,021,000
Sesamum . „	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	435,000	424,000	442,000	474,000	352,000	413,000	439,000	449,000
Castor seed* „	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	133,000	143,000	105,000	121,000	128,000	104,000
Groundnut . „	(a)	(a)	308,000	586,000	769,000	954,000	2,065,000	2,503,000	3,186,000	1,740,000	2,114,000	2,714,000	3,436,000
Coffee . . lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,828,600	33,400,100	34,601,000	32,775,900	41,172,700	34,007,900	(b)
Rubber . „	..	..	..	..	..	8,207,000	14,618,000	11,871,500	5,048,000	26,443,300	27,553,300	30,447,900	32,266,500

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available. (c) A bale contains 400 lbs.

* An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, particularly in the case of outturn.

NOTE.—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1928-29 to 1937-38.

Provinces and States	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	850	560	650	611	541	672	720	707	747
Assam	757	713	658	757	771	655	683	681	785	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1,014	908	1,002	961	963	897	894	765	999	911	583	587	533	525	642	633	737	582	661	626
Bihar (*f*)	872	946	903	912	720	727	765	567	756	740	948	961	838	860	892	873	945	816	863	883
Bombay	1,047	906	969	1,012	968	999	1,042	958	857	1,032	442	470	432	430	513	381	398	417	391	376
Central Provinces and Berar	603	730	568	718	665	658	699	588	702	609	362	442	459	429	425	465	471	424	428	449
Coorg	1,080	1,430	1,448	1,457	1,467	1,440	1,026	1,457	1,449	1,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	679	589	492	793	877	728	707	818	800
Madras	1,056	1,045	1,031	1,045	1,050	1,017	1,009	1,084	1,086	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	526	544	552	524	536	535	562	611	584
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	711	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	768	896
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	851	753	681	733	640	764	735	809	839
Sind (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	924	750	767	862	944	...	...	...	...	...	520	523	585	748	749
United Provinces	352	501	568	680	484	650	674	659	647	645	781	1,032	790	755	793	672	749	793	739	797
Average, British Provinces	874	873	883	909	850	830	836	741	872	838	656	812	693	648	684	611	678	677	703	732
Indian States—																				
Baroda	669	385	486	599	624	647	658	565	350	436	280	614	515	653	938	529	515	859	569	737
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	713	747	720	772	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	973	893	963	1,125	1,006	1,006	992	966	875	1,037	468	620	621	635	775	580	582	693	583	745
Central India States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	334	376	347	369	438	405	388	397	378
Eastern Agency States*	538	731	498	681	535	590	612	458	651	528	462	565	434	390	329	448	418	295	358	383
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423 (*b*)	423 (*b*)	541 (*b*)	446 (*b*)	513 (*b*)	449 (*b*)	536 (*b*)	478 (*b*)	526 (*b*)	524 (*b*)
Hyderabad	910	667	582	792	658	624	672	707	825	857	293	234	258	264	289	278	278	251	343	331
Khairpur (Sind) (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	747	747	896	1,120	896	...	...	...	...	...	684	703	695	720	906
Mysore	646	652	684	640	704	680	586	656	709	700	384	413	363	361	463	560	407	492	518	486
Punjab States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	698	725	669	741	677	707	703	714	728
Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	696	577	541	627	531	564	553	604	620
Rampur (United Provinces)	187	190	211	236	334	388	388	292	480	480	423	637	753	444	569	617	569	569	617	622
Average, Indian States	738	678	611	743	(*c*) 656	648	666	606	714	679	415	491	502	455	515	490	502	490	518	526
Average, India	868	866	870	899	839 (*c*)	819	826	732	862	829	602	741	648	598	642	582	632	628	658	679

Provinces and States	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Assam	2,297	2,008	2,104	2,312	2,450	2,560	2,176	2,240	2,240	2,297	576	603	539	564	600	510	534	518	509	549
Bengal	2,469	2,489	2,792	2,625	4,365	3,983	3,993	3,860	3,950	3,731	490	564	487	446	547	484	488	477	489	537
Bihar (*f*)	2,443	2,441	2,421	2,439	2,322	3,339	3,388	3,182	2,401	2,332	189	208	219	240	198	281	258	249	281	300
Bombay	6,410	5,939	6,341	6,071	6,003	6,208	5,555	5,694	5,587	5,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	3,063	3,665	3,627	3,564	3,130	3,703	3,630	3,584	3,570	3,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	422	419	436	549	523	497	409	470	160
Delhi	1,792	2,240	896	1,493	1,680	747	2,240	2,240	2,688	1,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	6,166	6,286	6,253	6,257	6,276	6,408	6,290	6,461	6,309	6,377	421	414	378	380	400	388	390	403	424	456
North-West Frontier Province	2,753	2,767	2,764	2,800	1,902	2,469	2,136	2,468	2,458	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,530	3,685	4,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1,614	1,488	1,588	1,735	1,782	1,750	1,581	1,701	1,880	1,588	196	199	195	196	141	220	244	258	249	293
Sind (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	5,227	3,920	4,480	4,853	4,800	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	2,017	2,160	2,378	3,135	3,256	3,311	3,358	3,316	3,421	3,266	356	248	289	217	206	279	288	253	276	305
Average, British Provinces	2,332	2,431	2,560	2,977	3,136	3,304	3,299	3,279	3,254	3,088	529	564	501	504	553	483	499	487	488	529
Indian States—																				
Baroda	3,360	3,360	4,480	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	2,240	2,987	2,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	2,240	2,240	1,867	2,240	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	5,645	4,997	4,713	5,003	5,525	4,986	4,604	6,031	6,195	5,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	123	118	178	322	346	347	374	431
Hyderabad	...	2,361	3,228	4,160	4,256	3,506	4,085	3,759	4,789	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandi (Punjab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	340
Mysore	2,095	2,240	2,122	1,991	2,027	2,187	2,094	2,328	2,240	3,315	34	34	50	47	37	48	43	69	131	132
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	467	409	399	437	403	403	408	391	444
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	178	149	190	183	178	230	227	251	266
Rampur (United Provinces)	1,723	2,068	1,792	2,520	3,920	4,053	3,360	3,693	3,061	2,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	3,313	2,926	3,063	3,432	(*c*) 3,778	3,468	3,475	3,745	3,530	3,620	439	417	362	360	391	361	366	372	(*g*) 363	409
Average, India	2,359	2,453	2,591	2,997	3,162 (*c*)	3,312	3,308	3,302	3,267	3,114	521	549	487	488	536	469	484	474	474 (*g*)	516

* Formerly Central Provinces States.

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Excluding Bhopal.

(*d*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

(*e*) " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".

(*f*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."

(*g*) Excluding Mandi State.

NOTE.—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1928-29 to 1937-38—*contd.*

Provinces and States	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	191	139	142	163	133	144	133	149	141	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	155	146	146	162	162	162	153	158	144	213	897	1,290	796	1,071	1,139	816	1,061	1,177	1,196	802
Bengal	102	122	117	103	142	145	145	145	159	159	1,231	1,306	1,248	1,354	1,316	1,323	1,366	1,431	1,287	920
Bihar (*g*)	72	75	81	82	80	76	76	75	77	74	1,208	1,042	918	1,221	933	1,028	997	934	805	554
Bombay	81	66	74	67	93	70	57	73	72	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	105	97	96	88	82	71	59	61	86	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	200	133	100	169	185	34	142	168	160	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	85	82	74	76	84	83	82	80	79	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	94	94	92	89	75	76	107	63	76	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	829	825	933
Punjab	84	127	123	100	117	151	161	176	200	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	131	173	160	212	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	144	125	155	111	131	132	109	132	101	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	93	92	96	88	91	95	89	99	113	97	1,214	1,287	1,197	1,326	1,275	1,275	1,325	1,333	1,203	873
Indian States—																				
Baroda	35	66	77	78	80	49	34	75	63	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	56	83	92	107	104	106	91	99	80	83	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
Central India States	78	61	67	44	53	53	45	60	57	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	955	1,032	425	765	704	1,152	1,111	1,283	918	533
Gwalior	66	56	67	48	51	38	37	82	59	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	89	51	74	56	59	61	57	62	65	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	182	181	209	200	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras States	53	52	40	50	57	42	50	55	48	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	121	52	56	43	45	42	46	51	56	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab States	114	121	123	81	104	132	220	194	298	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana States	103	53	56	57	55	53	52	65	55	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura (Bengal)	60	63	42	47	71	67	75	80	56	67	400	400	1,200	800	800	800	1,200	1,086	950	700
Rampur (United Provinces)	86	92	87	57	40	67	80	50	50	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	75	65	78	68	73	72	71	83	81	75	906	976	471	767	708	1,138	1,116	1,239	924	562
Average, India	86	81	89	68	83	85	82	92	100	88	1,211	1,284	1,191	1,320	1,269	1,273	1,323	1,332	1,198	868

Provinces and States	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	413	395	341	355	388	351	278	307	333
Bengal	322	373	367	356	448	434	480	366	393	441	394	426	405	404	482	530	557	495	502	456
Bihar (*g*)	368	366	322	311	339	327	348	311	343	332	548	546	501	472	500	506	511	443	513	506
Bombay	282	222	229	229	251	235	212	238	164	188	139	264	270	221	271	498	264	417	245	419
Central Provinces and Berar	130	193	197	208	184	192	198	158	167	186	...	...	(*a*)	512	473	484	536	428	529	460
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13‡	179	57	140	107	62	320	182	381	164
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	152	243	209	124	180	207	193	351	271
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	249	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	448	448
Punjab	240	240	160	210	240	210	258	198	217	224	211	313	355	358	292	267	336	359	349	318
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	157	215	209	230
United Provinces	309	450	362	389	386	322	361	390	365	371	261	458	294	357	395	321	327	416	322	447
Average, British Provinces	259	329	297	299	297	277	296	270	272	283	294	416	(*c*)341	370	386	354	379	403	367	419
Indian States—																				
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	236	224	213	224	168	149	345	204	336
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	242	288	288	249	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	373	172	280	224	373	373	320	282	266	266	299	320	395	390	292	390	560	398	404	539
Eastern Agency States (*h*)	92	184	177	191	187	175	175	86	69	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (*b*)	92	148	142	168	150	159	191	178	211	195	81	63	64	93	96	76	97	103	141	145
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	448	416	382	258
Rajputana	41*	118*	246*	236*	217*	215*	195*	262*	238*	272*	68†	521†	124†	392†	280†	59†	224†	366†	400†	326†
Average, Indian States	84	149	170	186	174(*d*)	176	193	178	193	201	118	357	162	310	251	169	224	320	356	326
Average, India	232	304	281	282	279(*d*)	258	276	251	256	267	290	415	337(*c*)	369	383	350	378	402	367	417

* Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Awlar State only. ‡ See footnotes (*c*) and (*e*) of table on page 21.

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (*c*) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (*d*) Excluding Bhopal.
(*e*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*g*) " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*h*) Formerly Central Provinces States.

NOTE.—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1928-29 to 1937-38—*concld.*

Provinces and States	Sesamum										Castor seed									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara (*a*)	84	45	35	78	21	81	61	104	74	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	337	371	381	362	501‡	496	496	486	475	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar (*k*)	379	357	344	336	325	339	333	251	331	334	307	326	326	332	345	360	326	329	339	329
Bombay	281	222	246	268	254	267	260	264	221	259	242	267	336	349	332	275	208	313	286	295
Central Provinces and Berar	204	167	190	169	174	169	133	179	183	186	429	429	438	472	402	424	420	309	409	383
Madras	292	293	294	291	300	284	271	259	279	217	208	227	232	224	240	228	185	204	212	200
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	265	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	252	273
Punjab	176	184	196	194	180	169	164	184	179	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind (*i*)	...	...	...	...	...	187	160	153	149	176	...	...	...	...	...	280	81	113	93	134
United Provinces	175	191	227	227	243	214	197	196	219	195	611	640	640	672	448	560	640	640	747	689
Average, British Provinces	235	232	250	247	258	244	235	232	248	227	251	275	278	282	281	271	232	243	262	252
Indian States—																				
Baroda	178	124	130	138	158	149	97	163	85	127	67	135	334	204	201	138	59	189	66	178
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	122	76	204	182	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	364	288	281	279	277	272	203	324	284	333	1,378	441	313	341	420	351	236	423	286	351
Hyderabad (*b*)	128	142	136	106	130	100	97	133	168	164	126	149	127	165	163	182	134	153	159	172
Khairpur (Sind) (*j*)	...	...	...	...	...	187	177	134	269	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	126	141	127	121	127	119	111	130	117
Rajputana	195*	140*	215*	153*	172*	280*	59*	198*	230*	192*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	210	180	196	183	(*d*)184	175	138	202	208	223	137	165	142	171	173	181	135	165	179	178
Average, India	228	220	235	231	(*d*)241	226	208	224	237	226	180	202	184	207	209	209	162	186	203	203

Provinces and States	Groundnut (Nuts in shell)										Coffee										Rubber									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	1,178	893	1,092	1,128	1,085	1,115	974	1,050	924	852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	(*c*)	451	545	612	571	585	692	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	396	242	252	233	224	287	271	283	...	158	176	135	49	...	...	58	83	204	241
Madras	1,114	1,062	1,107	1,049	1,101	1,053	877	1,068	1,062	990	127	213	180	183	169	222	168	297	170	...	159	175	125	48	3	34	94	169	224	245
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	1,128	1,020	(*e*) 1,104	1,044	1,076	1,052	888	1,045	1,021	948	168	304	211	216	201	223	201	285	223	...	184	175	127	48	(*g*) 3	(*g*) 34	89	151	220	244
Indian States—																														
Bombay States	943	694	649	748	659	863	534	796	641	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	154	162	94	135	209	118	320	228	...	249	286	266	154	36	98	192	235	274	304
Hyderabad (*b*)	279	525	535	616	641	605	522	607	742	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	670	371	335	407	419	180	190	198	180	177	160	157	165	143	...	16	36	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	19
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	82	548	27	222	169	125	191	125	...	201	21	186	193	31	39	244	237	249	258
Average, Indian States	541	577	588	669	(*f*) 647	688	512	623	666	725	177	188	201	177	176	161	156	168	145	...	207	223	197	185	(*f*) 82	(*f*) 44	(*f*) 239	(*f*) 237	(*f*) 251	260
Average, India	1,018	943	(*e*) 990	948	(*f*) 965	941	758	911	912	880	173	241	206	195	187	188	176	219	179	...	201	212	180	156	(*h*) 27	(*h*) 43	(*f*) 222	(*f*) 226	(*f*) 247	258

* Refers to Kotah State only.

(*a*) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (*c*) Not available.
(*d*) Excluding Bhopal. (*e*) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (*f*) Excluding Mysore. (*g*) Excluding Coorg. (*h*) Excluding Coorg and Mysore.
(*i*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*j*) " " " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*k*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	...	902	...	125	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam	(*a*) 896 (*b*) 773 (*c*) 1,120	...	2,722	196	1,400	...	448	...	...	...
Bengal	(*a*) 1,030 (*b*) 914 (*c*) 1,181	788	4,446	126	1,391	556	571	580	...	...
Bihar	(*a*) 822 (*b*) 658 (*c*) 740	(*d*) 984 (*e*) 451	(*k*)2,240 (*l*)3,136	155	1,333	370	575	350	350	...
Bombay	1,207	573	6,977	115	...	356	634	390	...	1,254
Central Provinces and Berar	661	561	3,348	102	...	219	...	210	400	...
Coorg	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	867	2,254	176	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras	1,120	...	6,462	88	...	...	...	305	226	1,120
North-West Frontier Province	...	620	2,494	99	...	...	342	...	...	...
Orissa	(*a*)823 (*b*)658 (*c*)741	864	4,480	84	1,333	370	575	350	350	...
Punjab	...	760	1,915	(*h*) 190 (*i*) 192	...	...	331	...	...	...
Sind	1,052	(*f*) 894 (*g*) 633	5,886	225	...	...	(*f*)413 (*g*) 369	(*f*)284 (*g*)85	225	...
United Provinces	800	900	3,050	170	...	450	600	250	...	...
Mysore	(*j*)1,930	450	4,776	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Winter rice. (*c*) Summer rice. (*e*) Chota Nagpur. (*g*) Unirrigated. (*i*) American. (*k*) North Bihar.
(*b*) Autumn rice. (*d*) Bihar. (*f*) Irrigated. (*h*) Desi. (*j*) Unhusked rice (paddy). (*l*) South Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF **RICE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Assam	4,710,000	4,088,000	4,491,000	4,588,000	4,651,000	4,698,000	4,770,000	5,285,000	5,433,000	5,056,000
Bengal	21,403,000	20,225,000	20,582,000	22,129,000	21,779,000	21,672,000	20,740,000	21,092,000	21,993,000	22,201,000
Bihar (*g*)	14,352,000	14,229,000	13,927,000	14,091,000	13,072,000	13,229,000	13,734,000	9,671,000	9,949,000	9,513,000
Bombay	3,131,000	3,171,000	3,261,000	3,159,000	3,135,000	2,022,000 (*d*)	2,048,000 (*d*)	1,972,000 (*d*)	1,830,000 (*d*)	1,867,000 (*d*)
Central Provinces and Berar	5,445,000	5,480,000	5,541,000	5,527,000	5,595,000	5,637,000	5,631,000	5,589,000	5,684,000	5,704,000
Coorg	83,000	83,000	82,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	83,000	85,000	85,000
Madras	11,019,000	11,262,000	11,678,000	11,538,000	11,534,000	11,704,000	11,056,000	9,796,000	9,890,000	10,141,000
Orissa(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,286,000	5,041,000	5,060,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	1,118,000	1,129,000	1,125,000	1,182,000	1,231,000
United Provinces.	7,024,000	6,814,000	6,722,000	6,555,000	6,140,000	5,980,000	6,437,000	6,626,000	6,641,000	7,004,000
Total British Provinces	67,167,000	65,352,000	66,284,000	67,670,000	65,990,000	66,144,000	65,628,000	66,525,000	67,728,000	67,862,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	201,000	192,000	212,000	232,000	226,000	225,000	228,000	206,000	179,000	190,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	20,000	22,000 (*e*)	24,000 (*e*)	28,000 (*e*)	29,000 (*e*)	29,000 (*e*)
Bombay States	419,000	414,000	435,000	464,000	450,000	296,000	436,000	443,000	453,000	471,000
Eastern Agency States(*a*)	754,000	374,000	1,251,000	1,491,000	1,460,000	1,514,000	1,493,000	1,940,000	1,999,000	2,023,000
Hyderabad	992,000	507,000	685,000	1,100,000	997,000	1,307,000	1,184,000	1,064,000	1,135,000	962,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	5,000
Mysore	707,000	721,000	743,000	731,000	770,000	774,000	680,000	741,000	724,000	707,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	72,000	59,000	53,000	57,000	47,000	52,000	52,000	46,000	42,000	28,000
Total Indian States.	3,145,000	2,267,000	3,379,000	4,075,000	3,970,000	4,196,000	4,103,000	4,473,000	4,567,000	4,415,000
GRAND TOTAL	70,312,000	67,619,000	69,663,000	71,745,000	69,960,000	70,340,000	69,731,000	70,998,000	72,295,000	72,277,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	1,677,000	1,346,000	1,366,000	1,589,000	1,677,000	1,421,000	1,481,000	1,610,000	1,904,000	1,745,000
Bengal	9,684,000	8,202,000	9,206,000	9,493,000	9,364,000	8,680,000	8,273,000	7,208,000	9,805,000	9,034,000
Bihar(*g*)	5,588,000	6,011,000	5,615,000	5,738,000	4,201,000	4,294,000	4,688,000	2,450,000	3,359,000	3,144,000
Bombay	1,464,000	1,283,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,355,000	902,000 (*d*)	953,000 (*d*)	843,000 (*d*)	700,000 (*d*)	860,000 (*d*)
Central Provinces and Berar	1,466,000	1,787,000	1,404,000	1,772,000	1,660,000	1,657,000	1,757,000	1,468,000	1,781,000	1,552,000
Coorg	40,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	55,000	54,000	38,000	54,000	55,000	55,000
Madras	5,197,000	5,255,000	5,376,000	5,385,000	5,406,000	5,314,000	4,981,000	4,741,000	4,794,000	4,850,000
Orissa(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295,000	1,601,000	1,623,000
Sind(*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	461,000	378,000	385,000	455,000	519,000
United Provinces.	1,104,000	1,523,000	1,704,000	1,989,000	1,327,000	1,736,000	1,937,000	1,949,000	1,919,000	2,017,000
Total British Provinces	26,220,000	25,460,000	26,134,000	27,447,000	25,045,000	24,519,000	24,486,000	22,003,000	26,373,000	25,399,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	60,000	33,000	46,000	62,000	63,000	65,000	67,000	52,000	28,000	37,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	7,000 (*e*)	8,000 (*e*)	9,000 (*e*)	10,000 (*e*)	9,000 (*e*)
Bombay States	182,000	165,000	187,000	233,000	202,000	133,000	193,000	191,000	177,000	218,000
Eastern Agency States (*a*)	181,000	122,000	278,000	453,000	349,000	399,000	408,000	397,000	581,000	477,000
Hyderabad	403,000	151,000	178,000	389,000	293,000	364,000	355,000	336,000	418,000	368,000
Khairpur(Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Mysore	204,000	210,000	227,000	209,000	242,000	235,000	178,000	217,000	229,000	221,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	9,000	6,000
Total Indian States.	1,036,000	686,000	921,000	1,352,000	1,156,000	1,214,000	1,220,000	1,210,000	1,455,000	1,338,000
GRAND TOTAL	27,256,000	26,146,000	27,055,000	28,799,000	26,201,000	25,733,000	25,706,000	23,213,000	27,828,000	26,737,000

(*a*) Formerly Central Provinces States.
(*b*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1937-38 are 2,826,000 acres and 1,197,000 tons, as against 3,091,000 acres and 1,389,000 tons in 1936-37.
(*c*) Not available. (*d*) Excluding Sind. (*e*) Excluding Khairpur State (Sind).
(*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*g*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."
(*h*) " " " " " " 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".
NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	31,000	29,000	24,000	31,000	22,000	29,000	30,000	28,000	19,000	21,000
Bengal	123,000	126,000	143,000	145,000	143,000	145,000	155,000	127,000	149,000	161,000
Bihar(*g*)	1,212,000	1,200,000	1,213,000	1,221,000	1,235,000	1,222,000	1,197,000	1,142,000	1,129,000	1,098,000
Bombay	2,058,000	2,050,000	2,285,000	2,314,000	2,627,000	1,926,000(*j*)	1,734,000(*j*)	1,691,000(*j*)	1,654,000(*j*)	1,827,000(*j*)
Central Provinces and Berar	3,184,000	2,983,000	3,098,000	3,513,000	3,451,000	3,441,000	3,626,000	3,389,000	3,140,000	3,358,000
Delhi	51,000	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	46,000	40,000	38,000	52,000	56,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	1,056,000	1,057,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,013,000	1,041,000	997,000	1,029,000	1,066,000	1,028,000
Orissa(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	4,000
Punjab	9,969,000	9,951,000	9,287,000	9,080,000	8,591,000	9,773,000	9,038,000	9,300,000	9,399,000	9,945,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	1,306,000	1,075,000	1,119,000	931,000	1,155,000
United Provinces	7,112,000	7,182,000	7,612,000	7,748,000	7,667,000	8,453,000	7,549,000	7,053,000	7,484,000	7,800,000
Total British Provinces	24,796,000	24,611,000	24,590,000	25,107,000	24,797,000	27,382,000	25,441,000	24,919,000	25,026,000	26,453,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	88,000	73,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	73,000	76,000	79,000
Bombay States	445,000	419,000	530,000	522,000	509,000	502,000(*k*)	485,000(*k*)	420,000(*k*)	430,000(*k*)	493,000(*k*)
Central India States	1,861,000	1,805,000	1,944,000	2,189,000	2,070,000	2,082,000	2,319,000	2,076,000	1,912,000	2,276,000
Eastern Agency States *	126,000	115,000	31,000 (*d*)	115,000	102,000	100,000	91,000	76,000	75,000	76,000
Gwalior	1,021,000	943,000	1,127,000	1,492,000	1,394,000	1,507,000	1,646,000	1,631,000	1,423,000	1,662,000
Hyderabad	1,102,000	1,026,000	1,173,000	1,367,000	1,301,000	1,201,000	1,259,000	1,247,000	1,308,000	1,355,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	95,000	86,000	87,000	84,000	89,000
Mysore	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Punjab States	1,330,000	1,370,000	1,354,000	1,312,000	1,336,000	1,519,000	1,445,000	1,411,000	1,468,000	1,526,000
Rajputana States	1,095,000	1,172,000	1,243,000	1,508,000	1,268,000	1,488,000	1,520,000	1,575,000	1,284,000	1,499,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	106,000	116,000	119,000	116,000	122,000	127,000	122,000	122,000	127,000	108,000
Total Indian States	7,177,000	7,043,000	7,599,000	8,696,000	8,179,000	8,695,000	9,049,000	8,720,000	8,189,000	9,165,000
GRAND TOTAL	31,973,000	31,654,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	36,077,000	34,490,000	33,639,000	33,215,000	35,618,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	8,000	11,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	7,000
Bengal	32,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	41,000	41,000	51,000	33,000	44,000	45,000
Bihar (*g*)	513,000	515,000	454,000	469,000	492,000	476,000	505,000	416,000	435,000	433,000
Bombay	406,000	430,000	441,000	444,000	602,000	328,000(*j*)	308,000(*j*)	315,000(*j*)	289,000(*j*)	307,000(*j*)
Central Provinces and Berar	515,000	588,000	635,000	673,000	655,000	715,000	763,000	641,000	600,000	673,000
Delhi	8,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	17,000	18,000	13,000	12,000	19,000	20,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	231,000	248,000	216,000	250,000	237,000	249,000	238,000	258,000	291,000	268,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	3,070,000	3,781,000	3,122,000	2,760,000	2,813,000	2,794,000	3,042,000	3,053,000	3,395,000	3,724,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	303,000	251,000	292,000	311,000	386,000
United Provinces	2,480,000	3,309,000	2,686,000	2,510,000	2,713,000	2,537,000	2,523,000	2,498,000	2,468,000	2,777,000
Total British Provinces	7,263,000	8,925,000	7,604,000	7,258,000	7,576,000	7,468,000	7,703,000	7,528,000	7,859,000	8,641,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	11,000	20,000	17,000	21,000	31,000	17,000	17,000	28,000	20,000	26,000
Bombay States	93,000	116,000	147,000	148,000	176,000	130,000(*k*)	126,000(*k*)	130,000(*k*)	112,000(*k*)	164,000(*k*)
Central India States	294,000	269,000	326,000	339,000	341,000	407,000	419,000	360,000	339,000	384,000
Eastern Agency States *	26,000	29,000	6,000(*d*)	20,000	15,000	20,000	17,000	10,000	12,000	13,000
Gwalior	193,000	178,000	272,000	297,000	319,000	302,000	394,000	348,000	334,000	389,000
Hyderabad	144,000	107,000	135,000	161,000	168,000	149,000	156,000	140,000	200,000	200,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	36,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)
Punjab States	354,000	427,000	438,000	392,000	442,000	459,000	456,000	443,000	468,000	496,000
Rajputana States	193,000	364,000	320,000	364,000	355,000	353,000	383,000	389,000	346,000	415,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	20,000	33,000	40,000	23,000	31,000	35,000	31,000	31,000	35,000	30,000
Total Indian States	1,329,000	1,544,000	1,702,000	1,766,000	1,879,000	1,902,000	2,026,000	1,906,000	1,893,000	2,153,000
GRAND TOTAL	8,592,000	10,469,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,434,000	9,752,000	10,794,000

* Formerly Central Provinces States.

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States) which report an area of 2,000 acres with a yield of 200 tons in 1937-38, as against 2,400 acres and 300 tons in 1936-37.

(*b*) Includes the North Waziristan and the Kurram Agencies. (*c*) 500 tons. (*d*) Incomplete. (*e*) 400 tons.

(*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*j*) Excluding Sind.

(*g*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*k*) " Khairpur State (Sind).

(*h*) " " " " " " 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Assam	39,000	29,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	40,000	39,000
Bengal	196,000	198,000	199,000	233,000	233,000	257,000	276,000	325,000	355,000	290,000
Bihar (*e*)	287,000	279,000	284,000	282,000	302,000	418,000 (*c*)	445,000 (*c*)	447,000 (*c*)	460,000 (*c*)	342,000 (*c*)
Bombay	65,000	66,000	65,000	69,000	75,000	70,000	75,000	83,000	83,000	75,000
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	30,000	32,000	33,000
Delhi	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	6,000
Madras	89,000	98,000	115,000	116,000	121,000	122,000	125,000	121,000	120,000	98,000
North-West Frontier Province	48,000	51,000	47,000	44,000	53,000	49,000	43,000	59,000	72,000	70,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,000	31,000	34,000
Punjab	401,000	307,000	426,000	475,000	558,000	466,000	462,000	474,000	554,000	512,000
Sind (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
United Provinces	1,344,000	1,349,000	1,489,000	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,713,000	1,814,000	2,212,000	2,465,000	2,127,000
Total British Provinces	2,497,000	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,852,000	3,179,000	3,165,000	3,316,000	3,829,000	4,223,000	3,633,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	7,000
Bombay States	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	31,000	36,000	39,000	47,000	41,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	37,000	34,000	35,000	40,000	46,000	51,000	59,000	58,000	30,000
Mysore	31,000	33,000	38,000	36,000	42,000	42,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	50,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	21,000	26,000	37,000	50,000	54,000
Total Indian States	71,000	111,000	117,000	119,000	138,000	146,000	165,000	195,000	217,000	185,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,568,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,024,000	4,440,000	3,818,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

British Provinces—										
Assam	40,000	26,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	40,000	34,000	37,000	40,000	40,000
Bengal	216,000	220,000	248,000	273,000	454,000	457,000	492,000	560,000	626,000	483,000
Bihar (*e*)	313,000	304,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	623,000 (*c*)	673,000 (*c*)	635,000 (*c*)	493,000 (*c*)	356,000 (*c*)
Bombay	186,000	175,000	184,000	187,000	201,000	194,000	186,000	211,000	207,000	179,000
Central Provinces and Berar	37,000	36,000	34,000	35,000	39,000	48,000	47,000	48,000	51,000	50,000
Delhi	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	8,000	3,000	6,000	4,000
Madras	245,000	275,000	321,000	324,000	339,000	349,000	351,000	349,000	338,000	279,000
North-West Frontier Province	59,000	63,000	58,000	55,000	45,000	54,000	41,000	65,000	79,000	75,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	51,000	63,000
Punjab	289,000	204,000	302,000	368,000	444,000	364,000	326,000	360,000	465,000	363,000
Sind (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	15,000
United Provinces	1,210,000	1,301,000	1,581,000	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,532,000	2,719,000	3,275,000	3,765,000	3,101,000
Total British Provinces	2,599,000	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,790,000	4,450,000	4,669,000	4,884,000	5,605,000	6,134,000	5,008,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Bombay States	63,000	58,000	61,000	67,000	74,000	69,000	74,000	105,000	109,000	105,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	39,000	49,000	65,000	76,000	72,000	93,000	99,000	124,000	60,000
Mysore	29,000	33,000	36,000	32,000	38,000	41,000	43,000	53,000	53,000	74,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	10,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	35,000	38,000	39,000	61,000	46,000	50,000
Total Indian States	105,000	145,000	160,000	185,000	226,000	227,000	256,000	326,000	342,000	299,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,704,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,931,000	6,476,000	5,307,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1937-38 are 18,000 acres and 19,000 tons, which are practically the same as in 1936-37.
(*b*) Not available. (*c*) Excluding Sind. (*d*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*e*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF **TEA** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,400	430,400	435,900	437,200	438,800	439,700
Bengal . .	193,800	195,100	199,100	198,400	199,000	199,800	201,700	202,200	203,200	202,200
Bihar . .	3,800	4,100	3,700	3,700	3,400	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Coorg . .	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	100
Madras . .	63,600	66,300	69,900	72,400	74,000	75,600	75,200	78,200	77,000	77,700
Punjab . .	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500
United Provinces	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,600
Total British Provinces .	704,500	711,100	722,000	721,900	721,200	725,900	733,000	738,000	739,600	739,800
Indian States—										
Cochin . .	...	300	500	500	500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700
Mandi (Punjab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
Mysore . .	2,400	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,400
Travancore .	61,400	65,400	68,600	71,900	74,700	76,300	77,200	77,600	77,800	77,700
Tripura (Bengal) .	7,600	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,900	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,300	10,500
Total Indian States .	71,400	76,900	81,500	84,900	88,300	92,000	93,300	93,700	94,500	94,600
GRAND TOTAL	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	817,900	826,300	831,700	834,100	834,400

Yield (lbs.)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	246,017,700	258,940,700	233,416,100	243,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100	232,835,400	226,417,300	223,325,300	241,527,300
Bengal . .	95,010,000	109,953,200	96,991,100	88,482,100	108,876,300	96,658,500	98,402,000	96,377,900	99,419,900	108,565,600
Bihar . .	719,500	853,200	809,200	886,500	672,000	1,094,100	1,032,800	996,600	1,124,800	1,201,700
Coorg . .	216,300	169,000	167,500	174,300	219,800	209,400	198,800	163,500	187,900	16,000
Madras . .	26,785,400	27,422,500	26,439,500	27,508,500	29,660,800	29,295,300	28,497,400	31,519,300	32,676,100	35,415,000
Punjab . .	1,904,900	1,930,100	1,896,300	1,902,200	1,368,600	2,111,100	2,339,800	2,479,400	2,388,500	2,779,000
United Provinces .	2,133,800	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,366,600	1,299,800	1,732,900	1,785,900	1,622,400	1,823,700	2,013,600
Total British Provinces .	372,787,600	400,757,600	361,542,400	363,549,500	399,155,200	350,442,400	365,092,100	359,576,400	360,946,200	391,518,200
Indian States—										
Cochin . .	...	55,100	61,700	59,200	88,800	515,400	553,200	589,300	635,100	733,400
Mandi (Punjab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	101,900
Mysore . .	81,700	112,900	199,000	187,500	153,800	198,400	192,600	301,900	578,200	581,600
Travancore . .	30,188,300	30,513,700	28,028,300	28,673,100	32,641,000	30,735,000	31,112,600	31,695,600	30,430,800	34,526,000
Tripura (Bengal) .	1,095,600	1,402,700	1,249,400	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200	2,300,500	2,265,900	2,590,200	2,788,900
Total Indian States .	31,365,600	32,084,400	29,538,400	30,534,000	34,514,100	33,232,000	34,158,900	34,852,700	34,234,300	38,731,800
GRAND TOTAL	404,153,200	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,669,300	383,674,400	399,251,000	394,429,100	395,180,500	430,250,000

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1937 are provisional and therefore subject to revision.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	44,000	34,000	31,000	27,000	33,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	34,000	37,000
Assam	44,000	41,000	41,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	34,000	38,000	36,000	45,000
Bengal	59,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Bihar (*j*)	78,000	69,000	69,000	68,000	65,000	42,000	42,000	32,000	31,000	43,000
Bombay	5,191,000	4,804,000	3,831,000	4,321,000	4,223,000	(*k*)3,655,000	(*k*)3,657,000	(*k*)4,163,000	(*k*)3,713,000	(*k*)3,862,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,078,000	5,175,000	4,750,000	4,620,000	4,000,000	4,270,000	4,201,000	4,068,000	3,952,000	4,047,000
Delhi	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Madras	2,465,000	2,476,000	2,041,000	2,204,000	1,949,000	2,156,000	2,304,000	2,664,000	2,487,000	(*c*)2,569,000
North-West Frontier Province	17,000	17,000	13,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	15,000	19,000	21,000	22,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,000	8,000	8,000
Punjab	2,509,000	2,209,000	2,164,000	2,160,000	1,890,000	2,449,000	2,347,000	2,803,000	2,909,000	3,135,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	570,000	623,000	768,000	919,000	970,000
United Provinces	701,000	916,000	822,000	739,000	516,000	805,000	705,000	588,000	692,000	567,000
Total British Provinces	16,188,000	15,803,000	13,824,000	14,256,000	12,790,000	14,102,000	14,026,000	15,247,000	14,862,000	15,365,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	793,000	771,000	731,000	693,000	722,000	731,000	800,000	837,000	871,000	914,000
Bombay States	2,855,000	2,490,000	2,465,000	2,141,000	2,507,000	(*l*)2,222,000	(*l*)2,610,000	(*l*)2,474,000	(*l*)2,278,000	(*l*)2,312,000
Central India States	1,287,000	1,388,000	1,284,000	1,172,000	1,007,000	1,152,000	1,173,000	1,201,000	1,414,000	1,337,000
Gwalior	645,000	633,000	619,000	632,000	597,000	614,000	633,000	602,000	714,000	668,000
Hyderabad	4,019,000	3,536,000	3,527,000	3,644,000	3,602,000	3,696,000	3,101,000	3,698,000	3,080,000	3,563,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	31,000	44,000	70,000	78,000
Madras States	30,000	31,000	30,000	24,000	21,000	19,000	16,000	29,000	25,000	(*d*)
Mysore	76,000	69,000	72,000	83,000	88,000	77,000	70,000	87,000	85,000	85,000
Punjab States	332,000	327,000	325,000	381,000	371,000	540,000	537,000	716,000	782,000	851,000
Rajputana States	476,000	507,000	520,000	437,000	419,000	493,000	492,000	486,000	534,000	524,000
Tripura (Bengal)	20,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	36,000	30,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	14,000	13,000	23,000	14,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	14,000
Total Indian States	10,547,000	9,784,000	9,615,000	9,238,000	9,361,000	9,590,000	9,489,000	10,197,000	9,897,000	10,376,000
GRAND TOTAL	26,735,000	25,587,000	23,439,000	23,494,000	22,151,000	23,692,000	23,515,000	25,444,000	24,759,000	25,741,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	21,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	15,000
Assam	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,000	15,000	13,000	24,000
Bengal	15,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	23,000	23,000
Bihar (*j*)	14,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
Bombay	1,062,000	815,000	765,000	758,000	896,000	(*k*)689,000	(*k*)555,000	(*k*)812,000	(*k*)665,000	(*k*)734,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,334,000	1,252,000	1,136,000	442,000	820,000	758,000	617,000	616,000	851,000	711,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	(*e*)	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	524,000	509,000	378,000	421,000	407,000	450,000	474,000	533,000	494,000	(*c*)504,000
North-West Frontier Province	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	524,000	700,000	667,000	538,000	555,000	927,000	946,000	1,234,000	1,456,000	1,140,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	186,000	270,000	308,000	486,000	354,000
United Provinces	252 000	286,000	319,000	205,000	169,000	265,000	192,000	194,000	174,000	193,000
Total British Provinces	3,768,000	3,624,000	3,326,000	2,425,000	2,911,000	3,336,000	3,114,000	3,758,000	4,186,000	3,712,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	69,000	127,000	140,000	136,000	144,000	90,000	69,000	156,000	137,000	186,000
Bombay States	397,000	519,000	565,000	573,000	649,000	(*l*)587,000	(*l*)593,000	(*l*)611,000	(*l*)455,000	(*l*)479,000
Central India States	252,000	211,000	214,000	129,000	133,000	154,000	131,000	180,000	203,000	143,000
Gwalior	107,000	89,000	103,000	76,000	76,000	59,000	58,000	124,000	106,000	78,000
Hyderabad	895,000	447,000	651,000	509,000	534,000	564,000	443,000	569,000	499,000	570,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	14,000	23,000	35,000	36,000
Madras States	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	(*d*)
Mysore	23,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	11,000	12,000	11,000
Punjab States	95,000	99,000	100,000	77,000	96,000	178,000	296,000	348,000	465,000	373,000
Rajputana States	123,000	67,000	73,000	62,000	58,000	65,000	64,000	79,000	73,000	63,000
Tripura (Bengal)	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total Indian States	1,971,000	1,578,000	1,866,000	1,578,000	1,707,000	1,721,000	1,683,000	2,109,000	1,994,000	1,948,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,739,000	5,202,000	5,192,000	4,003,000	4,618,000	5,057,000	4,797,000	5,867,000	6,180,000	5,660,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*f*)	6,375,000	6,991,000	6,750,000	4,678,000	5,979,000	6,492,000	6,477,000	6,837,000	7,348,000(*m*)	(*b*)

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States) which report an area of 23,000 acres with a yield of 5,000 bales in 1937-38, as against 25,000 acres and 6,000 bales in 1936-37. (*b*) Not yet available.

(*c*) Includes Madras States for which separate figure is not yet available. (*d*) Included under Madras. (*e*) Below 500 bales.

(*f*) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills were adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act, and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 1,000,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16. In 1936-37, the estimate was again revised to 450,000 bales on the basis of the results of enquiries conducted by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in selected areas.

(*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States". (*j*) " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa." (*k*) Excluding Sind.

(*l*) Excluding Khairpur State (Sind). (*m*) Mill consumption in Burma excluded since 1st April, 1937.

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 8A—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Area (acres)

Descriptions of cotton	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Oomras—										
Khandesh	1,410,000	1,373,000	1,211,000	1,184,000	1,062,000	1,116,000	1,152,000	1,285,000	1,304,000	1,327,000
Central India	1,932,000	2,021,000	1,903,000	1,804,000	1,604,000	1,766,000	1,806,000	1,803,000	2,128,000	2,005,000
Barsi and Nagar(*a*)	5,986,000	2,629,000	2,315,000	2,586,000	2,450,000	2,346,000	2,074,000	2,451,000	1,948,000	2,338,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani		916,000	971,000	862,000	890,000	976,000	864,000	978,000	841,000	959,000
Berar	3,429,000	3,443,000	3,221,000	3,162,000	2,828,000	2,948,000	2,915,000	2,848,000	2,713,000	2,851,000
Central Provinces	1,649,000	1,732,000	1,529,000	1,458,000	1,172,000	1,322,000	1,286,000	1,220,000	1,239,000	1,196,000
TOTAL	12,406,000	12,114,000	11,150,000	11,056,000	10,006,000	10,474,000	10,097,000	10,585,000	10,173,000	10,676,000
Dholleras	3,094,000	2,807,000	2,583,000	2,150,000	2,747,000	2,386,000	2,965,000	2,733,000	2,686,000	2,508,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	715,000	929,000	845,000	753,000	526,000	811,000	715,000	596,000	700,000	581,000
Rajputana	520,000	541,000	551,000	464,000	452,000	529,000	528,000	521,000	568,000	561,000
Sind-Punjab	2,266,000	2,058,000	1,888,000	2,004,000	1,757,000	2,796,000	2,522,000	2,439,000	2,516,000	2,628,000
Others	85,000	76,000	75,000	74,000	72,000	48,000	48,000	47,000	45,000	57,000
TOTAL	3,586,000	3,604,000	3,359,000	3,295,000	2,807,000	4,184,000	3,813,000	3,603,000	3,829,000	3,827,000
American—										
Punjab	974,000	806,000	837,000	763,000	776,000	809,000	841,000	1,529,000	1,626,000	1,777,000
Sind	29,000	27,000	65,000	59,000	99,000	(*b*)	194,000	384,000	561,000	653,000
Broach	1,270,000	1,324,000	1,232,000	1,271,000	1,308,000	1,283,000	1,384,000	1,367,000	1,493,000	1,488,000
Coompta-Dharwars	1,945,000	1,746,000	1,356,000	1,665,000	1,451,000	1,362,000	1,167,000	1,479,000	1,184,000	1,331,000
Westerns and Northerns	1,835,000	1,551,000	1,541,000	1,897,000	1,568,000	1,770,000	1,454,000	2,163,000	1,603,000	1,815,000
Cocanadas	236,000	259,000	199,000	186,000	189,000	170,000	184,000	170,000	165,000	148,000
Tinnevellies	610,000	601,000	525,000	538,000	541,000	575,000	591,000	623,000	597,000	622,000
Salems	224,000	221,000	200,000	204,000	191,000	200,000	181,000	164,000	190,000	196,000
Cambodias	384,000	395,000	248,000	280,000	322,000	346,000	509,000	525,000	516,000	567,000
Comillas, and other sorts	142,000	132,000	144,000	130,000	146,000	133,000	135,000	119,000	136,000	133,000
GRAND TOTAL	26,735,000	25,587,000	23,439,000	23,494,000	22,151,000	23,692,000	23,515,000	25,444,000	24,759,000	25,741,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Oomras—										
Khandesh	350,000	291,000	328,000	206,000	256,000	286,000	249,000	307,000	273,000	323,000
Central India	359,000	300,000	317,000	205,000	209,000	213,000	189,000	304,000	309,000	221,000
Barsi and Nagar(*a*)	811,000	343,000	494,000	363,000	373,000	386,000	315,000	427,000	344,000	399,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani		126,000	126,000	115,000	131,000	153,000	129,000	112,000	141,000	142,000
Berar	784,000	717,000	658,000	283,000	500,000	513,000	443,000	349,000	560,000	501,000
Central Provinces	550,000	535,000	478,000	159,000	320,000	245,000	174,000	267,000	291,000	210,000
TOTAL	2,854,000	2,312,000	2,401,000	1,331,000	1,789,000	1,796,000	1,499,000	1,766,000	1,918,000	1,796,000
Dholleras	385,000	527,000	562,000	596,000	715,000	575,000	602,000	642,000	449,000	491,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	255,000	289,000	324,000	207,000	170,000	266,000	194,000	195,000	175,000	197,000
Rajputana	144,000	78,000	84,000	73,000	69,000	78,000	76,000	92,000	85,000	78,000
Sind-Punjab	605,000	595,000	567,000	468,000	521,000	941,000	1,058,000	1,025,000	1,251,000	977,000
Others	16,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	11,000
TOTAL	1,020,000	977,000	991,000	764,000	775,000	1,295,000	1,338,000	1,322,000	1,520,000	1,263,000
American—										
Punjab	189,000	248,000	269,000	215,000	217,000	364,000	398,000	737,000	900,000	691,000
Sind	6,000	8,000	20,000	14,000	33,000	(*b*)	76,000	155,000	296,000	240,000
Broach	144,000	288,000	295,000	282,000	331,000	236,000	146,000	344,000	348,000	365,000
Coompta-Dharwars	355,000	247,000	151,000	217,000	189,000	196,000	156,000	190,000	147,000	159,000
Westerns and Northerns	352,000	169,000	180,000	222,000	193,000	211,000	142,000	288,000	165,000	176,000
Cocanadas	46,000	45,000	32,000	33,000	26,000	24,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	24,000
Tinnevellies	162,000	162,000	129,000	131,000	135,000	130,000	141,000	137,000	138,000	151,000
Salems	42,000	38,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	37,000	33,000	30,000	35,000	37,000
Cambodias	147,000	144,000	90,000	128,000	139,000	153,000	198,000	192,000	198,000	216,000
Comillas, and other sorts	37,000	37,000	36,000	34,000	41,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	41,000	51,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,739,000	5,202,000	5,192,000	4,003,000	4,618,000	5,057,000	4,797,000	5,867,000	6,180,000	5,660,000

(*a*) Includes the whole of cotton grown in Non-Government areas in Hyderabad up to 1929-30.
(*b*) Included under "Sind—Punjab," separate figure not being available.
NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	157,000	192,000	99,000	127,000	157,000	149,000	118,000	157,000	219,000	225,000
Bengal . .	2,986,000	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,822,000	2,142,000	2,321,000	1,899,000	2,220,000	2,167,000	2,475,000
Bihar (*a*) . .	238,000	238,000	149,000	170,000	192,000	174,000	128,000	464,000	445,000	315,000
Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	14,000	16,000	12,000
Total British Provinces	3,381,000	3,458,000	1,845,000	2,119,000	2,491,000	2,644,000	2,162,000	2,855,000	2,847,000	3,027,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	31,000	31,000	16,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	18,000	24,000	34,000	39,000
Tripura . .	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	8,000	8,000
Total Indian States .	34,000	34,000	17,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	42,000	47,000
GRAND TOTAL (*d*)	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,886,000	2,889,000	3,074,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	352,000	619,000	197,000	340,000	447,000	304,000	313,000	462,000	655,000	451,000
Bengal . .	9,187,000	9,883,000	4,983,000	6,167,000	7,046,000	7,675,000	6,485,000	7,940,000	6,975,000	5,690,000
Bihar (*a*) . .	719,000	620,000	342,000	519,000	448,000	447,000	319,000	1,084,000	896,000	436,000
Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	29,000	33,000	28,000
Total British Provinces	10,258,000	11,122,000	5,522,000	7,026,000	7,941,000	8,426,000	7,162,000	9,515,000	8,559,000	6,605,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	74,000	80,000	17,000	44,000	44,000	72,000	50,000	77,000	78,000	52,000
Tripura . .	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	19,000	19,000	14,000
Total Indian States .	77,000	83,000	20,000	46,000	46,000	74,000	53,000	96,000	97,000	66,000
GRAND TOTAL (*d*)	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	9,611,000	8,656,000	6,671,000
Exports and consumption (*c*) .	11,436,000	8,480,000	7,383,000	8,381,000	9,068,000	9,466,000	9,657,000	11,443,000	10,915,000	(*b*)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (*c*)	11,144,000	10,320,000	6,704,000	8,878,000	8,853,000	9,966,000	8,670,000	10,932,000	10,132,000	(*b*)

(*a*) Figures for years prior to 1935 relate to "Bihar and Orissa." (*b*) Not yet available.

(*c*) The exports as well as mill-purchases and mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption, mill-purchases and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates.

(*d*) Excluding Nepal, for which no reliable estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below :—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1929	64,000	1932	49,000	1935 . . .	77,000
1930	65,000	1933	57,000	1936 . . .	54,000
1931	64,000	1934 . . .	55,000	1937 . . .	55,000
				1938 . . .	(*b*)

NOTE—Figures for 1938 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF **LINSEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bengal	132,000	114,000	116,000	126,000	125,000	124,000	126,000	98,000	131,000	137,000
Bihar (*b*)	658,000	654,000	654,000	662,000	641,000	631,000	599,000	540,000	550,000	587,000
Bombay	119,000	131,000	137,000	137,000	125,000	124,000	127,000	113,000	123,000	107,000
Central Provinces and Berar	930,000	754,000	739,000	937,000	1,008,000	933,000	997,000	1,131,000	1,182,000	1,243,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9,000	9,000	8,000
Punjab	28,000	28,000	23,000	32,000	28,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	30,000
United Provinces (*a*)	210,000	229,000	310,000	321,000	228,000	213,000	240,000	195,000	308,000	316,000
	550,000	*502,000*	*644,000*	*589,000*	*624,000*	*593,000*	*622,000*	*650,000*	*600,000*	*632,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	2,077,000	1,910,000	1,984,000	2,215,000	2,155,000	2,057,000	2,115,000	2,114,000	2,334,000	2,428,000
	550,000	*502,000*	*644,000*	*589,000*	*624,000*	*593,000*	*622,000*	*650,000*	*600,000*	*632,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	44,000	37,000	47,000	47,000	45,000	65,000
Bombay States	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Eastern Agency States (*c*)	97,000	85,000	38,000	94,000	108,000	128,000	128,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Hyderabad	269,000	242,000	253,000	306,000	269,000	367,000	399,000	416,000	468,000	471,000
Kotah (Rajputana)	110,000	57,000	82,000	95,000	93,000	73,000	92,000	94,000	94,000	107,000
Total Indian States	482,000	390,000	381,000	505,000	520,000	611,000	673,000	693,000	743,000	779,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,109,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,457,000	3,677,000	3,839,000

Yield (tons)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bengal	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	25,000	24,000	27,000	16,000	23,000	27,000
Bihar (*b*)	108,000	107,000	94,000	92,000	97,000	92,000	93,000	75,000	84,000	87,000
Bombay	15,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	9,000	9,000
Central Provinces and Berar	54,000	65,000	65,000	87,000	83,000	80,000	88,000	80,000	88,000	103,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces (*a*)	29,000	46,000	50,000	56,000	39,000	31,000	39,000	34,000	48,000	52,000
	76,000	*101,000*	*104,000*	*102,000*	*108,000*	*85,000*	*100,000*	*113,000*	*100,000*	*105,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	228,000	253,000	244,000	272,000	261,000	243,000	262,000	220,000	256,000	282,000
	76,000	*101,000*	*104,000*	*102,000*	*108,000*	*85,000*	*100,000*	*113,000*	*100,000*	*105,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000
Bombay States	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eastern Agency States (*c*)	4,000	7,000	3,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	4,000	8,000
Hyderabad	11,000	16,000	16,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	34,000	33,000	44,000	41,000
Kotah (Rajputana)	2,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	10,000	13,000
Total Indian States	18,000	26,000	29,000	42,000	37,000	48,000	58,000	55,000	64,000	70,000
GRAND TOTAL	322,000	380,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	420,000	388,000	420,000	457,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*c*) Formerly Central Provinces States. (*d*) 500 tons. (*e*) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38/
British Provinces—										
Assam	369,000	336,000	363,000	302,000	271,000	329,000	345,000	363,000	401,000	397,000
Bengal	700,000	705,000	769,000	770,000	716,000	693,000	724,000	711,000	740,000	771,000
Bihar (*i*)	728,000	665,000	657,000	645,000	627,000	598,000 (*j*)	600,000 (*j*)	546,000 (*j*)	533,000 (*j*)	518,000 (*j*)
Bombay	193,000	339,000	191,000	142,000	190,000	9,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	20,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	64,000	70,000	71,000	74,000	71,000	68,000	72,000	73,000
Delhi	35,000(*c*)	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	10,000	8,000
North-West Frontier Province	111,000	133,000	83,000	107,000	126,000	112,000	65,000	93,000	102,000	91,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	25,000	25,000
Punjab	1,722,000	1,074,000	889,000	1,150,000	1,158,000	1,099,000	673,000	705,000	982,000	740,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	176,000	128,000	125,000	139,000	146,000
United Provinces (*b*)	339,000 *2,670,000*	215,000 *2,341,000*	240,000 *3,230,000*	273,000 *2,659,000*	327,000 *2,484,000*	219,000 *2,594,000*	206,000 *2,444,000*	248,000 *2,330,000*	280,000 *2,499,000*	214,000 *2,375,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	4,197,000 *2,670,000*	3,472,000 *2,341,000*	3,264,000 *3,230,000*	3,467,000 *2,659,000*	3,494,000 *2,484,000*	3,313,000 *2,594,000*	2,834,000 *2,444,000*	2,912,000 *2,330,000*	3,302,000 *2,499,000*	3,003,000 *2,375,000*
Indian States—										
Alwar(Rajputana)	99,000	43,000	90,000	40,000	40,000	38,000	20,000	49,000	56,000	55,000
Baroda	28,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	20,000	40,000 (*k*)	15,000 (*k*)	13,000 (*k*)	11,000 (*k*)	20,000 (*k*)
Bombay States	30,000	21,000	17,000	23,000	46,000	23,000	8,000	9,000	6,000	8,000
Hyderabad	14,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	9,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	..	14,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	11,000
Total Indian States	171,000	94,000	138,000	94,000	116,000	127,000	60,000	91,000	88,000	103,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,038,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,333,000	5,889,000	5,481,000

Yield (tons)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38/
British Provinces—										
Assam	66,000	62,000	64,000	46,000	43,000	57,000	54,000	45,000	55,000	59,000
Bengal	123,000	134,000	139,000	139,000	154,000	164,000	180,000	157,000	166,000	157,000
Bihar (*i*)	178,000	162,000	147,000	136,000	140,000	135,000 (*j*)	137,000 (*j*)	108,000 (*j*)	122,000 (*j*)	117,000 (*j*)
Bombay	12,000	40,000	23,000	14,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	(*d*)	16,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	17,000	15,000
Delhi	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	2,000	1,000
North-West Frontier Province	10,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	8,000	16,000	11,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	5,000
Punjab	162,000	150,000	141,000	184,000	151,000	131,000	101,000	113,000	153,000	105,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	9,000	12,000	13,000	15,000
United Provinces (*b*)	42,000 *308,000*	44,000 *479,000*	32,000 *423,000*	48,000 *419,000*	58,000 *438,000*	31,000 *372,000*	30,000 *357,000*	46,000 *433,000*	42,000 *357,000*	42,000 *475,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	593,000 *308,000*	601,000 *479,000*	555,000 *423,000*	593,000 *419,000*	591,000 *438,000*	562,000 *372,000*	537,000 *357,000*	511,000 *433,000*	593,000 *357,000*	531,000 *475,000*
Indian States—										
Alwar (Rajputana)	3,000	10,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	8,000	10,000	8,000
Baroda	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000 (*k*)	1,000 (*k*)	2,000 (*k*)	1,000 (*k*)	3,000 (*k*)
Bombay States	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Hyderabad	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Khairpur(Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	9,000	6,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
GRAND TOTAL	910,000	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	957,000	964,000	1,021,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1937-38 are 70,000 acres and 4,000 tons, as against 76,000 acres and 5,000 tons in 1936-37.

(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(*c*) The abnormal increase is due to an exceptionally large area being put under the crop as the principal crops like wheat could not either be sown or were damaged where sown owing to want of rain.

(*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 tons. (*f*) 500 tons. (*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

(*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

(*i*) " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

(*j*) Excluding Sind.

(*k*) " Khairpur State (Sind).

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til* or *Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	16,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,000	24,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	30,000
Bengal	153,000	157,000	153,000	161,000	161,000	158,000	158,000	166,000	184,000	210,000
Bihar (*j*)	207,000	188,000	189,000	200,000	200,000	205,000	202,000	125,000	115,000	114,000
Bombay	247,000	242,000	209,000	234,000	256,000	193,000 (*g*)	155,000 (*g*)	170,000 (*g*)	132,000 (*g*)	147,000 (*g*)
Central Provinces and Berar	637,000	496,000	577,000	505,000	604,000	570,000	338,000	413,000	466,000	483,000
Madras	760,000	773,000	746,000	747,000	836,000	836,000	653,000	727,000	802,000	795,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,000	110,000	112,000
Punjab	127,000	122,000	126,000	162,000	137,000	93,000	109,000	85,000	100,000	95,000
Sind (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	42,000	34,000	30,000	33,000
United Provinces (*b*)	392,000	292,000	257,000	330,000	388,000	438,000	252,000	258,000	291,000	268,000
	800,000	*890,000*	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*	*921,000*	*774,000*	*955,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	2,539,000	2,285,000	2,272,000	2,359,000	2,603,000	2,553,000	1,930,000	2,114,000	2,251,000	2,387,000
	800,000	*890,000*	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*	*921,000*	*774,000*	*955,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda	63,000	72,000	69,000	81,000	71,000	75,000	69,000	55,000	53,000	53,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	131,000	85,000	9,000	77,000	86,000	81,000
Bombay States	363,000	257,000	463,000	457,000	372,000	462,000	431,000	346,000	394,000	397,000
Hyderabad	650,000	569,000	593,000	508,000	601,000	581,000	509,000	588,000	547,000	548,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*i*)	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)
Kotah(Rajputana)	46,000	48,000	52,000	44,000	39,000	40,000	38,000	34,000	39,000	35,000
Total Indian States	1,122,000	946,000	1,177,000	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,243,000	1,056,000	1,100,000	1,119,000	1,114,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,461,000	4,121,000	4,296,000	4,331,000	4,656,000	4,698,000	3,791,000	4,135,000	4,144,000	4,456,000

Yield (tons)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,000	(*c*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	23,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	36,000	39,000	46,000
Bihar (*j*)	35,000	30,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	31,000	30,000	14,000	17,000	17,000
Bombay	31,000	24,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	23,000 (*g*)	18,000 (*g*)	20,000 (*g*)	13,000 (*g*)	17,000 (*g*)
Central Provinces and Berar	58,000	37,000	49,000	38,000	47,000	43,000	20,000	33,000	38,000	40,000
Madras	99,000	101,000	98,000	97,000	112,000	106,000	79,000	84,000	100,000	77,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	13,000	15,000
Punjab	10,000	10,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	7,000
Sind (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
United Provinces (*b*)	31,000	25,000	26,000	33,000	42,000	41,000	22,000	25,000	25,000	32,000
	62,000	*76,000*	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*	*78,000*	*79,000*	*83,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	288,000	253,000	262,000	267,000	306,000	290,000	216,000	235,000	256,000	255,000
	62,000	*76,000*	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*	*78,000*	*79,000*	*83,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	5,000	(*c*)	7,000	7,000	6,000
Bombay States	59,000	33,000	58,000	57,000	46,000	56,000	39,000	50,000	50,000	59,000
Hyderabad	37,000	36,000	36,000	24,000	35,000	26,000	22,000	35,000	41,000	40,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*i*)	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)
Kotah(Rajputana)	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Total Indian States	105,000	76,000	103,000	89,000	89,000	97,000	65,000	99,000	104,000	111,000
GRAND TOTAL	455,000	405,000	451,000	446,000	486,000	474,000	352,000	413,000	439,000	449,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1937-38 are 203,000 acres and 12,000 tons, as against 188,000 acres and 10,000 tons in 1936-37.

(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(*c*) Below 500 tons. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 acres. (*f*) Below 50 tons. (*g*) Excluding Sind.

(*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

(*i*) " " " " " " "Bombay States".

(*j*) " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **CASTOR SEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bihar (*f*)	51,000	55,000	55,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	55,000	35,000	33,000	34,000
Bombay	74,000	67,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	(*c*) 57,000	(*c*) 43,000	(*c*) 43,000	(*c*) 47,000	(*c*) 38,000
Central Provinces and Berar	47,000	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	29,000	31,000	32,000
Madras	344,000	256,000	283,000	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000	252,000	264,000	247,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	25,000	20,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
United Provinces (*a*)	11,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	13,000
Total British Provinces	527,000	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	471,000	416,000	387,000	410,000	391,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	101,000	83,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	83,000	68,000	88,000
Bombay States	13,000	61,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	76,000	53,000	47,000	51,000
Hyderabad	659,000	602,000	792,000	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000	834,000	781,000	520,000
Mysore	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000	101,000	103,000	96,000
Total Indian States	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000	1,071,000	999,000	755,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,458,000	1,409,000	1,146,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar (*f*)	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay	8,000	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	(*c*) 7,000	(*c*) 4,000	(*c*) 6,000	(*c*) 6,000	(*c*) 5,000
Central Provinces and Berar	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
Madras	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000	23,000	25,000	22,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000	2,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)
United Provinces (*a*)	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Total British Provinces	59,000	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	57,000	43,000	42,000	48,000	44,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	7,000
Bombay States	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	8,000
Hyderabad	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000	57,000	66,000	40,000
Mysore	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000
Total Indian States	54,000	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000	62,000	79,000	80,000	60,000
GRAND TOTAL	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	121,000	128,000	104,000

(*a*) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present. (*b*) Below 100 tons. (*c*) Excluding Sind. (*d*) 400 tons.
(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	1,000,000	1,068,000	999,000	989,000	1,195,000	1,292,000	862,000	892,000	987,000	1,214,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	...	148,000	164,000	185,000	194,000	149,000	134,000	149,000	215,000
Madras . .	3,679,000	3,209,000	3,572,000	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,779,000	2,351,000	2,520,000	3,495,000	4,658,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	4,679,000	4,277,000	4,719,000	3,788,000	4,897,000	5,265,000	3,362,000	3,546,000	4,631,000	6,087,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	423,000	281,000	604,000	518,000	588,000	683,000	654,000	405,000	880,000	1,022,000
Hyderabad . .	650,000	619,000	691,000	775,000	1,118,000	1,384,000	962,000	1,059,000	954,000	1,438,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	284,000	254,000	163,000	187,000	198,000	198,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	1,073,000	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000	1,779,000	1,651,000	2,032,000	2,658,000
GRAND TOTAL .	5,752,000	5,177,000	6,014,000	5,081,000	6,887,000	7,586,000	5,141,000	5,197,000	6,663,000	8,745,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	526,000	426,000	487,000	498,000	579,000	643,000	375,000	418,000	407,000	462,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	...	(a)	33,000	45,000	53,000	38,000	35,000	46,000	55,000
Madras . .	1,830,000	1,522,000	1,765,000	1,234,000	1,729,000	1,777,000	920,000	1,202,000	1,657,000	2,059,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	2,356,000	1,948,000	2,252,000	1,765,000	2,353,000	2,473,000	1,333,000	1,655,000	2,110,000	2,576,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	178,000	87,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	263,000	156,000	144,000	252,000	347,000
Hyderabad .	81,000	145,000	165,000	213,000	320,000	374,000	224,000	287,000	316,000	476,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	(a)	76,000	27,000	28,000	36,000	37,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	259,000	232,000	340,000	386,000	493,000	713,000	407,000	459,000	604,000	860,000
GRAND TOTAL .	2,615,000	2,180,000	2,592,000	2,151,000	2,846,000	3,186,000	1,740,000	2,114,000	2,714,000	3,436,000

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (*acres*)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38‡
British Provinces—										
Coorg	36,600	37,000	37,500	38,400	38,600	39,400	38,600	38,700	39,100	...
Madras	38,100	37,800	37,800	41,300	40,000	40,800	43,700	43,300	43,600	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...
Total British Provinces	74,700	74,800	75,300	79,700	78,600	80,200	82,300	82,100	82,800	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,000	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,100	1,900	2,000	1,900	...
Mysore	83,200	86,500	82,400	89,800	95,300	100,700	101,500	103,000	104,200	...
Travancore	800	800	800	800	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,100	...
Total Indian States	86,000	88,700	85,000	92,500	98,000	103,700	104,400	106,000	107,200	...
GRAND TOTAL	160,700	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,600	183,900	186,700	188,100	190,000	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	7,707,100	14,668,200	9,070,800	9,665,600	9,011,200	8,813,700	9,161,700	10,476,800	11,081,200	...
Madras	4,827,300†	8,068,400	6,817,400	7,570,500	6,758,000	9,077,500	7,344,800	12,877,900	7,410,500	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	200	...
Total British Provinces	12,534,400	22,736,600	15,888,200	17,236,100	15,769,200	17,891,200	16,506,500	23,354,700	18,491,900	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	100,400	215,000	291,400	178,600	256,600	439,500	223,900	639,400	433,800	...
Mysore	14,954,800	16,406,300	16,354,800	16,177,300	16,833,500	16,118,400	15,920,300	16,987,400	14,944,200	...
Travancore	177,400	66,000	438,600*	21,700†	177,800	151,900	125,200	191,200	138,000	...
Total Indian States	15,232,600	16,687,300	17,084,800	16,377,600	17,267,900	16,709,800	16,269,400	17,818,000	15,516,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	27,767,000	39,423,900	32,973,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,775,900	41,172,700	34,007,900	...

* Increase is due to favourable weather conditions. † Decrease is due to unfavourable season.
‡ Figures not yet available. (a) Not available.
NOTES.—(i) The figures in this table excluded statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee. From 1931-32, however, statistics of plantations having an area between five and ten acres have been included.
(ii) Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (*acres*)

Provinces and States	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
British Provinces—										
Coorg	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	1,600	1,800	3,300	3,300	3,200
Madras	15,400	15,300	15,900	12,600	11,500	11,600	12,000	12,400	13,500	14,100
Total British Provinces	18,400	18,300	18,900	15,600	14,300	13,200	13,800	15,700	16,800	17,300
Indian States—										
Cochin	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Mysore	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	700
Travancore	50,500	51,000	50,800	48,900	46,500	95,800	95,800	96,800	97,100	97,600
Total Indian States	60,800	61,200	61,000	59,100	56,700	105,900	105,900	106,900	107,200	107,800
GRAND TOTAL	79,200	79,500	79,900	74,700	71,000	119,100	119,700	122,600	124,000	125,100

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Coorg	472,800	529,200	404,200	147,000	...	...	103,800	278,900	671,700	770,500
Madras	2,904,300	2,679,600	1,991,500	606,300	31,500	397,100	1,123,700	2,113,700	3,025,100	3,453,800
Total British Provinces	3,377,100	3,208,800	2,395,700	753,300	31,500	397,100	1,227,500	2,387,600	3,696,800	4,224,300
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,415,700	2,744,200	2,553,400	1,482,800	346,800	933,000	1,825,700	2,228,600	2,599,400	2,889,700
Mysore	9,600	21,500	18,200	12,300	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Travancore	10,144,500	10,878,200	9,425,000	9,422,300	1,424,600	3,717,900	23,390,100†	22,937,600	24,151,700	25,139,500
Total Indian States	12,569,800	13,643,900	11,996,600	10,917,400	1,771,400	4,650,900	25,215,800†	25,166,200	26,751,100	28,042,200
GRAND TOTAL	15,946,900	16,852,700	14,392,300	11,670,700	1,802,900*	5,048,000	26,443,300†	27,553,800	30,447,900	32,266,500

* Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.
† Production figure is based on more complete data than were available in previous years.
NOTE.—Figures for 1937 are subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	55,000	81,000	50,000	42,000	48,000	39,000	48,000	44,000	37,000	52,000
Bengal	82,000	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000	85,000	91,000	90,000	95,000	95,000
Bihar (*h*)	1,294,000	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000	1,526,000	1,307,000	1,472,000	1,275,000	1,272,000	1,301,000
Bombay	34,000	42,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	(*f*) 17,000	(*f*) 19,000	(*f*) 21,000	(*f*) 19,000	(*f*) 15,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	11,000	15,000	15,000
Delhi	43,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	9,000	12,000	16,000	15,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Province	232,000	221,000	163,000	152,000	137,000	135,000	130,000	161,000	174,000	179,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	(*e*)
Punjab	1,340,000	921,000	656,000	629,000	618,000	709,000	612,000	666,000	740,000	777,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	15,000	20,000	14,000	18,000
United Provinces	4,383,000	4,269,000	4,223,000	4,050,000	3,844,000	4,272,000	4,080,000	3,784,000	4,060,000	3,755,000
Total British Provinces	7,483,000	7,001,000	6,609,000	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,615,000	6,493,000	6,087,000	6,446,000	6,225,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	12,000	(*b*)48,000	(*b*)28,000	(*b*)29,000	(*b*)25,000	(*b*)41,000	36,000	36,000	15,000	13,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	2,000	7,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*e*)	...	1,000	...
Total Indian States	12,000	48,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	42,000	37,000	38,000	18,000	20,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,495,000	7,049,000	6,637,000	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,657,000	6,530,000	6,125,000	6,464,000	6,245,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	18,000	13,000	19,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	16,000
Bengal	26,000	27,000	28,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	30,000	26,000	31,000	30,000
Bihar (*h*)	490,000	517,000	533,000	514,000	560,000	460,000	570,000	368,000	432,000	462,000
Bombay	8,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	(*f*) 5,000	(*f*) 6,000	(*f*) 7,000	(*f*) 6,000	(*f*) 4,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Delhi	15,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	85,000	81,000	60,000	53,000	50,000	40,000	41,000	48,000	53,000	55,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)
Punjab	267,000	263,000	161,000	161,000	150,000	148,000	168,000	175,000	206,000	206,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
United Provinces	1,608,000	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,607,000	1,534,000	1,710,000	1,676,000	1,677,000	1,558,000	1,301,000
Total British Provinces (*c*)	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,512,000	2,325,000	2,311,000	2,086,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	(*d*)	...
Total Indian States	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	5,000	5,000	2,000	3,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,517,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,089,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons. (*e*) Below 500 acres.
(*f*) Excluding Sind. (*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
AREA (ACRES)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	70,000	75,000	69,000	73,000	78,000	81,000
Bengal	4,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bihar (*g*)	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	84,000	90,000 (*h*)	88,000 (*h*)	77,000 (*h*)	73,000 (*h*)	62,000 (*h*)
Bombay	7,772,000	9,387,000	9,193,000	7,894,000	8,212,000	7,762,000	7,945,000	7,843,000	9,941,000	8,136,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,169,000	4,293,000	4,716,000	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,320,000	4,334,000	4,227,000	4,658,000	4,248,000
Delhi	32,000	30,000	33,000	30,000	36,000	26,000	20,000	26,000	23,000	14,000
Madras	4,615,000	5,174,000	4,761,000	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000	5,143,000	5,102,000	5,121,000	4,599,000
North-West Frontier Province	63,000	121,000	81,000	84,000	117,000	86,000	77,000	97,000	78,000	69,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,000	38,000
Punjab	949,000	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000	843,000	821,000	928,000	838,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	517,000	448,000	438,000	402,000	439,000
United Provinces	2,264,000	2,469,000	2,509,000	2,619,000	2,381,000	2,632,000	2,241,000	2,237,000	2,122,000	2,232,000
Total British Provinces	20,016,000	22,740,000	22,338,000	20,923,000	20,804,000	20,801,000	21,214,000	20,947,000	23,469,000	20,762,000
Indian States—										
Baroda (*c*)	536,000	560,000	590,000	599,000	595,000	586,000 (*b*)	594,000	621,000	686,000	(*a*)
Bombay States (*i*)	2,245,000	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000	2,028,000	1,219,000	2,091,000	1,710,000	3,107,000	2,973,000
Hyderabad	9,158,000	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,461,000	9,356,000	8,834,000	8,892,000	8,799,000	9,250,000	8,480,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	77,000	88,000	80,000	96,000
Mysore	683,000	760,000	703,000	684,000	666,000	657,000	610,000	660,000	628,000	655,000
Total Indian States	12,622,000	12,496,000	12,835,000	12,964,000	12,645,000	11,366,000	12,264,000	11,878,000	13,751,000	(*b*) 12,204,000
GRAND TOTAL	32,638,000	35,236,000	35,173,000	33,887,000	33,449,000	32,167,000	33,478,000	32,825,000	37,220,000	(*b*) 32,966,000
YIELD (TONS)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (*g*)	21,000	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	27,000 (*h*)	26,000 (*h*)	22,000 (*h*)	18,000 (*h*)	17,000 (*h*)
Bombay	1,756,000	1,752,000	1,912,000	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,528,000	1,663,000	1,573,000	1,605,000	1,123,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,109,000	1,036,000	1,181,000	783,000	944,000	1,025,000	962,000	845,000	1,015,000	1,061,000
Delhi	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	(*d*)	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,363,000	1,483,000	1,275,000	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000	1,276,000	1,370,000	1,302,000	1,097,000
North-West Frontier Province	8,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	8,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	12,000
Punjab	90,000	90,000	75,000	96,000	117,000	77,000	102,000	89,000	123,000	89,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	104,000	92,000	91,000	109,000
United Provinces	334,000	643,000	538,000	526,000	497,000	493,000	450,000	449,000	426,000	436,000
Total British Provinces	4,693,000	5,050,000	5,024,000	4,433,000	4,627,000	4,555,000	4,605,000	4,459,000	4,610,000	3,959,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*) (*b*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States (*i*)	600,000	541,000	469,000	594,000	425,000	321,000	514,000	461,000	763,000	1,002,000
Hyderabad	1,410,000	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000	1,032,000	1,100,000	1,571,000	1,308,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	15,000	33,000	28,000	30,000
Mysore	124,000	136,000	130,000	105,000	85,000	89,000	89,000	106,000	126,000	127,000
Total Indian States (*b*)	2,134,000	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000	1,785,000	1,583,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	2,488,000	2,467,000
GRAND TOTAL (*b*)	6,827,000	6,878,000	6,928,000	6,149,000	6,412,000	6,138,000	6,255,000	6,159,000	7,098,000	6,426,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Incomplete. (*c*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*d*) Below 500 tons; the crop being severely damaged by heavy and incessant rains
(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " "Bombay States".
(*g*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*h*) Excluding Sind. (*i*) Figures prior to 1933-34 include those for Khairpur State.
NOTE—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Sind, Central Provinces and Berar and the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
AREA (ACRES)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	25,000	29,000	25,000	22,000	48,000	21,000	18,000	19,000	24,000	27,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (*j*)	75,000	73,000	71,000	71,000	72,000	72,000	68,000	64,000	66,000	62,000
Bombay	5,024,000	4,376,000	5,078,000	5,229,000	5,113,000	3,696,000 (*i*)	3,946,000 (*i*)	3,849,000 (*i*)	2,589,000 (*i*)	3,542,000 (*i*)
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	124,000	107,000	139,000	119,000	113,000	101,000	93,000	89,000	123,000	101,000
Delhi	52,000	72,000	71,000	70,000	64,000	55,000	49,000	56,000	44,000	49,000
Madras	3,067,000	2,888,000	2,913,000	2,877,000	2,817,000	2,559,000	2,697,000	2,712,000	2,768,000	2,572,000
North-West Frontier Province	131,000	245,000	138,000	155,000	208,000	191,000	145,000	148,000	128,000	94,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	5,000
Punjab	2,480,000	3,365,000	3,236,000	3,233,000	3,403,000	3,356,000	3,043,000	3,018,000	2,851,000	2,615,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	935,000	873,000	809,000	802,000	842,000
United Provinces	1,973,000	2,128,000	2,024,000	2,150,000	2,185,000	2,141,000	2,159,000	2,292,000	2,046,000	2,096,000
Total British Provinces	12,953,000	13,285,000	13,697,000	13,928,000	14,026,000	13,129,000	13,093,000	13,058,000	11,449,000	12,007,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*) 597,000	630,000	(*b*) 652,000	(*b*) 655,000	(*b*) 622,000	568,000	556,000	594,000	556,000	(*a*)
Bombay States (*g*)	1,510,000	1,192,000	1,004,000	1,548,000	1,433,000	(*c*) 247,000	1,213,000	988,000	1,861,000	1,997,000
Hyderabad	1,544,000	(*b*) 2,113,000	(*b*) 2,076,000	(*b*) 2,101,000	(*b*) 2,544,000	(*b*) 2,541,000	2,112,000	2,198,000	2,162,000	2,108,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	8,000
Mysore	105,000	51,000	95,000	78,000	74,000	61,000	54,000	70,000	71,000	66,000
Total Indian States	3,756,000	3,986,000	3,827,000	4,382,000	4,673,000	(*c*) 3,423,000	3,938,000	3,853,000	4,654,000	(*c*) 4,179,000
GRAND TOTAL	16,709,000	17,271,000	17,524,000	18,310,000	18,699,000	(*c*) 16,552,000	17,031,000	16,911,000	16,103,000	(*c*) 16,186,000
YIELD (TONS)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*k*)	1,000	(*h*)	1,000
Bihar (*j*)	27,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	26,000	23,000	26,000	26,000
Bombay	707,000	504,000	659,000	569,000	624,000	468,000	482,000	537,000	296,000	419,000
Central Provinces and Berar	33,000	26,000	35,000	22,000	34,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	27,000	26,000
Delhi	12,000	4,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	(*d*) 1,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	7,000
Madras	829,000	761,000	775,000	780,000	784,000	691,000	627,000	716,000	709,000	663,000
North-West Frontier Province	12,000	26,000	14,000	18,000	20,000	23,000	14,000	13,000	29,000	18,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Punjab	247,000	282,000	434,000	460,000	326,000	377,000	355,000	390,000	361,000	239,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	101,000	100,000	83,000	103,000
United Provinces	266,000	366,000	398,000	343,000	429,000	379,000	451,000	457,000	372,000	323,000
Total British Provinces	2,136,000	1,998,000	2,354,000	2,235,000	2,253,000	2,091,000	2,087,000	2,264,000	1,911,000	1,828,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States (*g*)	400,000	286,000	229,000	435,000	331,000	(*c*) 27,000	324,000	271,000	387,000	588,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	128,000	133,000	127,000	124,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Mysore	18,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	3,000	14,000	9,000	9,000	12,000	7,000	7,000
Total Indian States (*c*)	418,000	286,000	229,000	438,000	345,000	37,000	462,000	417,000	522,000	721,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,554,000	2,284,000	2,583,000	2,673,000	2,598,000	2,128,000	2,549,000	2,681,000	2,433,000	2,549,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Decrease due to severe damage by heavy and incessant rains.
(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*g*) Figures prior to 1933-34 include those for Khairpur State.
(*h*) 500 tons. (*i*) Excluding Sind. (*j*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*k*) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay and Sind. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	89,000	94,000	86,000	67,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	65,000	62,000	52,000
Bengal	94,000	94,000	94,000	84,000	80,000	77,000	75,000	72,000	73,000	74,000
Bihar (*g*)	1,625,000	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,694,000	1,821,000	1,697,000	1,654,000	1,703,000	1,642,000	1,553,000
Bombay	189,000	199,000	173,000	191,000	179,000	(*h*)170,000	(*h*)174,000	(*h*)179,000	(*h*)185,000	(*h*)164,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	154,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	158,000	155,000	156,000	153,000	154,000	152,000
Delhi	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Madras	119,000	117,000	150,000	110,000	101,000	108,000	69,000	75,000	81,000	72,000
North-West Frontier Province	463,000	481,000	470,000	449,000	449,000	465,000	475,000	472,000	457,000	471,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	29,000
Punjab	1,048,000	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000	1,136,000	1,091,000	1,078,000	1,103,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces	2,004,000	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000	2,121,000	2,120,000	1,965,000	1,948,000
Total British Provinces	5,787,000	6,330,000	6,230,000	5,871,000	6,023,000	5,817,000	5,924,000	5,936,000	5,731,000	5,623,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	655,000	(*b*)880,000	(*b*)632,000	(*b*)799,000	(*b*)690,000	(*b*)740,000	712,000	676,000	659,000	651,000
Mysore	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total Indian States	656,000	880,000	633,000	800,000	691,000	741,000	713,000	677,000	660,000	653,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,443,000	7,210,000	6,863,000	6,671,000	6,714,000	6,558,000	6,637,000	6,613,000	6,391,000	6,276,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	18,000	16,000	27,000	14,000	10,000	13,000	14,000	18,000	12,000	11,000
Bengal	31,000	33,000	31,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	24,000	24,000
Bihar (*g*)	417,000	594,000	521,000	523,000	562,000	449,000	468,000	507,000	482,000	445,000
Bombay	81,000	68,000	39,000	78,000	61,000	(*h*)61,000	(*h*)75,000	(*h*)76,000	(*h*)54,000	(*h*)49,000
Central Provinces and Berar	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	113,000	102,000	100,000	86,000	82,000	88,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000
Madras	56,000	56,000	64,000	50,000	46,000	47,000	29,000	30,000	34,000	31,000
North-West Frontier Province	212,000	220,000	224,000	211,000	193,000	189,000	213,000	188,000	214,000	220,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000
Punjab	347,000	397,000	412,000	380,000	348,000	288,000	412,000	382,000	392,000	406,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	689,000	914,000	933,000	833,000	751,000	695,000	796,000	808,000	534,000	730,000
Total British Provinces	1,962,000	2,409,000	2,362,000	2,229,000	2,110,000	1,869,000	2,132,000	2,118,000	1,836,000	2,013,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	120,000	114,000	110,000	108,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Total Indian States	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	120,000	114,000	110,000	108,000
GRAND TOTAL	(*c*) 1,962,000	(*c*) 2,409,000	(*c*) 2,362,000	(*c*) 2,229,000	(*c*) 2,110,000	(*c*) 1,869,000	2,252,000	2,232,000	1,946,000	2,121,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.
(*e*) Less than 500 acres. (*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*g*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*h*) Excluding Sind.
NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	61,000	36,000	25,000	16,000	30,000	20,000	33,000	36,000	24,000	23,000
Bengal	143,000	154,000	151,000	180,000	177,000	175,000	207,000	183,000	242,000	279,000
Bihar (*h*)	1,288,000	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000	1,499,000	1,484,000	1,457,000	1,348,000	1,374,000	1,366,000
Bombay	774,000	727,000	876,000	1,019,000	981,000	(*i*)752,000	(*i*)764,000	(*i*)690,000	(*i*)641,000	(*i*)674,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	1,308,000	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,240,000	1,238,000	1,217,000	1,154,000	1,191,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
Delhi	15,000	5,000	24,000	99,000	80,000	96,000	38,000	60,000	75,000	56,000
Madras (*e*)	74,000	75,000	85,000	105,000	90,000	102,000	115,000	75,000	83,000	52,000
North-West Frontier Province	193,000	229,000	193,000	224,000	228,000	223,000	219,000	223,000	229,000	142,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000
Punjab	4,160,000	3,151,000	4,122,000	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,586,000	3,621,000	4,708,000	4,909,000	3,755,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	333,000	259,000	314,000	347,000	363,000
United Provinces	5,424,000	4,208,000	5,102,000	5,686,000	5,399,000	5,300,000	5,510,000	5,680,000	6,445,000	5,757,000
Total British Provinces	13,441,000	11,267,000	13,393,000	15,669,000	13,744,000	16,312,000	13,462,000	14,534,000	15,528,000	13,663,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)32,000	19,000	(*a*)19,000	(*a*)29,000	(*a*)25,000	(*a*)37,000	(*a*)30,000	(*a*)21,000	(*a*)16,000	(*b*)
Hyderabad	617,000	(*a*)1,106,000	(*a*)1,051,000	(*a*)1,236,000	(*a*)1,231,000	(*a*)1,282,000	1,251,000	1,272,000	1,253,000	1,255,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	10,000	14,000	21,000	19,000
Mysore	694,000	783,000	760,000	801,000	803,000	812,000	885,000	846,000	808,000	785,000
Total Indian States	1,343,000	1,908,000	1,830,000	2,066,000	2,059,000	(*c*)2,131,000	2,176,000	2,153,000	2,098,000	(*c*)2,059,000
GRAND TOTAL	14,784,000	13,175,000	15,223,000	17,735,000	15,803,000	18,443,000 (*c*)	15,638,000	16,687,000	17,626,000	15,722,000 (*c*)

	YIELD (TONS)									
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Bengal	42,000	46,000	48,000	56,000	54,000	52,000	70,000	47,000	68,000	72,000
Bihar (*h*)	442,000	533,000	532,000	503,000	503,000	492,000	495,000	383,000	450,000	453,000
Bombay	115,000	119,000	158,000	188,000	186,000	(*i*)121,000	(*i*)114,000	(*i*)112,000	(*i*)87,000	(*i*)95,000
Central Provinces and Berar	153,000	219,000	226,000	250,000	250,000	202,000	254,000	231,000	209,000	222,000
Coorg	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)	...	...	...
Delhi	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	(*f*)46,000	11,000	17,000	24,000	16,000
Madras (*e*)	16,000	16,000	17,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	15,000	14,000	10,000
North-West Frontier Province	17,000	29,000	16,000	27,000	27,000	20,000	29,000	32,000	41,000	26,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Punjab	726,000	763,000	910,000	1,080,000	894,000	1,385,000	798,000	954,000	953,000	640,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	36,000	37,000	50,000	61,000
United Provinces	1,065,000	1,247,000	1,402,000	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000	1,525,000	1,718,000	1,917,000	1,643,000
Total British Provinces	2,587,000	2,975,000	3,315,000	3,694,000	3,343,000	3,665,000	3,354,000	3,549,000	3,817,000	3,243,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	203,000	207,000	200,000	198,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Mysore	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	71,000	81,000	95,000	85,000
Total Indian States (*c*)	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	275,000	291,000	298,000	287,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,657,000	3,051,000	3,400,000	3,766,000	3,439,000	3,737,000	3,629,000	3,840,000	4,115,000	3,530,000

(*a*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*b*) Not available.
(*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Less than 500 tons.
(*e*) Figures refer to Bengal gram.
(*f*) Owing to favourable season, a bumper crop was received.
(*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*i*) Excluding Sind.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Tobacco

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Assam	10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
Bengal	291,000	295,000	284,000	293,000	281,000	286,000	308,000	307,000	307,000	313,000
Bihar (*a*)	146,000	142,000	136,000	141,000	161,000	140,000	133,000	140,000	127,000	125,000
Bombay	147,000	157,000	139,000	150,000	131,000	140,000	180,000	160,000	145,000	170,000
Central Provinces and Berar	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	12,000
Delhi	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	255,000	257,000	243,000	269,000	253,000	248,000	292,000	280,000	253,000	294,000
North-West Frontier Province	11,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	17,000	13,000	26,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	30,000
Punjab	64,000	59,000	71,000	85,000	66,000	49,000	88,000	78,000	62,000	71,000
Sind	6,000	4,000	7,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	5,000
United Provinces	81,000	101,000	73,000	67,000	83,000	81,000	100,000	84,000	79,000	88,000
Total British Provinces	1,029,000	1,050,000	995,000	1,057,000	1,023,000	982,000	1,149,000	1,101,000	1,047,000	1,147,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	40,000	45,000	41,000	32,000	39,000	44,000	59,000	55,000	48,000	53,000
Hyderabad	99,000	81,000	87,000	78,000	76,000	73,000	75,000	72,000	65,000	63,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore	26,000	24,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	24,000
Total Indian States	165,000	150,000	151,000	135,000	140,000	(*d*) 142,000	159,000	152,000	136,000	141,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,194,000	1,200,000	1,146,000	1,192,000	1,163,000	(*d*) 1,124,000	1,308,000	1,253,000	1,183,000	1,288,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Assam	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
Bengal	122,000	124,000	120,000	122,000	139,000	123,000	144,000	129,000	134,000	130,000
Bihar (*a*)	65,000	67,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000	59,000	52,000	51,000	52,000
Bombay	52,000	38,000	31,000	42,000	35,000	28,000	43,000	46,000	35,000	44,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Delhi	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(*e*)	(*e*)
Madras	134,000	136,000	122,000	142,000	138,000	129,000	153,000	132,000	133,000	125,000
North-West Frontier Province	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	8,000	16,000
Orissa	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11,000	11,000
Punjab	24,000	22,000	27,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	38,000	33,000	29,000	29,000
Sind	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces	49,000	69,000	44,000	47,000	55,000	50,000	65,000	57,000	56,000	63,000
Total British Provinces	(*d*) 455,000	(*d*) 466,000	(*d*) 422,000	(*d*) 459,000	(*d*) 468,000	(*d*) 414,000	(*d*) 513,000	(*d*) 462,000	469,000	482,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	11,000	8,000	9,000
Hyderabad	12,000	12,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	17,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	(*e*)	(*e*)
Mysore	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Indian States	24,000	27,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	(*d*) 24,000	24,000	31,000	28,000	29,000
GRAND TOTAL	(*d*) 479,000	(*d*) 493,000	(*d*) 451,000	(*d*) 485,000	(*d*) 497,000	(*d*) 438,000	(*d*) 537,000	(*d*) 493,000	497,000	511,000

(*a*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*b*) 300 acres. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Incomplete. (*e*) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

INDIGO

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bihar . .	5,900	5,900	4,800	4,000	3,000	500	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,400
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
Madras . .	48,600	52,800	46,900	37,200	46,100	30,100	54,000	26,400	30,100	23,200
Punjab . .	19,300	6,800	9,000	9,000	9,400	9,600	3,000	9,900	9,100	11,300
Sind . . .	500	200	100	100	200	(*b*)	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	5,700	4,000	3,000	2,200	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,900	2,200	2,600
Total British Provinces .	80,000	69,700	63,800	52,500	59,800	41,900	59,500	39,400	42,800	38,500
Indian States—										
Hyderabad (*e*) .	2,200	5,700	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	...	1,000	1,300	(*d*)
Khairpur (Sind) .	1,000	300	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	100	...	200	200
Total Indian States .	3,200	6,000	6,000	1,000	(*a*) 1,000	(*a*) 1,800	100	1,000	1,500	200
GRAND TOTAL .	83,200	75,700	69,800	53,500	(*a*) 60,800	(*a*) 43,700	59,600	40,400	44,300	(*a*) 38,700

YIELD (CWTS) OF DYE

British Provinces—										
Bihar . .	700	1,200	800	600	400	100	200	200	300	400
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	...	...
Madras . .	10,900	11,500	10,200	7,800	8,800	5,100	9,300	4,400	4,700	3,900
Punjab . .	2,700	1,200	1,600	1,200	1,800	2,100	500	2,000	1,900	2,000
Sind . . .	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	600	400	400	300	100	200	200	200	300	300
Total British Provinces .	15,000	14,300	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200	6,600
Indian States—										
Hyderabad .	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Khairpur (Sind) .	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	...	(*d*)	(*d*)
Total Indian States (*a*)	100	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
GRAND TOTAL (*a*)	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200	6,600

(*a*) Incomplete. (*b*) Below 100 acres. (*c*) Less than 50 cwts. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

NOTE.—In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab, the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar, no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1937 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam . . .	100·3	102·8	117·2	101·2	103·6	105·0	90·5	117·2	102·0	100·8	89·9	—10·4	—10
Bengal . . .	74·3	79·8	74·8	69·7	74·8	71·0	81·6	67·8	60·5	75·8	75·7	+1·4	+2
Bihar—													
Bihar . . .	48·4	48·3	53·0	43·4	45·2	36·1	54·0	46·0	45·3	58·7	51·9	+3·5	+7
Chota Nagpur .	52·6	51·6	61·5	56·6	50·7	46·5	59·5	48·2	47·2	65·3	57·7	+5·1	+10
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan .	30·4	31·1	27·3	32·8	40·4	38·7	42·0	29·9	28·5	25·8	30·2	—0·2	—1
Gujarat . .	32·5	31·4	26·5	34·7	38·5	32·8	43·0	33·3	28·9	24·0	41·0	+8·5	+26
Konkan . .	107·4	120·1	98·1	109·5	148·2	114·0	131·1	117·1	95·1	101·9	116·5	+9·1	+8
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar . . .	32·5	34·5	25·6	31·9	47·9	35·5	45·6	39·1	38·8	42·5	42·6	+10·1	+31
Central Provinces, East . . .	53·8	45·7	56·1	50·4	58·6	53·5	69·2	57·1	49·7	68·3	62·6	+8·8	+16
Central Provinces, West . .	46·6	46·1	44·8	43·3	57·3	48·8	58·6	57·9	48·6	56·1	56·3	+9·7	+21
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	37·9	43·7	37·3	50·4	48·0	41·2	46·8	36·9	31·9	49·6	35·3	—2·6	—7
Madras, Deccan .	24·9	24·1	23·1	26·7	20·6	23·5	27·7	17·1	25·7	23·1	22·9	—2·0	—8
Madras, South-east	35·6	37·6	37·0	49·7	41·3	41·5	35·5	31·5	34·6	35·1	39·4	+3·8	+11
Malabar . .	100·2	88·1	116·9	105·2	111·6	119·8	142·2	83·8	88·9	105·2	97·0	—3·2	—3
North-West Frontier Province . .	15·9	15·3	17·5	14·1	11·7	16·2	18·1	13·8	16·6	17·4	14·4	—1·5	—9
Orissa . . .	57·5	65·4	62·6	56·6	60·5	59·0	77·9	57·4	49·2	75·3	59·7	+2·2	+4
Punjab—													
East and North .	23·3	18·5	17·8	22·2	23·2	20·7	33·9	19·4	23·5	25·2	22·2	—1·1	—5
South-west . .	10·1	9·4	12·1	9·1	10·6	9·5	12·7	8·9	9·3	12·9	8·3	—1·8	—18
Sind . . .	6·3	2·0	15·0	5·8	3·0	6·9	9·5	6·8	5·8	5·1	7·7	+1·4	+22
United Provinces—													
East . . .	39·3	30·4	39·1	42·3	39·1	27·7	35·2	40·5	34·6	57·5	37·9	—1·4	—4
West . . .	37·1	29·1	28·2	33·3	39·5	33·3	47·0	38·8	32·7	53·3	31·7	—5·4	—15
Central India—													
East . . .	42·3	32·9	38·2	40·3	39·0	32·7	35·3	48·3	39·5	48·9	42·6	+0·3	+1
West . . .	34·6	32·5	28·8	35·3	42·5	36·2	46·5	46·2	33·4	34·1	39·5	+4·9	+14
Hyderabad—													
North . . .	34·4	37·3	25·8	28·9	43·0	35·0	46·1	35·4	37·8	34·6	32·8	—1·6	—5
South . . .	30·9	33·5	23·9	28·0	34·0	29·4	40·6	25·5	28·8	30·4	28·7	—2·2	—7
Mysore . . .	36·2	35·8	39·2	38·7	36·7	47·8	48·7	29·3	35·7	35·3	34·1	—2·1	—6
Rajputana—													
East . . .	26·0	22·3	20·7	25·1	29·7	22·5	38·9	32·4	28·7	24·1	25·2	—0·8	—3
West . . .	12·8	11·8	12·9	10·6	15·7	11·2	16·0	14·7	11·4	11·1	13·3	+0·5	+4

No. 19—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN **BURMA** IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1928-29 TO 1937-38.

Crops		AREA (ACRES)									
		1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Rice		12,709,000	12,861,000	13,022,000	12,517,000	12,702,000	12,919,000	12,688,000	12,503,000	12,634,000	12,945,000
Cotton		318,000	335,000	373,000	228,000	332,000	445,000	457,000	518,000	519,000	563,000
Sesamum		1,082,000	1,225,000	1,322,000	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,609,000	1,439,000	1,529,000	1,441,000	1,385,000
Groundnut		599,000	571,000	565,000	408,000	522,000	640,000	625,000	660,000	765,000	896,000
Jowar		491,000	474,000	443,000	652,000	651,000	594,000	597,000	529,000	507,000	520,000
Maize		198,000	200,000	196,000	221,000	234,000	212,000	218,000	221,000	191,000	203,000
Gram		167,000	159,000	209,000	200,000	152,000	210,000	216,000	274,000	219,000	195,000
Tobacco		114,000	117,000	111,000	87,000	88,000	103,000	102,000	104,000	99,000	96,000
Rubber(b)		87,800	91,300	112,500	109,500	109,000	105,100	106,200	106,100	103,900	104,900

Crops		YIELD									
Rice	tons	4,894,000	4,986,000	5,143,000	4,202,000	4,913,000	5,174,000	4,532,000	4,998,000	4,721,000	4,587,000
Cotton	bales(a)	56,000	67,000	87,000	34,000	64,000	102,000	93,000	105,000	114,000	150,000
Sesamum	tons	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000	54,000	50,000	41,000	51,000
Groundnut	tons of nut in shell	163,000	182,000	174,000	117,000	151,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	204,000
Jowar	tons	60,000	50,000	49,000	92,000	63,000	53,000	76,000	60,000	39,000	59,000
Maize	,,	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,000	34,000	35,000	47,000	46,000	31,000	39,000
Gram	,,	33,000	32,000	42,000	40,000	30,000	42,000	43,000	55,000	44,000	39,000
Tobacco	,,	51,000	52,000	49,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	45,000	46,000	44,000	42,000
Rubber (b)	lbs. of dry roller	10,892,400	11,170,200	9,959,200	8,446,400	4,578,500	7,867,100	10,713,000	20,991,300	29,679,100	14,947,000

(a) A bale contains 400 lbs. (b) Figures relate to calender year.

NOTE.—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Bulgaria	18,000	22,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	15,000
Egypt	264,000	327,000	359,000	67,000	489,000	438,000	406,000	489,000	489,000	274,000
Formosa	1,446,000	1,403,000	1,517,000	1,565,000	1,641,000	1,668,000	1,647,000	1,677,000	1,685,000	1,625,000
Indo-China	13,563,000	14,030,000	14,393,000	13,098,000	13,499,000	13,284,000	13,170,000	13,321,000	13,938,000	(a)
Italy	333,000	339,000	361,000	359,000	335,000	331,000	331,000	341,000	358,000	358,000
Japan	7,818,000	7,865,000	7,935,000	7,958,000	7,978,000	7,773,000	7,772,000	7,850,000	7,855,000	7,879,000
Java and Madura	8,710,000	8,791,000	8,676,000	9,114,000	9,332,000	9,213,000	9,346,000	9,566,000	9,544,000	(a)
Korea	3,718,000	3,998,000	4,071,000	4,102,000	4,026,000	4,158,000	4,194,000	4,152,000	3,922,000	4,014,000
Siam	5,893,000	6,039,000	7,187,000	6,376,000	7,438,000	7,445,000	7,244,000	7,338,000	5,498,000	7,193,000
Spain	121,000	119,000	120,000	113,000	123,000	116,000	114,000	116,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America	956,000	860,000	961,000	966,000	874,000	798,000	813,000	815,000	968,000	1,092,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Bulgaria	16,000	19,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	13,000	18,000	17,000	20,000	12,000
Egypt	332,000	409,000	442,000	71,000	541,000	525,000	504,000	694,000	680,000	364,000
Formosa	1,207,000	1,151,000	1,309,000	1,328,000	1,631,000	1,524,000	1,657,000	1,663,000	1,742,000	1,683,000
Indo-China	5,644,000	5,832,000	5,873,000	5,515,000	5,681,000	5,721,000	6,112,000	6,579,000	6,203,000	(a)
Italy	620,000	662,000	639,000	650,000	645,000	679,000	661,000	722,000	721,000	727,000
Japan	10,709,000	10,578,000	12,190,000	10,065,000	11,008,000	12,911,000	9,450,000	10,473,000	12,275,000	12,089,000
Java and Madura	5,124,000	5,381,000	5,167,000	5,471,000	5,549,000	5,219,000	5,656,000	5,882,000	5,669,000	(a)
Korea	2,399,000	2,434,000	3,496,000	2,893,000	2,980,000	3,316,000	3,047,000	3,260,000	3,531,000	4,801,000
Siam	3,843,000	3,836,000	4,740,000	3,996,000	5,025,000	4,918,000	4,516,000	4,623,000	3,320,000	4,612,000
Spain	287,000	298,000	307,000	261,000	313,000	290,000	288,000	287,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America	871,000	814,000	901,000	894,000	834,000	755,000	783,000	778,000	982,000	1,063,000

(a) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Algeria	3,654,000	3,794,000	4,025,000	3,639,000	3,735,000	3,992,000	4,067,000	4,093,000	4,285,000	4,310,000
Argentina	22,423,000	15,904,000	19,527,000	16,027,000	17,792,000	18,041,000	17,154,000	11,688,000	15,862,000	15,254,000
Australia	14,840,000	14,977,000	18,765,000	14,741,000	15,766,000	14,901,000	12,544,000	11,957,000	12,316,000	13,686,000
Austria	514,000	515,000	508,000	517,000	534,000	542,000	573,000	600,000	622,000	642,000
Bulgaria	2,811,000	2,661,000	3,004,000	3,052,000	3,120,000	3,096,000	3,112,000	2,727,000	2,954,000	3,233,000
Canada	24,119,000	25,255,000	24,898,000	26,355,000	27,182,000	25,991,000	23,985,000	24,116,000	25,289,000	25,570,000
Denmark	252,000	259,000	249,000	259,000	245,000	261,000	280,000	311,000	296,000	319,000
Egypt	1,589,000	1,614,000	1,521,000	1,649,000	1,761,000	1,426,000	1,442,000	1,462,000	1,462,000	1,420,000
France	12,951,000	13,331,000	13,274,000	12,834,000	13,423,000	13,497,009	13,348,000	13,247,000	12,859,000	12,591,000
Germany	4,267,000	3,953,000	4,400,000	5,353,000	5,632,000	5,724,000	5,428,000	5,202,000	5,147,000	4,878,000
Hungary	4,142,000	3,706,000	4,185,000	4,009,000	3,791,000	3,922,000	3,797,000	4,132,000	4,026,000	3,732,000
Italy	12,258,000	11,789,000	11,912,000	11,879,000	12,180,000	12,582,000	12,269,000	12,362,000	12,688,000	12,814,000
Japan	1,200,000	1,212,000	1,204,000	1,228,000	1,246,000	1,510,000	1,589,000	1,625,000	1,687,000	1,769,000
Netherlands	148,000	112,000	142,000	192,000	297,000	338,000	366,000	380,000	373,000	319,000
New Zealand	255,000	236,000	249,000	269,000	302,000	286,000	225,000	249,000	222,000	178,000
Poland	3,185,000	3,525,000	4,064,000	4,493,000	4,264,000	4,185,000	4,313,000	4,332,000	4,303,000	4,182,000
Roumania	7,920,000	6,761,000	7,548,000	8,562,000	7,088,000	7,697,000	7,606,000	8,492,000	8,477,000	8,773,000
Spain	10,567,000	10,618,000	11,129,000	11,240,000	11,244,000	11,164,000	11,383,000	11,248,000	10,764,000	(a)
Sweden	560,000	574,000	646,000	683,000	687,000	748,000	717,000	674,000	694,000	734,000
Switzerland	127,000	129,000	134,000	134,000	137,000	156,000	165,000	168,000	173,000	173,000
Tunis	2,019,000	1,731,000	1,902,000	1,976,000	2,391,000	1,754,000	1,946,000	2,025,000	1,220,000	2,428,000
Union of South Africa	824,000	1,084,000	1,265,000	1,735,000	1,530,000	1,185,000	1,862,000	2,305,000	2,132,000	1,751,000
United Kingdom*	1,458,000	1,384,000	1,404,000	1,249,000	1,343,000	1,744,000	1,865,000	1,882,000	1,803,000	1,835,000
United States of America	59,226,000	63,320,000	62,661,000	57,103,000	57,114,000	47,910,000	42,249,000	51,229,000	48,863,000	64,422,000
Uruguay	1,085,000	1,096,000	958,000	1,079,000	947,000	1,188,000	1,098,000	1,267,000	986,000	1,203,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	811,000	890,000	867,000	686,000	781,000	855,000	1,164,000	896,000	796,000	888,000
Argentina	9,349,000	4,355,000	6,222,000	5,885,000	6,452,000	7,664,000	6,446,000	3,789,000	6,675,000	4,950,000
Australia	4,277,000	3,399,000	5,721,000	5,106,000	5,730,000	4,750,000	3,573,000	3,863,000	4,055,000	5,036,000
Austria	345,000	309,000	321,000	294,000	326,000	391,000	356,000	415,000	375,000	387,000
Bulgaria	1,314,000	887,000	1,532,000	1,706,000	1,286,000	1,482,000	1,058,000	1,281,000	1,613,000	1,735,000
Canada	15,180,000	8,157,000	11,268,000	8,607,000	11,868,000	7,551,000	7,389,000	7,552,000	6,140,000	4,889,000
Denmark	326,000	315,000	273,000	269,000	294,000	309,000	343,000	392,000	301,000	361,000
Egypt	997,000	1,209,000	1,063,000	1,232,000	1,406,000	1,068,000	996,000	1,155,000	1,222,000	1,213,000
France	7,519,000	9,015,000	6,097,000	7,060,000	8,915,000	9,685,000	9,048,000	7,617,000	6,806,000	6,906,000
Germany	3,785,000	3,289,000	3,721,000	4,158,000	4,914,000	5,504,000	4,452,000	4,584,000	4,348,000	4,387,000
Hungary	2,652,000	2,004,000	2,254,000	1,939,000	1,723,000	2,576,000	1,733,000	2,251,000	2,347,000	1,929,000
Italy	6,110,000	6,953,000	5,615,000	6,533,000	7,402,000	7,980,000	6,230,000	7,558,000	6,003,000	7,912,000
Japan	824,000	815,000	826,000	863,000	876,000	1,080,000	1,274,000	1,302,000	1,208,000	1,347,000
Netherlands	196,000	146,000	162,000	180,000	343,000	410,000	482,000	445,000	412,000	346,000
New Zealand	236,000	194,000	203,000	176,000	295,000	242,000	159,000	237,000	192,000	153,000
Poland	1,583,000	1,769,000	2,200,000	2,224,000	1,322,000	2,135,000	2,043,000	1,975,000	2,095,000	1,892,000
Roumania	3,088,000	2,666,000	3,495,000	3,617,000	1,484,000	3,183,000	2,046,000	2,578,000	3,441,000	3,693,000
Spain	3,278,000	4,123,000	3,921,000	3,593,000	4,923,000	3,695,000	4,994,000	4,223,000	3,247,000	(a)
Sweden	490,000	508,000	556,000	455,000	643,000	704,000	743,000	631,000	578,000	687,000
Switzerland	113,000	112,000	96,000	108,000	107,000	146,000	148,000	160,000	119,000	163,000
Tunis	366,000	329,000	278,000	373,000	467,000	246,000	368,000	452,000	216,000	471,000
Union of South Africa	193,000	284,000	248,000	367,000	284,000	307,000	438,000	615,000	430,000	271,000
United Kingdom*	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,129,000	1,011,600	1,166,000	1,668,000	1,865,000	1,748,000	1,477,000	1,506,000
United States of America	24,454,000	22,023,000	23,831,000	24,970,000	19,976,000	14,169,000	13,311,000	16,777,000	16,788,000	23,456,000
Uruguay	329,000	352,000	197,000	301,000	145,000	392,000	285,000	408,000	247,000	405,000

(a) Not available. *Excluding Irish Free State.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Algeria	3,410,000	3,535,000	3,673,000	3,176,000	3,338,000	3,448,000	3,130,000	3,102,000	3,117,000	3,092,000
Argentina	911,000	802,000	794,000	1,010,000	1,283,000	1,378,000	1,564,000	1,252,000	1,329,000	1,129,000
Australia	354,000	451,000	383,000	342,000	443,000	465,000	457,000	566,000	459,000	(*b*)
Austria	386,000	391,000	430,000	416,000	423,000	423,000	412,000	403,000	403,000	398,000
Bulgaria	605,000	542,000	692,000	605,000	570,000	602,000	566,000	501,000	536,000	538,000
Canada	4,881,000	5,926,000	5,559,000	3,790,000	3,756,000	3,656,000	3,611,000	3,885,000	4,436,000	4,330,000
Denmark	877,000	917,000	928,000	888,000	853,000	864,000	840,000	852,000	911,000	911,000
Egypt	366,000	401,000	345,000	306,000	366,000	292,000	284,000	289,000	282,000	272,000
France	1,755,000	1,945,000	1,841,000	1,864,000	1,778,000	1,736,000	1,809,000	1,786,000	1,835,000	1,764,000
Germany	3,752,000	3,834,000	3,752,000	3,999,000	3,873,000	3,916,000	4,028,000	3,964,000	4,038,000	4,234,000
Hungary	1,020,000	1,178,000	1,131,000	1,165,000	1,160,000	1,197,000	1,180,000	1,057,000	1,161,000	1,176,000
Italy	560,000	579,000	583,000	538,000	520,000	510,000	490,000	492,000	482,000	482,000
Japan	2,241,000	2,194,000	2,114,000	2,096,000	2,106,000	1,923,000	1,852,000	1,914,000	1,912,000	1,867,000
Netherlands	70,000	78,000	76,000	71,000	49,000	44,000	80,000	101,000	106,000	123,000
New Zealand	19,000	18,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Norway	149,000	132,000	134,000	138,000	137,000	142,000	147,000	153,000	148,000	148,000
Poland	2,855,000	3,109,000	3,047,000	3,143,000	2,981,000	2,881,000	2,908,000	3,011,000	2,932,000	3,043,000
Roumania	4,321,000	5,072,000	4,879,000	4,740,000	4,414,000	4,483,000	4,330,000	4,078,000	3,979,000	3,737,000
Spain	4,448,000	4,488,000	4,541,000	4,642,000	4,835,000	4,631,000	4,750,000	4,547,000	4,525,000	(*b*)
Sweden	282,000	307,000	326,000	310,000	273,000	259,000	247,000	259,000	257,000	254,000
Switzerland	16,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Tunis	1,458,000	1,247,000	1,202,000	1,223,000	1,507,000	926,000	1,186,000	1,358,000	741,000	1,531,000
Union of South Africa	74,000	110,000	70,000	76,000	(*b*)	62,000	67,000	89,000	74,000	(*b*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	1,298,000	1,222,000	1,128,000	1,118,000	1,030,000	812,000	959,000	872,000	894,000	906,000
United States of America	12,534,000	13,517,000	12,661,000	11,184,000	13,173,000	9,682,000	6,550,000	12,365,000	8,319,000	9,954,000

	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	849,000	865,000	816,000	579,000	661,000	770,000	957,000	706,000	630,000	587,000
Argentina	360,000	345,000	299,000	423,000	687,000	721,000	767,000	434,000	638,000	504,000
Australia	147,000	169,000	148,000	140,000	193,000	177,000	179,000	214,000	161,000	(*b*)
Austria	277,000	265,000	263,000	213,000	269,000	327,000	289,000	265,000	273,000	245,000
Bulgaria	334,000	201,000	425,000	339,000	290,000	345,000	184,000	277,000	317,000	324,000
Canada	2,916,000	2,188,000	2,890,000	1,441,000	1,727,000	1,355,000	1,363,000	1,796,000	1,538,000	1,777,000
Denmark	1,088,000	1,093,000	1,032,000	940,000	991,000	941,000	939,000	1,088,000	882,000	1,080,000
Egypt	231,000	271,000	225,000	207,000	258,000	198,000	193,000	224,000	231,000	226,000
France	1,087,000	1,272,000	908,000	1,021,000	1,070,000	1,125,000	1,016,000	1,008,000	983,000	978,000
Germany	3,287,000	3,124,000	2,809,000	2,964,000	3,157,000	3,406,000	3,147,000	3,327,000	3,338,000	3,573,000
Hungary	656,000	670,000	590,000	468,000	706,000	826,000	534,000	546,000	647,000	547,000
Italy	236,000	258,000	240,000	237,000	243,000	222,000	199,000	200,000	189,000	229,000
Japan	1,742,000	1,718,000	1,587,000	1,675,000	1,702,000	1,468,000	1,565,000	1,681,000	1,474,000	1,547,000
Netherlands	96,000	107,000	86,000	70,000	53,000	49,000	97,000	112,000	118,000	138,000
New Zealand	17,000	17,000	19,000	12,000	12,000	16,000	11,000	17,000	17,000	18,000
Norway	110,000	97,000	105,000	90,000	116,000	98,000	113,000	121,000	112,000	127,000
Poland	1,500,000	1,630,000	1,438,000	1,449,000	1,376,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,442,000	1,376,000	1,339,000
Roumania	1,484,000	2,692,000	2,329,000	1,389,000	1,441,000	1,851,000	856,000	907,000	1,583,000	901,000
Spain	1,748,000	2,081,000	2,222,000	1,940,000	2,835,000	2,138,000	2,769,000	2,075,000	1,679,000	(*b*)
Sweden	205,000	243,000	236,000	219,000	219,000	196,000	211,000	218,000	197,000	203,000
Switzerland	12,000	13,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000
Tunis	270,000	246,000	118,000	177,000	334,000	157,000	147,000	304,000	74,000	196,000
Union of South Africa	29,000	47,000	22,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	24,000	25,000	39,000	29,000	25,000
United Kingdom (*a*)	1,122,000	1,099,000	832,000	846,000	832,000	688,000	818,000	734,000	730,000	656,000
United States of America	7,081,000	5,992,000	6,495,000	4,264,000	6,379,000	3,288,000	2,495,000	6,111,000	3,153,000	4,697,000

(*a*) Excluding Eire. (*b*) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Maize

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Algeria	23,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	25,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Argentina	8,690,000	10,423,000	11,573,000	9,514,000	9,369,000	10,157,000	14,085,000	12,683,000	11,925,000	7,385,000
Australia	315,000	297,000	293,000	269,000	228,000	304,000	295,000	296,000	321,000	(a)
Austria	143,000	138,000	143,000	152,000	165,000	159,000	160,000	156,000	158,000	158,000
Bulgaria	1,600,000	1,976,000	1,688,000	1,681,000	1,838,000	1,795,000	1,685,000	1,773,000	1,652,000	1,685,000
Canada	139,000	152,000	161,000	132,000	130,000	137,000	161,000	168,000	165,000	165,00
Egypt	2,137,000	1,916,000	1,896,000	2,193,000	2,042,000	1,638,000	1,633,000	1,633,000	1,578,000	1,618,00
France	849,000	839,000	833,000	855,000	839,000	832,000	839,000	852,000	845,000	837,00
Hungary	2,622,000	2,773,000	2,604,000	2,719,000	2,904,000	2,815,000	2,775,000	2,865,000	2,808,000	2,974,00
Italy	3,709,000	3,718,000	3,743,000	3,449,000	3,578,000	3,535,000	3,683,000	3,569,000	3,678,000	3,633,00
Japan	121,000	110,000	112,000	114,000	111,000	117,000	122,000	121,000	123,000	(a)
New Zealand	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	(a)
Poland	224,000	218,000	233,000	243,000	239,000	225,000	222,000	230,000	217,000	227,00
Roumania	11,005,000	11,844,000	10,934,000	11,744,000	11,797,000	11,923,000	12,363,000	12,767,000	12,992,000	12,743,00
Spain	959,000	1,006,000	1,105,000	1,053,000	1,102,000	1,066,000	1,071,000	1,087,000	(a)	(a)
Tunis (b)	43,000	49,000	37,000	45,000	45,000	37,000	62,000	42,000	44,000	67,00
Union of South Africa	5,368,000	6,394,000	5,367,000	6,023,000	6,072,000	5,911,000	5,938,000	5,165,000	5,804,000	6,049,00
United States of America	100,631,000	97,765,000	101,041,000	106,729,000	110,530,000	105,919,000	92,316,000	95,764,000	92,457,000	93,771,00
Uruguay	437,000	532,000	482,000	519,000	508,000	568,000	600,000	531,000	(a)	(a)

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	4,00
Argentina	5,780,000	7,001,000	10,470,000	7,468,000	6,680,000	6,409,000	11,275,000	9,872,000	8,972,000	4,420,00
Australia	208,000	198,000	200,000	176,000	126,000	187,000	202,000	186,000	186,000	(a)
Austria	106,000	115,000	119,000	124,000	130,000	134,000	152,000	125,000	168,000	178,00
Bulgaria	506,000	923,000	761,000	873,000	871,000	934,000	776,000	991,000	856,000	844,00
Canada	131,000	129,000	145,000	136,000	126,000	126,000	170,000	194,000	152,000	135,00
Egypt	1,959,000	1,733,000	1,743,000	1,951,000	1,897,000	1,449,000	1,544,000	1,659,000	1,567,000	1,622,00
France	302,000	465,000	558,000	614,000	402,000	427,000	501,000	562,000	522,000	538,00
Hungary	1,237,000	1,762,000	1,382,000	1,491,000	2,389,000	1,777,000	2,061,000	1,407,000	2,547,000	2,709,00
Italy	1,621,000	2,485,000	2,933,000	1,911,000	2,962,000	2,544,000	3,144,000	2,452,000	2,997,000	3,361,00
Japan	71,000	65,000	72,000	56,000	55,000	75,000	65,000	57,000	77,000	(a)
New Zealand	11,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	(a)
Poland	84,000	94,000	82,000	102,000	104,000	55,000	74,000	124,000	103,000	101,00
Roumania	2,707,000	6,272,000	4,439,000	5,955,000	5,886,000	4,473,000	4,760,000	5,283,000	5,512,000	4,667,00
Spain	525,000	619,000	720,000	658,000	681,000	649,000	774,000	722,000	(a)	(a)
Tunis (b)	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	6,00
Union of South Africa	1,665,000	1,995,000	1,426,000	1,696,000	743,000	2,149,000	1,654,000	1,335,000	2,506,000	1,615,00
United States of America	70,324,000	63,255,000	51,523,000	64,196,000	73,128,000	59,865,000	36,451,000	57,473,000	37,598,000	65,986,00
Uruguay	52,000	179,000	144,000	158,000	104,000	129,000	159,000	122,000	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available. (b) Maize and sorghum.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Antigon	13,000	15,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	376,000	385,000	367,000	366,000	386,000	387,000	375,000	375,000	445,000	(a)
Australia	222,000	223,000	230,000	242,000	213,000	238,000	226,000	240,000	257,000	(a)
Cuba	(a)	2,944,000	1,613,000	1,151,000	1,124,000	1,380,000	1,418,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egypt	59,000	56,000	56,000	68,000	73,000	73,000	63,000	62,000	67,000	69,000
Fiji Islands	38,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	42,000	44,000	42,000	42,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	261,000	237,000	209,000	244,000	178,000	185,000	257,000	272,000	259,000	(a)
Guadeloupe	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii	133,000	134,000	137,000	140,000	145,000	133,000	126,000	131,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China	(b)91,000	(b)97,000	(b)102,000	94,000	104,000	96,000	102,000	(b)99,000	(b) 96,000	(a)
Jamaica	42,000	45,000	41,000	41,000	40,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	64,000	61,000	62,000	59,000	56,000	24,000	33,000	37,000	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	524,000	523,000	525,000	438,000	235,000	111,000	99,000	121,000	237,000	(a)
Mauritius	158,000	156,000	137,000	135,000	134,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	143,000	(a)
Mexico	220,000	189,000	194,000	186,000	159,000	157,000	188,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru	72,000	101,000	75,000	89,000	77,000	84,000	77,000	82,000	79,000	(a)
Philippines	637,000	640,000	633,000	625,000	663,000	756,000	521,000	620,000	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	(a)	238,000	279,000	256,000	299,000	351,000	299,000	299,000	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa	130,000	135,000	145,000	140,000	164,000	162,000	173,000	175,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	115,000	155,000	150,000	168,000	220,000	210,000	237,000	252,000	245,000	291,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
Antigon	83,000	139,000	44,000	150,000	179,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	4,541,000	4,149,000	4,575,000	4,077,000	3,711,000	3,866,000	3,710,000	4,312,000	5,279,000	(a)
Australia	3,884,000	3,755,000	3,689,000	4,213,000	3,703,000	4,888,000	4,489,000	4,491,000	5,434,000	(a)
Cuba	42,524,000	38,161,000	25,570,000	23,598,000	17,455,000	19,726,000	19,934,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egypt	1,870,000	1,717,000	1,698,000	2,089,000	2,219,000	2,261,000	2,092,000	2,052,000	2,090,000	(a)
Fiji Islands	753,000	668,000	662,000	530,000	1,077,000	867,000	813,000	1,015,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	6,627,000	6,257,000	5,781,000	7,428,000	4,643,000	4,508,000	7,180,000	6,973,000	7,532,000	(a)
Guadeloupe	196,000	393,000	206,000	(a)	638,000	570,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii	6,806,000	6,997,000	7,560,000	7,899,000	7,633,000	7,121,000	7,623,000	8,171,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China	(b)242,000	(b)324,000	(b)324,000	(b)386,000	938,000	1,000,000	1,098,000	938,000	906,000	(a)
Jamaica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	946,000	836,000	845,000	1,044,000	1,064,000	547,000	874,000	930,000	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	24,177,000	25,368,000	25,941,000	22,017,000	11,343,000	5,071,000	4,048,000	4,639,000	11,702,000	(a)
Mauritius	2,313,000	2,156,000	1,987,000	1,518,000	2,205,000	2,283,000	1,594,000	2,457,000	2,501,000	(a)
Mexico	3,872,000	3,235,000	3,628,000	3,344,000	2,728,000	2,725,000	3,509,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru	3,553,000	4,565,000	3,357,000	3,454,000	3,258,000	3,663,000	3,320,000	3,213,000	3,261,000	(a)
Philippines	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10,421,000	12,784,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	(a)	6,414,000	(a)	7,501,000	6,384,000	8,082,000	5,797,000	6,765,000	7,256,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	2,357,000	2,493,000	2,890,000	2,348,000	2,812,000	2,914,000	3,202,000	3,150,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	1,657,000	2,600,000	2,280,000	1,989,000	2,947,000	2,734,000	3,032,000	4,074,000	4,828,000	5,605,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete data.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Algeria	12,000	14,000	10,000	5,000	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	284,000	369,000	387,000	336,000	329,000	333,000	364,000	393,000	474,000	442,000
Argentina	256,000	301,000	315,000	336,000	343,000	482,000	707,000	343,000	714,000	1,035,000
Australia	15,000	23,000	22,000	30,000	68,000	43,000	54,000	62,000	54,000	(*b*)
Brazil	1,282,000	1,435,000	1,363,000	1,973,000	1,805,000	2,701,000	4,360,000	4,861,000	5,367,000	6,669,000
Egypt	1,804,000	1,911,000	2,161,000	1,746,000	1,135,000	1,872,000	1,797,000	1,731,000	1,781,000	2,053,000
Japan	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	(*b*)
Uganda	699,000	663,000	739,000	865,000	1,071,000	1,090,000	1,186,000	1,366,000	1,484,000	1,736,000
Union of South Africa	42,000	49,000	31,000	14,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	42,432,000	43,242,000	42,454,000	38,705,000	35,939,000	29,978,000	26,927,000	27,640,000	30,028,000	34,061,000

Countries	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)									
Algeria	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	1,000	(*c*)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	170,000	159,000	119,000	254,000	139,000	157,000	272,000	247,000	332,000	306,000
Argentina	158,000	179,000	165,000	202,000	179,000	238,000	352,000	446,000	172,000	335,000
Australia	6,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	18,000	16,000	10,000	(*b*)
Brazil	658,000	695,000	546,000	686,000	543,000	1,191,000	1,660,000	2,063,000	2,200,000	2,629,000
Egypt	1,994,000	2,108,000	2,045,000	1,571,000	1,225,000	2,119,000	1,867,000	2,109,000	2,334,000	2,721,000
Japan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*b*)
Uganda	204,000	129,000	189,000	207,000	294,000	285,000	252,000	321,000	338,000	345,000
Union of South Africa	10,000	16,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	(*b*)
United States of America	18,096,000	18,531,000	17,415,000	21,370,000	16,252,000	16,309,000	12,045,000	13,297,000	15,499,000	23,681,000

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Less than 500 bales.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Linseed

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Argentina	6,936,000	5,229,000	6,746,000	8,260,000	6,891,000	4,875,000	7,105,000	5,088,000	7,438,000	7,023,000
Austria	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Belgium	59,000	68,000	56,000	36,000	21,000	27,000	35,000	47,000	72,000	69,000
Canada	378,000	382,000	582,000	648,000	462,000	244,000	227,000	307,000	477,000	241,000
Egypt	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000
France	84,000	108,000	75,000	26,000	23,000	37,000	57,000	82,000	96,000	69,000
Hungary	7,000	12,000	36,000	44,000	15,000	20,000	38,000	30,000	22,000	25,000
Italy	42,000	28,000	24,000	18,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	20,000
Japan	19,000	26,000	21,000	25,000	23,000	32,000	34,000	40,000	40,000	(*b*)
Netherlands	39,000	47,000	37,000	16,000	5,000	12,000	15,000	22,000	32,000	42,000
New Zealand	3,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	(*c*)	1,000	3,000	2,000	(*c*)	(*b*)
Poland	282,000	302,000	285,000	252,000	231,000	235,000	262,000	304,000	329,000	361,000
Roumania	48,000	43,000	44,000	69,000	54,000	46,000	63,000	77,000	72,000	54,000
Spain	(*b*)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(*b*)	(*b*)
Tunis	7,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*c*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	2,611,000	3,047,000	3,736,000	2,416,000	1,975,000	1,328,000	974,000	2,014,000	1,126,000	924,000
Uruguay	192,000	291,000	518,000	443,000	337,000	259,000	400,000	311,000	356,000	393,000

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina	1,955,000	1,247,000	1,954,000	2,222,000	1,547,000	1,562,000	1,993,000	1,403,000	1,905,000	1,515,000
Austria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	12,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	19,000	13,000
Canada	90,000	51,000	127,000	62,000	68,000	16,000	23,000	42,000	45,000	17,000
Egypt	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
France	19,000	27,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	11,000	15,000	17,000	(*b*)
Hungary	1,000	2,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Italy	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Japan	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	(*b*)
Netherlands	13,000	16,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	(*b*)
New Zealand	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*b*)	(*b*)
Poland	60,000	79,000	58,000	48,000	41,000	44,000	54,000	70,000	70,000	74,000
Roumania	6,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	11,000	13,000	7,000
Spain	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Tunis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	478,000	398,000	532,000	295,000	292,000	174,000	131,000	353,000	132,000	174,000
Uruguay	51,000	80,000	126,000	121,000	37,000	72,000	85,000	75,000	75,000	103,000

(*a*) Excluding Eire. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Less than 500 acres. (*d*) Less than 500 tons.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	AREA (ACRES)									
Austria	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	2,000
Bulgaria	112,000	1,000	32,000	33,000	2,000	2,000	39,000	54,000	7,000	15,000
Czechoslovakia	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	10,000	12,000	15,000
France	44,000	40,000	39,000	47,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	40,000	(*a*)
Germany	42,000	39,000	32,000	25,000	15,000	13,000	66,000	116,000	136,000	123,000
Hungary	35,000	11,000	24,000	26,000	33,000	18,000	31,000	37,000	17,000	15,000
Japan	173,000	174,000	184,000	182,000	202,000	200,000	224,000	245,000	264,000	274,000
Netherlands	6,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
Poland	59,000	58,000	65,000	106,000	81,000	75,000	96,000	133,000	138,000	146,000
Roumania	156,000	148,000	192,000	166,000	113,000	96,000	144,000	314,000	227,000	195,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Austria	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bulgaria	38,000	(*b*)	12,000	12,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	21,000	2,000	6,000
Czechoslovakia	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	9,000
France	23,000	22,000	19,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	13,000	25,000	(*a*)
Germany	23,000	21,000	17,000	13,000	7,000	7,000	41,000	79,000	98,000	78,000
Hungary	10,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	7,000	6,000
Japan	70,000	73,000	76,000	76,000	90,000	86,000	106,000	119,000	119,000	130,000
Netherlands	6,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Poland	20,000	23,000	27,000	43,000	23,000	27,000	33,000	43,000	51,000	52,000
Roumania	26,000	40,000	49,000	26,000	19,000	26,000	17,000	49,000	49,000	39,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Ceylon . . .	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	556,000	556,000	558,000	(a)
Formosa . . .	112,000	114,000	113,000	110,000	109,000	109,000	101,000	101,000	104,000	(a)
Japan . .	106,000	105,000	93,000	93,000	94,000	94,000	95,000	96,000	96,000	99,000
Dutch East Indies .	370,000	388,000	415,000	427,000	437,000	454,000	487,000	489,000	506,000	(a)
Nyasaland . .	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(a)	(a)
	YIELD (LBS)									
Ceylon (b) . .	236,222,000	251,059,000	242,596,000	243,457,000	252,292,000	215,607,000	218,235,000	211,708,000	217,690,000	212,685,000
Formosa . . .	24,212,000	24,209,000	22,977,000	21,170,000	19,409,000	20,519,000	24,277,000	23,500,000	23,868,000	(a)
Japan . . .	85,992,000	86,663,000	85,023,000	84,273,000	88,902,000	95,672,000	97,250,000	100,388,000	105,475,000	118,609,000
Dutch East Indies .	160,296,000	166,283,000	158,380,000	178,880,000	180,261,000	165,642,000	156,845,000	157,113,000	166,278,000	164,780,000
Nayasaland . .	1,405,000	1,741,000	1,892,000	2,189,000	2,694,000	3,043,000	4,440,000	5,718,000	7,357,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	662,000	679,000	664,000	540,000	623,000	761,000	860,000	829,000	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available.
(b) Export figures.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*concld.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Brazil (c)	7,904,000	(c)	(c)	9,020,000	9,809,000	9,781,000	8,541,000	8,793,000	8,551,000	8,405,000
British Guiana	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	(c)
Colombia	740,000	744,000	(c)	880,000	884,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	128,000	127,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	119,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies	313,000	314,000	322,000	314,000	314,000	308,000	304,000	296,000	279,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	19,000	(c)	(c)	25,000	22,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	20,000	(c)
French Central Africa	42,000	46,000	31,000	32,000	40,000	44,000	51,000	64,000	69,000	74,000
Guadeloupe	15,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	15,000	15,000
Guatemala	240,000	266,000	250,000	270,000	250,000	254,000	262,000	267,000	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	5,000	5,000
Indo-China	33,000	25,000	26,000	26,000	24,000	25,000	17,000	17,000	25,000	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	4,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	219,000	224,000	218,000	214,000	205,000	214,000	232,000	242,000	(c)	(c)
Nicaragua	104,000	104,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)
Philippines	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	162,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	154,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Salvador	(c)	231,000	232,000	247,000	249,000	252,000	254,000	257,000	257,000	259,000
Uganda	28,000	36,000	42,000	39,000	42,000	42,000	44,000	49,000	57,000	(c)
Venezuela	247,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Brazil (e)	3,675,962,000	3,468,443,000	3,595,119,000	2,863,674,000	3,378,639,000	3,908,520,000	3,635,500,000	2,498,980,000	3,469,400,000	3,405,360,000
British Guiana (b)	905,000	367,000	794,000	1,052,000	1,141,000	708,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	(c)
Colombia	(b) 348,739,000	461,692,000	448,448,000	446,380,000	478,280,000	506,880,000	462,220,000	553,960,000	587,400,000	567,600,000
Costa Rica (b)	43,287,000	51,781,000	50,632,000	49,698,000	61,111,000	41,938,000	53,325,000	46,860,000	58,300,000	48,400,000
Dutch East Indies (e)	277,088,000	250,431,000	208,008,000	227,137,000	291,879,000	234,177,000	248,679,000	243,980,000	274,780,00	264,000,000
Dutch Guiana	6,432,000	6,396,000	8,021,000	5,986,000	8,478,000	5,775,000	9,514,000	9,460,000	7,260.000	9,460,000
French Central Africa	465,000	564,000	204,000	127,000	125,000	396,000	1,459,000	1,980,000	3,080,000	3,960,000
Guadeloupe (b)	1,019,000	343,000	359,000	599,000	646,000	660,000	880,000	880,000	880,000	880,000
Guatemala	90,402,000	97,110,000	89,746,000	118,800,000	109,769,000	79,200,000	94,160,000	121,000,000	147,400,000	123,200,000
Hawaii	8,457,000	8,645,000	8,828,000	9,979,000	9,788,000	9,214,000	10,340,000	9,680,000	9,020,000	7,920,000
Indo-China	1,577,000	1,568,000	(a) 942,000	4,413,000	2,369,000	4,180,000	4,180,000	4,400,000	4,840,000	3,960,000
Jamaica (b)	6,558,000	6,861,000	9,158,000	8,859,000	9,804,000	7,118,000	7,480,000	10,340,000	7,480,000	9,900,000
Mexico	92,369,000	86,074,000	83,386,000	72,324,000	96,245,000	81,013,000	92,259,000	106,920,000	105,600,000	81,400,000
Nicaragua (b)	29,146,000	33,866,000	34,861,000	17,880,000	30,149,000	32,290,000	40,700,000	28,820,000	34,320,000	29,700,000
Nyasaland (e)	74,000	129,000	144,000	131,000	86,000	126,000	116,000	220,000	(c)	(c)
Philippines	2,863,000	3,007,000	3,098,000	2,397,000	2,229,000	2,254,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,760,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	14,960,000	(d) 7,317,000	(d) 13,706,000	10,069,000	11,356,000	8,980,000	7,920,000	20,020,000	18,040,000	(c)
Salvador	133,768,000	(d) 143,045,000	(d) 165,000,000	105,600,000	140,800,000	127,600,000	129,800,000	127,600,000	165,660,000	101,200,000
Uganda (b)	4,510,000	4,604,000	5,460,000	7,822,000	9,732,000	11,226,000	17,245,000	14,080,000	25,520,000	28,820,000
Venezuela	167,200,000	129,800,000	149,670,000	126,720,000	108,460,000	105,820,000	124,960,000	139,920,000	157,520,000	147,400,000

(a) Incomplete data. (b) Export figures. (c) Not available. (d) Unofficial estimate of yield.
(e) Figures relate to calendar years; thus the figure for the calendar year 1928 is shown under 1928-29 and so on.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently-settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain"; or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse". Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character". This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Departments * maintain a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate". In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently, the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question

* Land Records Department in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar.

arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the District Officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs. per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 350,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istimrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The *tahsil* officers further test a certain number of entries, and the Sub-Divisional Officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and *tahsil*, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istimrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istimrari* estates.

Assam (Total cultivated area 6,323,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records staff for the temporarily-settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village *choukidari panchayats*. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily-settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea garden managers and proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao* tax, in the Garo Hills from hill *mauzadars*, in Nowgong from the supervisor kanungo of hills sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from *mandals* or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from *dolois* and *sirdars*, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,499,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the Police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Bihar (Total cultivated area 19,845,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield was in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-two years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision.

NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in the respective provinces and States during the three years ending 1936-37, except the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa and Madras for which the average figures for net area actually sown during the two years 1935-36 and 1936-37, have been shown.

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.

§ Circle inspector.

The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources. During the years 1928-29 to 1930-31 some interesting experiments were conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. (now Sir John) Hubback. Several thousand experiments were carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years was about 19 maunds per acre The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone further experiments for the present.

Bombay (Total cultivated area 28,280,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay province include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Collector of the district who, after scrutiny, sends them to the Director of Agriculture of the province. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 92·4 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 181 in the province. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent to the Collector who frames an estimate for the district and sends it direct to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained direct from the Political authorities concerned and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 24,448,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States, which are now in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the information is at present received direct in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, and included in the all-India forecasts. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, sugarcane, jowar, groundnut, rape and mustard and castor are estimates based on the reports of the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures of wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.§ The reporting agency consists of 338 Revenue Inspectors, with, on an average, 20 *patwaris* working under each Revenue Inspector. Each *tahsil* ‖ has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Information in regard to probable area sown and estimated outturn is in the first instance reported by the *patwari*, who is in close touch with the agricultural operations in the villages of his charge, to the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector bases his report for his circle on the reports of *patwaris* which he checks from his knowledge of his circle and the opinions of cultivators and submits it direct to the District Superintendent of Land Records. Although this information for the *tahsil* does not pass through the *tahsildar* the latter submits a short note on the state of crops in his *tahsil* based on the observation and knowledge gained in the course of his tours so as to reach the District Superintendent of Land Records at the same time as the reports of the Revenue Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Land Records corrects and compiles the reports of the Revenue Inspectors for the district and submits them to the Deputy Commissioner who in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records frames his estimates for his district. Ordinarily the Deputy Commissioner consults leading agriculturists and representative business firms and occasionally local boards also in the case of more important crops and to assist him in estimating more accurately the probable outturn in the final reports he has a certain number of crop experiments conducted for the more important crops on representative soils. On receipt of the returns from each district the information is compiled for the province as a whole in the office of the provincial Director of Land Records. The provincial Director of Land Records frames his final estimate of the crop for the province as a whole in free consultation with the Agricultural Department and with due regard to the seasonal conditions of the year and his personal knowledge. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision

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* A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluka*.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluka*.

§ Village accountants. ‖ Sub-division of a district.

of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop", and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 140,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog** for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* † and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*‡ (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 211,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Madras (Total cultivated area 31,338,000 acres)

In the Madras province, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the province are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar*§ the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Industries with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the province is *whole inam* ‖ or *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the East Godavari district, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Industries with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director of Industries for cotton only. No other State in the province prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (223 for cotton, 17 for senna, 16 for pepper, 10 for ginger and 221 for other crops) are received in the office of the Director of Industries, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director of Industries checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* with the estimates received from the district officers of the Department of Agriculture.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,277,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists.

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*Village accountant. † A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*. ‡ Revenue officer in charge of a *taluk*.
§ A sub-divisional officer. ‖ Entire villages granted rent-free.

The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Orissa (Total cultivated area 6,396,000 acres)

The estimates for Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. The Koraput district and parts of the Ganjam district have never been surveyed or settled. In the Sambalpur district, according to the triennial maintenance of records, only one third of the villages of the district is inspected by *patwaris* and Revenue Inspectors from field-to-field. The statistics are prepared on receipt of information from the Revenue Inspectors, who in their turn supply such information from personal experience and enquiry from people of other villages of their circle where maintenance operation is not due for the year. In the other districts of North Orissa, information is obtained from the Subdivisional Officers through the agency of the Police. The figures thus obtained are approximate estimates and are more or less conjectural. The settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the Police. In the *raiyatwari* portions of the ex-Madras area, the village officers supply figures to the Revenue Inspectors who in their turn send the figures to the Taluk Officers. The Taluk Officer consolidates these figures and reports the total to the District Officers, with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield. For the *zamindari* and *inam* areas, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *i.e.*, the agencies of the Ganjam and Koraput districts, the estimating is based on the observations of Revenue officers with reference to previous year's final figures, the character of the season and the figures of the neighbouring Government areas, and information obtained from the revenue staff of the local landlords. Since the formation of the province, no crop-cutting experiments have been made. The figures of standard yields are generally those followed by the Department of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 27,291,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by District Officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Sind (Total cultivated area 4,717,000 acres)

The estimates for Sind relate to all the districts of the province and the Khairpur State in which respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the province, the area under different crops is ascertained by local officers and the Director of Agriculture, Sind, receives district by district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available the proportion of reporting area being 99·6 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 60. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by local officers and is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, Sind, who in the light of the general prospects of the season makes the quantitative calculations.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 35,912,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by District Officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,284,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per *bigha*. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Central India

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators ; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures ; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Gwalior (Total cultivated area 4,530,000 acres)

The figures of acreage for cotton and wheat furnished by the State relate to all the districts together with *jagirs*. The figures for wheat and cotton refer to the actual area sown as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris* in *khalsa* villages after verification. *Girdawar qanungoes* report the figures of the respective circles to *tahsils*, from *tahsils* they are reported to the Director, Land Records, through the *subah* of each district. During the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, the standard of outturn for each crop was fixed through responsible and selected Revenue Officers according to the results of the crop-cutting experiments. The standard is the basis for framing an estimate of yield for each crop, each year, with such modification as seems necessary according to the condition of the weather and the standing crop.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 28,482,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government areas, such as *jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State, and, with exceptions which are diminishing annually, the whole area has been surveyed and settled. The reporting agency is the *patwari* or village accountant. His return is scrutinised by the *tahsildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Twelve annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,228,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop-inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each *taluk*. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861—65.

1861—65

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

1871—75

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine, than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa, and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, and Bihar. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95, was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June, 1893.

1896—1900

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September, 1896, a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains re-induced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906—10

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected: and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in the two Bengals, the extended cultivation having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the

spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year.

1911—15

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon, on the whole, was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was, on the whole, favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

1916—20

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good: it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside the north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

1921—25

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was, on the whole, favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

1926—30

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops. The spring crops of 1927 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rains of that year were, on the whole, normal and the season was favourable for the autumn crops. In 1928, the condition of the spring crops was unsatisfactory but the autumn crops of that year gave generally good yields. The spring crops of 1929 gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was adequate and generally well-distributed. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1930 gave an exceptionally good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave fairly well-distributed rain over the country. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield.

1931—35

The spring crops of 1931 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1932 also the spring crops yielded a fairly good outturn. The monsoon of that year was fairly normal and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. The season was favourable to the autumn crops also which generally showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1933 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year started a little earlier than usual and was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. The spring crops of 1934 were damaged in places by cold spell and frost and gave, on the whole, a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year appeared somewhat later than usual but there were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was fairly well-distributed. The season was not very favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1935 also the spring crops gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was on the whole, normal, although defective in some provinces and unusually dry during its retreating period. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops but jute and winter rice crops were adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions.

The spring crops of 1936 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon rainfall was, on the whole, normal, but it was somewhat unevenly distributed. The season was favourable to the autumn crops which showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1937 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon rains of the year were, on the whole, normal. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season.

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	25
2nd „	March	6
3rd „	April	15
4th „	May	20
Final „	August	6
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	5
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
JUTE *—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
CASTOR SEED	February	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN.

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States *
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	April to August	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Eastern Agency States (*e*) Khairpur (Sind) and United Provinces States.
Autumn	April to July	August to December		
Summer	January to March	March to June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Eastern Agency States(*e*) Bombay States, Gwalior, Khairpur (Sind) and United Provinces States.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior, and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar, Punjab, Coorg and Assam.	Travancore and Cochin (Madras), Tripura (Bengal) Mandi (Punjab) and Mysore.
Cotton(*c*)— Early	March to August	September to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Tripura (Bengal), Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	July to September	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.	Cooch Behar and Tripura (Bengal).
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to November	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Eastern Agency States (*e*), Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop	May to August	August to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer crop	January and February	May to July		
Castor—				
Kharif (Autumn)	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar, Orissa, Sind and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bombay States.
Rabi (Spring)	September to November.	March and April		
Groundnut(*d*)	May to August	September to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, and Orissa.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalle), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States, Baroda and Gwalior.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to April	Madras, Orissa and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between May and December and the second crop between October and March. The first crop is harvested between September and April and the second crop between January and June.

(*b*) The sowing season commences a little earlier in Bombay and Central Provinces and Berar; and harvesting extends up to August in Madras.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) A summer variety is also grown on a comparatively small area in Madras in January to April and harvested in May to July.

(*e*) Former Central Provinces States only.

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Tea	*ib.*
Wheat	*ib.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India

1938-39

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1940

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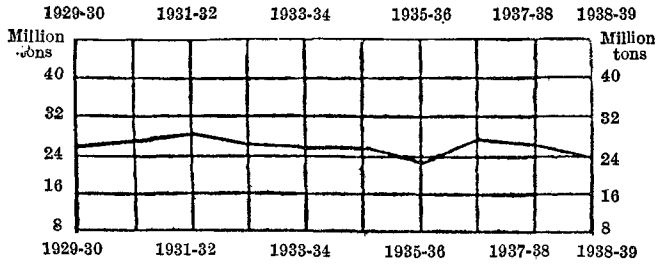
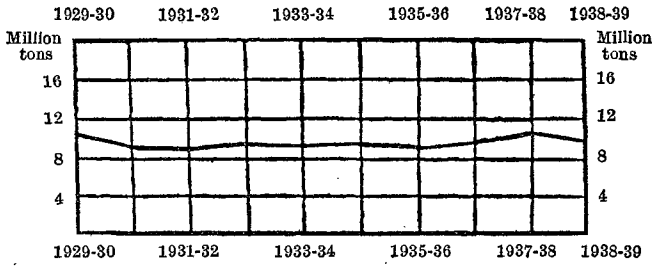
Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1929-30 to 1938-39.

FOOD CROPS

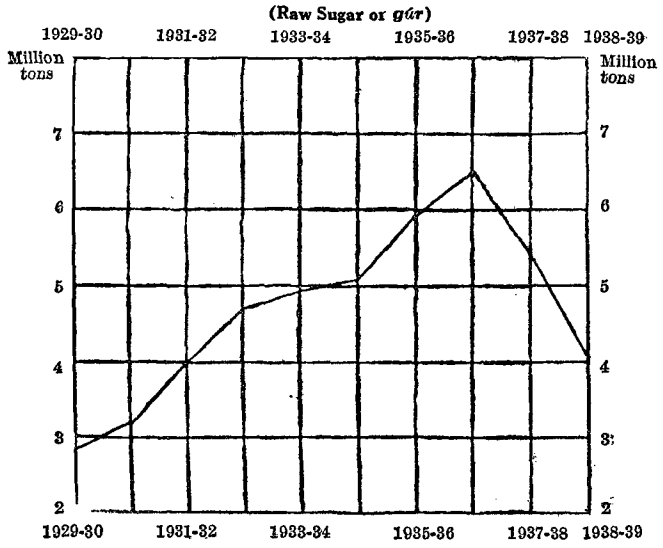
Rice



Wheat



Sugarcane
(Raw Sugar or *gúr*)



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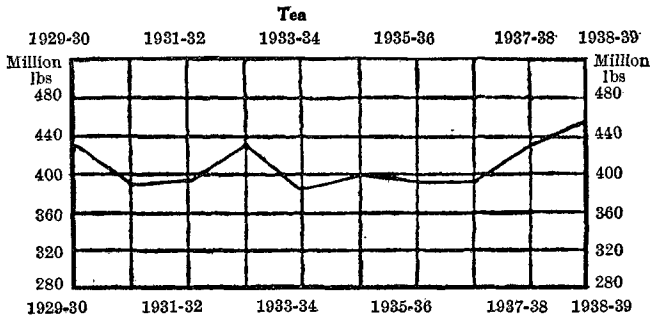
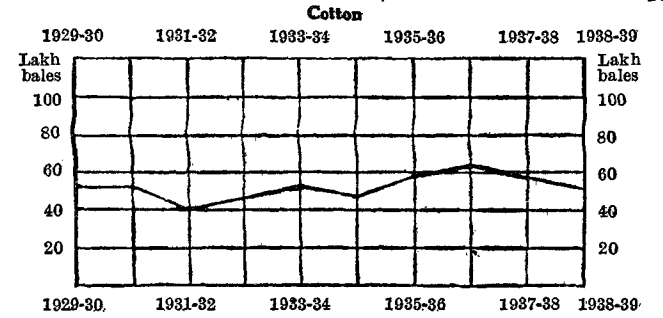
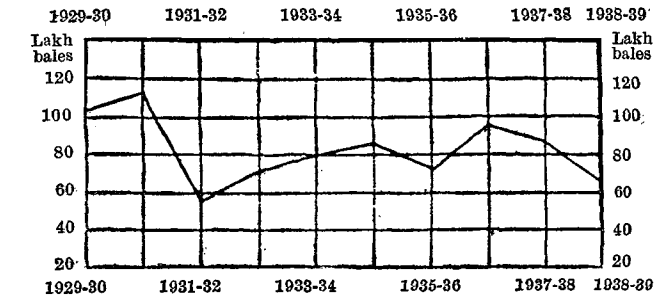


FIBRES

Cotton

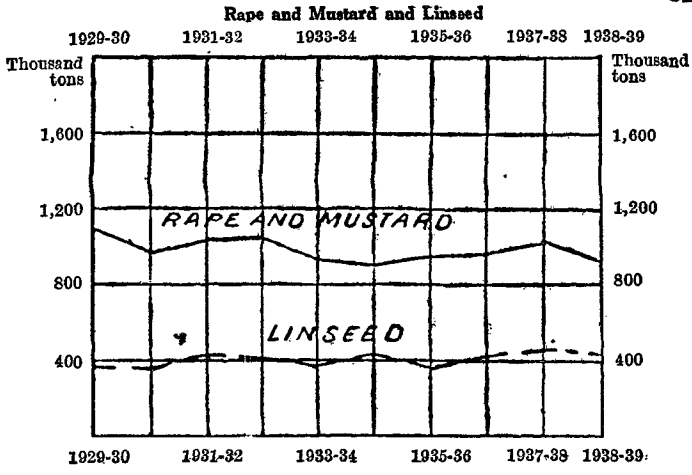


Jute

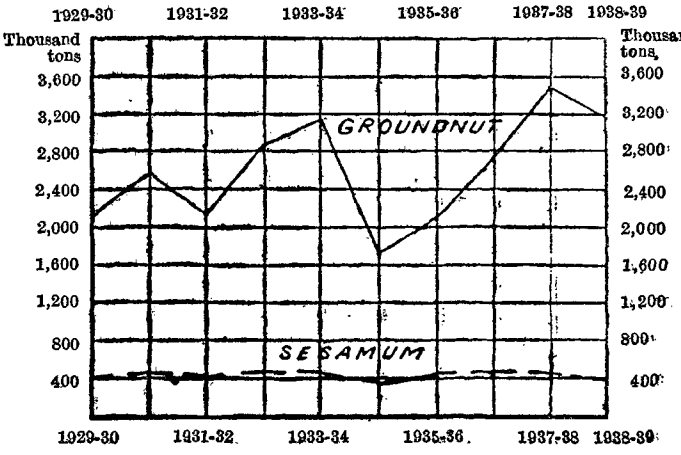


OILSEEDS

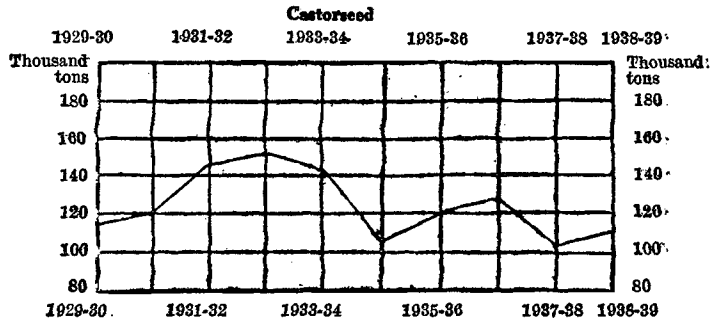
Rape and Mustard and Linseed



Sesamum and Groundnut (nuts in shell)



Castorseed



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1938-39

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the fortyfirst of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1938-39.

Source and scope of the estimates

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute crop* and only one for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV, while the seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown are shown in Appendix V. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts**. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee† and rubber†. The figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above are shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1938-39 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported for the period ending 1936-37, are generally given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume. Owing to her political separation, information relating to Burma is no longer included in the totals for India, but a separate Table (No. 19) showing the area and yield of principal crops in Burma for the last ten years has been included in the volume.

Gradual development

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castorseed ‡, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee§, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except certain States in the Central Provinces, the Rampur State in the United Provinces, the States in Bombay, Khairpur State in Sind, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, the Bhopal State in Central India and the Alwar and Kotah States in Rajputana in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other important crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, tobacco and indigo, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17) for the British provinces and Indian States separately.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries (except Burma) so far as available are given in table No. 20, the data

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* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

** The final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available and these adjusted figures are utilised as far as practicable.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Special Statistics separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of castorseed, no estimates are framed for the mixed crop of the United Provinces.

§ In the case of coffee, estimates were framed for only plantations having an area of 10 acres or more till 1930-31; but from 1931-32 statistics of smaller plantations having an area between five and ten acres are also included.

being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Character of the season

The monsoon of 1938, which set in earlier than usual, was marked by spells of heavy rains which resulted in floods in places. The total rainfall during the monsoon period was above the average in Bihar, the United Provinces east, Central Provinces, the Deccan, Madras east and Mysore, but defective in north-west India, particularly in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the period was in excess of the normal by 6 per cent. During the retreating period, the rainfall was generally scanty, being defective by 19 per cent over the plains of India. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal except in the United Provinces east, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad where it was excessive and in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana where it was very much defective.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 (page 33), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1938 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested from November to January. It is sown in the months of April to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown from April to July and harvested from August to December, and summer rice is sown from January to March and harvested from March to June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown between May and December and harvested between September and April and the second crop sown between October and March and harvested between January and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Madras, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Orissa, Assam, Bombay, Sind and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, and the Rampur State in the United Provinces, Khairpur State (in Sind) and Bhopal (in Central India), Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States), and the States in Bombay. These tracts comprise a little over 96 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1938-39 was reported as 72,943,000 acres, as compared with 72,568,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair on the whole. The total yield was estimated at 23,818,000 tons, as against 26,702,000 tons in 1937-38. To this figure should be added about 940,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,878,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown generally from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces** and Berar, Bombay †, Bihar, Sind†, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain 98 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1938-39 was reported to be 35,291,000 acres, which was less than the area of the preceding year by 1 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good on the whole. The total estimated yield was 9,934,000 tons, which was 8 per cent less than the yield of 1937-38. An addition of some 180,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 639,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to April. In Madras, the harvesting season extends up to August. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar, Delhi and Sind. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces and the States in Bombay, and from Hyderabad, Mysore,

* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi and certain Indian States.
** Including certain Eastern Agency States, formerly Central Provinces States.
† Including Indian States.
‡ Madras and the States of Kashmir and Benares, and certain other Punjab States.

Bhopal (in Central India) and Baroda. These tracts contain about 97 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1938-39 was 3,113,000 acres, as compared with 3,869,000 acres in the preceding year. The estimated yield amounted to 4,108,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which was less than that of the preceding year by 24 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately 185,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of 140,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made. The condition of the crop which suffered from drought and excessive rains and floods in places was, on the whole, fair.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Mandi (Punjab), Travancore, Mysore, and Cochin. According to the information available, the total area under tea in 1938 was 832,800 acres, as compared with 834,300 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was 451,860,800 lbs, as against 430,250,000 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from September to April. In parts of southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 23,507,000 acres in 1938-39, as against 25,746,000 acres in 1937-38. The condition of the crop, on the whole, was reported to be fair. The total estimated outturn was 5,045,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 5,722,000 bales in 1937-38, or a decrease of 12 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1937-38 and 1936-37† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer to Indian cotton alone. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available‡.

	1937-38 (1,000 bales)	1936-37 (1,000 bales)
Exports	2,100	4,267
Mill consumption	2,994	2,631
Extra-factory consumption (*a*)	450	450
Approximate crop	5,544	7,348
Estimated in forecast	5,722	6,234

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton in the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1938-39 Oomras represented 31 (31) per cent, Americans 20 (16) per cent, Bengal-Sind 20 (23) per cent, Broach 8 (7) per cent, Dholleras 7 (9) per cent, Westerns and Northerns 5 (3) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 4 (3) per cent, Cambodias 2 (4) per cent, Tinnevellies 2 (2) per cent, Comillas and other sorts, Cocanadas and Salems together 1 (2) per cent. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

	1938-39 (1,000 bales)	1937-38 (1,000 bales)
Oomras	1,558	1,782
Dholleras	344	508
Bengal-Sind	983	1,305
American—		
Punjab	808	692
Sind	215	240
Broach	399	381
Coompta-Dharwars	194	159
Westerns and Northerns	258	176
Cocanadas	18	24
Tinnevellies	119	151
Salems	7	37
Cambodias	100	216
Comillas and other sorts	42	51
Total	5,045	5,722

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being generally sown from March to May and harvested in July to September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar, Assam and Orissa. It is

* Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.

† For earlier years, see table No. 8 on page 17.

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 876,000 bales on 31st August 1938 and 755,000 bales on 31st August 1937.

§ For earlier years, see table No. 8A on page 18.

(*a*) *Vide* footnote (*f*) on page 17.

also grown to a small extent in Nepal, but no reliable information is available for that tract except the figures of export. The total area and yield of jute in 1938 were 3,165,000 acres, and 6,819,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), as compared with 2,889,000 acres and 8,656,000 bales in the preceding year. The area and yield of jute in 1939 were estimated at 3,119,000 acres and 9,635,000 bales.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being generally sown from August to November and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and Orissa. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), Bhopal (in Central India), the States in Bombay, and certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States). These tracts comprise 94 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1938-39 was 3,894,000 acres, as against 3,890,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good on the whole. The total estimated yield was 445,000 tons, as against 461,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 24,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 214,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard

Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to November and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Orissa and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain about 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1938-39 was 5,508,000 acres, as against 5,461,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fair, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 926,000 tons, as against 1,021,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 43,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 257,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to August and harvested from August to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab, Sind and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Bhopal (Central India), Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain a little over 86 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1938-39 was 4,331,000 acres, as against 4,450,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair on the whole. The total estimated yield was 396,000 tons, as against 465,000 tons in 1937-38. An addition of approximately 63,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 689,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castorseed

Castorseed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September to November and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, the United Provinces§ and Sind. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, and those in Bombay. These tracts cover practically the whole area cultivated with castorseed in India. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total area sown in these§ tracts in 1938-39 was estimated at 1,199,000 acres and the yield at 111,000 tons, as against 1,148,000 acres with an estimated yield of 104,000 tons last year.

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* Madras, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.
† Madras, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.
‡ Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and certain Indian States.
§ Excludes estimates for the mixed crop (*i.e.*, sown in combination with other crops) for which there are no reliable data available at present.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from September to January. A summer variety is also grown on a comparatively small scale in Madras; this variety is sown in January to April and harvested in May to July. The estimates for the groundnut crop now relate to Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa. Estimates are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and those in Bombay. These tracts comprise 97 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1938-39 was reported to be 8,439,000 acres, which was less than that of the preceding year by 5 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 3,196,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 3,501,000 tons in the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to April. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. It is also grown to a small extent in Orissa. The total reported area under coffee in 1937-38 was 181,700 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 33,516,100 lbs. Prior to 1931-32, statistics of plantations of less than ten acres were not taken into account; but from that year the statistics were made more complete by the inclusion of figures for plantations having an area between five and ten acres.

Rubber

The tracts where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Madras, Coorg, and the States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The total area under rubber in 1938 was 125,300 acres, as against 125,700 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 31,065,800 lbs, as against 32,296,500 lbs in 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA;
Calcutta, April 3, 1940.

J. N. GHOSH,
Offg. *Deputy Director* (*Statistics*),
for *Director-General.*

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1938.

(Abbreviations— S=Scanty, F=Fair, N=Normal, Ex=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending				August week ending					September week ending				October week ending	
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	31st	7th	14th	21st	28th	5th	12th
[illegible]	N	Ex	F	N	N	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	S	S	Ex
[illegible]histan	N	N	Ex	F	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	N	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	N	N
[illegible]lands	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
[illegible]	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	N
[illegible]—																			
[illegible]ar	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	N
[illegible]ota Nagpur	Ex	N	F	F	F	N	N	F	F	N	Ex	F	F	N	N	N	F	S	Ex
[illegible]bay—																			
[illegible]mbay Deccan	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
[illegible]ujarat	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	F	Ex	S
Konkan	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	F	F	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces and Berar—																			
Berar	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces, East	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	N	F	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces, West	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	N	N	N	F	F	N	S	N	Ex
Madras—																			
Madras Coast, North	Ex	N	F	S	F	F	Ex	F	N	F	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Madras Deccan	Ex	N	Ex	S	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S
Madras, South-East	Ex	S	F	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	N	N	S	S
Malabar	N	Ex	N	F	Ex	F	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N
North-West Frontier Province	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	N
Orissa	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N	N	F	S	F	N	N	Ex	N	S	F	N	Ex	Ex
Punjab—																			
East and North	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	N	Ex	N	S	N	F	S	S	S	S	F	S	Ex
South-West	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	N	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	N
Sind	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	N	N	N
United Provinces—																			
East	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	N
West	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	N	N	F	Ex	F	F	S	F	S	S	S	F
Central India—																			
East	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	N	S	F	N	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	Ex
West	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex
Hyderabad—																			
North	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	Ex	S	N	N	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex
South	Ex	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex
Kashmir	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
Mysore	S	S	N	Ex	N	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	S	Ex	Ex	S
Rajputana—																			
East	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	N	S	Ex	S	S	N	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	Ex
West	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	N	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S

Note—'Scanty' denotes rainfall of 40 per cent of the normal and below.
'Fair' „ „ of 41 to 80 per cent of the normal.
'Normal' „ „ of 81 to 119 per cent of the normal.
'Excess' „ „ of 120 per cent of the normal and over.

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in Table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in Tables Nos. 4 to 16.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Rice	45,260,000	43,445,000	48,861,000	61,284,000	69,010,000	69,384,000	68,262,000	70,288,000	69,731,000	70,998,000	72,295,000	72,568,000	72,943,000
Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	33,907,000	34,490,000	33,639,000	33,215,000	35,640,000	35,291,000
Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,723,000	3,176,000	3,481,000	4,024,000	4,440,000	3,869,000	3,113,000
Tea	466,000	523,000	539,000	591,000	662,000	709,000	759,400	813,800	826,300	831,700	834,100	834,300	832,800
Cotton	13,803,000	16,497,000	21,127,000	22,992,000	21,569,000	22,080,000	25,814,000	23,258,000	23,515,000	25,444,000	24,759,000	25,746,000	23,507,000
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	2,537,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,886,000	2,889,000	3,165,000
Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,230,000	3,258,000	3,410,000	3,457,000	3,677,000	3,890,000	3,894,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	6,064,000	5,838,000	5,333,000	5,889,000	5,461,000	5,508,000
Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,330,000	4,133,000	4,354,000	3,791,000	4,135,000	4,144,000	4,450,000	4,331,000
Castor seed*	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,523,000	1,448,000	1,458,000	1,409,000	1,148,000	1,199,000
Groundnut	(a)	431,000	719,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	2,159,000	4,617,000	6,142,000	5,141,000	5,197,000	6,663,000	8,898,000	8,439,000
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	132,100	156,200	175,900	186,700	188,100	190,200	181,700	(b)
Rubber	..	..	..	..	..	65,500	73,900	92,900	119,700	122,600	124,600	125,700	125,300

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Rice tons	19,062,000	18,633,000	19,179,000	24,707,000	27,775,000	26,247,000	25,462,000	26,699,000	25,706,000	23,213,000	27,828,000	26,702,000	23,818,000
Wheat ,,	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	8,904,000	9,377,000	9,729,000	9,434,000	9,752,000	10,764,000	9,934,000
Sugarcane ,,	(a)	2,049,000	2,080,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	2,983,000	4,383,000	5,140,000	5,931,000	6,476,000	5,403,000	4,108,000
Tea lbs	158,307,100	201,319,000	242,279,700	289,953,000	374,136,200	336,379,100	396,973,400	400,351,800	399,251,000	394,429,100	395,180,500	430,250,000	451,860,800
Cotton bales(c)	2,296,000	3,179,000	3,961,000	4,330,000	4,357,000	4,833,000	5,584,000	4,733,000	4,797,000	5,867,000	6,234,000	5,722,000	5,045,000
Jute ,,	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,300,000	8,061,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	9,611,000	8,656,000	6,819,00
Linseed tons	352,000	416,000	338,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	399,000	420,000	388,000	420,000	461,000	445,000
Rape and Mustard ,,	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	980,000	900,000	957,000	964,000	1,021,000	926,000
Sesamum ,,	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	435,000	424,000	442,000	352,000	413,000	439,000	465,000	396,000
Castor seed* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	133,000	105,000	121,000	128,000	104,000	111,000
Groundnut ,,	(a)	(a)	308,000	586,000	769,000	954,000	2,065,000	2,503,000	1,740,000	2,114,000	2,714,000	3,501,000	3,196,000
Coffee lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,828,600	33,400,100	32,275,900	41,172,700	34,044,600	33,516,100	(b)
Rubber ,,	..	..	..	..	..	8,207,000	14,618,000	11,871,500	26,443,300	27,553,800	30,447,900	32,296,500	31,065,800

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available. (c) A bale contains 400 lbs.

* An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, particularly in the case of outturn.

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1929-30 to 1938-39.

Provinces and States	Rice (cleaned)										Wheat									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	560	650	611	541	672	720	707	747	672
Assam	713	658	767	771	655	683	681	785	773	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	908	1,002	961	963	897	894	765	999	911	771	587	533	525	642	633	737	582	661	626	566
Bihar (f)	946	903	912	720	727	765	567	756	740	621	961	838	860	892	873	945	816	863	883	789
Bombay	906	969	1,012	968	999	1,042	958	857	975	893	470	432	430	513	381	398	417	391	374	406
Central Provinces and Berar	730	568	718	665	658	699	588	702	610	671	442	459	429	425	465	471	424	428	449	446
Coorg	1,430	1,448	1,457	1,467	1,440	1,026	1,457	1,449	1,449	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	589	492	793	877	728	707	818	800	804
Madras	1,045	1,031	1,045	1,050	1,017	1,009	1,084	1,086	1,071	933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	544	552	524	536	535	562	611	545	575
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	711	697	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	768	896	848
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	753	681	733	640	754	735	809	839	761
Sind (d)	...	...	...	...	924	750	767	862	873	886	...	...	...	...	520	523	585	748	713	692
United Provinces	501	568	680	484	650	674	659	647	645	586	1,032	790	755	793	672	749	793	739	797	707
Average, British Provinces	873	883	909	850	830	836	741	872	834	735	812	693	648	684	611	678	677	703	728	669
Indian States—																				
Baroda	385	486	599	624	647	658	565	350	436	455	614	515	653	938	529	515	859	569	737	648
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	(a)	713	747	720	772	695	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	893	963	1,125	1,006	1,006	992	966	875	1,039	968	620	621	635	775	590	582	693	583	705	614
Central India States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	376	347	369	438	405	388	397	380	414
Eastern Agency States*	731	498	681	535	590	612	458	651	528	581	565	434	390	329	446	418	295	358	383	378
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	541	446	513	449	536	478	526	524	558
											(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad	667	582	792	658	624	672	707	825	857	822	234	258	264	289	278	278	251	343	331	308
Khairpur (Sind) (e)	...	...	...	...	747	747	896	1,120	896	896	...	...	...	...	684	703	695	720	887	725
Mysore	652	684	640	704	680	586	656	709	700	621	413	363	361	463	560	407	492	518	486	556
Punjab States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	725	669	741	677	707	703	714	728	663
Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	577	541	627	531	564	553	604	635	605
Rampur (United Provinces)	190	211	236	334	388	388	292	480	228	231	637	753	444	569	617	569	569	617	622	448
Average, Indian States	678	611	743	(c) 656	648	666	606	714	674	671	491	502	455	515	490	502	490	518	527	513
Average, India	866	870	899	(c) 839	819	826	732	862	824	731	741	648	598	642	582	632	628	658	677	631

Provinces and States	Sugarcane (Raw sugar or gúr)										Tea									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Assam	2,008	2,104	2,312	2,450	2,560	2,176	2,240	2,240	2,297	2,181	603	539	564	600	510	534	518	509	549	595
Bengal	2,489 (h)	2,792 (h)	2,625 (h)	4,365 (h)	3,983 (h)	3,993 (h)	3,860	3,950	3,731	3,289	564	487	446	547	484	488	477	489	538	530
Bihar	2,441	2,421	2,439	2,322	3,339	3,388	3,182	2,401	2,358	2,204	208	219	240	198	281	258	249	281	316	343
Bombay	5,939	6,341	6,071	6,003	6,208	5,555	5,694	5,587	5,300	5,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	3,665	3,627	3,564	3,120	3,708	3,630	3,584	3,570	3,360	3,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	419	436	549	523	497	409	470	40	251
Delhi	2,240	896	1,493	1,680	1,747	2,240	2,240	2,688	1,611	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	6,286	6,253	6,257	6,276	6,408	6,290	6,461	6,309	6,377	6,263	414	378	380	400	388	390	403	424	455	491
North-West Frontier Province	2,767	2,764	2,800	1,902	2,469	2,136	2,468	2,458	2,336	2,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,530	3,685	4,875	4,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1,488	1,588	1,735	1,782	1,750	1,581	1,701	1,880	1,709	1,449	199	195	196	141	220	244	258	249	293	292
Sind (d)	...	...	...	...	5,227	3,920	4,480	4,853	4,800	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	2,160	2,378	3,135	3,256	3,311	3,358	3,316	3,421	3,229	3,005	248	289	217	206	279	288	253	276	305	290
Average, British Provinces	2,431	2,560	2,977	3,136	3,304	3,299	3,279	3,254	3,087	2,918	564	501	504	553	483	499	487	488	529	558
Indian States—																				
Baroda	3,360	4,480	3,360	3,360	3,660	3,360	2,240	2,987	5,760	6,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	(a)	2,240	2,240	1,867	2,240	2,240	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	4,997	4,712	5,003	5,525	4,986	4,604	6,031	5,195	5,824	4,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	123	118	178	322	346	347	374	431	496
Hyderabad	2,361	3,228	4,160	4,256	3,506	4,085	3,759	4,789	4,480	4,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandi (Punjab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	340	338
Mysore	2,240	2,122	1,991	2,027	2,187	2,094	2,328	2,240	3,405	2,887	34	50	47	37	48	43	69	131	132	210
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	409	399	437	403	403	408	391	445	451
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	149	190	183	178	230	227	251	266	305
Rampur (United Provinces)	2,068	1,792	2,520	3,920	4,053	3,360	3,693	2,061	2,732	1,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	2,926	3,063	3,432	(c) 3,778	3,463	3,475	3,745	3,530	4,029	3,733	417	362	360	391	361	366	372	(g) 363	410	423
Average, India	2,453	2,581	2,997	(c) 3,162	3,312	3,308	3,302	3,267	3,128	2,956	549	487	468	536	469	484	474	(g) 474	516	543

* Formerly Central Provinces States.

(a) Not available. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Excluding Bhopal.

(d) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

(e) " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".

(f) " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."

(g) Excluding Mandi State. (h) Figures relate to Bihar and Orissa.

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1929-30 to 1938-39—*contd.*

Provinces and States	Cotton (ginned)										Jute									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara	139	142	163	133	144	133	149	141	162	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	146	146	162	162	162	153	158	144	213	151	1,290	796	1,071	1,139	816	1,061	1,177	1,196	752	793
Bengal	122	117	103	142	145	145	145	159	152	159	1,306	1,248	1,354	1,316	1,323	1,366	1,431	1,287	920	1,315
Bihar (*g*)	75	81	82	80	76	76	75	77	74	65	1,042	918	1,221	933	1,028	997	934	805	554	1,070
Bombay	66	74	67	83	70	57	73	72	76	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	97	96	38	82	71	59	61	86	69	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	138	100	169	195	34	142	168	160	150	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	82	74	76	84	83	82	80	79	79	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	94	92	89	75	76	107	63	76	73	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	50	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	829	825	912	817
Punjab	127	123	100	117	151	161	176	200	145	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	131	173	160	212	146	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	125	155	111	131	132	109	132	101	135	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	92	96	68	91	95	89	99	113	96	93	1,287	1,197	1,326	1,275	1,275	1,325	1,333	1,203	866	1,242
Indian States—																				
Baroda	66	77	78	80	49	34	75	88	96	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	83	92	107	104	106	91	99	80	83	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India States	61	67	44	53	53	45	60	57	43	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	425	765	704	1,152	1,111	1,283	918	533	739
Gwalior	56	67	48	51	38	37	82	59	47	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	51	74	56	59	61	57	62	65	64	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	182	181	209	200	203	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras States	52	40	50	57	42	50	55	48	46	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	52	56	43	45	42	46	51	56	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab States	121	123	81	104	132	220	194	238	175	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana States	53	56	57	55	53	52	65	55	75	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura (Bengal)	63	42	47	71	67	75	80	56	67	67	400	1,200	800	800	800	1,200	1,086	950	700	892
Rampur (United Provinces)	92	87	57	40	67	80	50	50	114	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	65	78	68	73	72	71	83	83	78	75	976	471	767	708	1,138	1,116	1,239	924	562	783
Average, India	81	89	68	83	85	82	92	101	89	86	1,284	1,191	1,320	1,269	1,273	1,323	1,332	1,198	862	1,236

Provinces and States	Linseed										Rape and Mustard									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	395	341	355	388	351	278	307	333	375
Bengal	373	367	356	448	434	480	366	393	441	416	426	405	404	482	530	557	495	502	456	438
Bihar (*g*)	366	322	311	339	327	348	311	342	332	307	546	501	472	500	506	511	443	518	506	486
Bombay	222	229	229	251	235	212	238	164	200	218	264	270	221	271	498	264	417	245	448	420
Central Provinces and Berar	193	197	208	184	192	198	158	167	184	185	...	(*a*)	512	473	484	536	428	529	460	491
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	57	140	107	62	320	182	381	164	90
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	243	209	124	180	207	193	351	360	270
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	249	280	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	448	448	431
Punjab	240	160	210	240	210	258	198	217	217	217	313	355	358	292	267	336	359	349	318	379
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	157	215	209	230	192
United Provinces	450	362	389	386	322	361	390	365	370	359	458	294	357	395	321	327	416	322	447	354
Average, British Provinces	329	297	299	297	277	296	270	272	281	272	416	(*c*)341	370	386	354	379	403	367	420	379
Indian States—																				
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	224	213	224	168	140	345	204	336	480
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	(*a*)	242	238	238	249	241	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	172	280	224	373	373	320	232	266	266	266	320	395	390	292	390	560	398	404	560	560
Eastern Agency States (*h*)	184	177	191	187	175	175	86	69	139	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (*b*)	148	142	168	150	159	191	178	211	195	194	68	64	93	66	76	97	103	141	145	132
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	448	416	382	273	192
Rajputana	118*	246*	256*	217*	215*	195*	262*	238*	272*	177*	531†	124†	392†	280†	59†	224†	366†	400†	326†	156†
Average, Indian States	149	170	186	174(*d*)	176	193	178	193	202	191	357	162	310	251	159	224	320	356	317	233
Average, India	304	281	282	279(*d*)	258	276	251	256	265	256	415	337(*c*)	369	383	350	378	402	367	419	377

* Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only.

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (*c*) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (*d*) Excluding Bhopal.
(*e*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*g*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*h*) Formerly Central Provinces States.

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1929-30 to 1938-39—*concld.*

Provinces and States	Sesamum										Castor seed									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara (*a*)	45	35	78	21	81	61	104	74	97	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	371	381	362	501	496	496	486	475	491	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar (*k*)	367	344	336	325	339	333	251	331	334	334	326	326	332	345	360	326	320	339	329	264
Bombay	222	246	268	254	267	200	264	221	256	235	267	336	349	332	275	208	313	286	320	299
Central Provinces and Berar	167	190	169	174	169	133	179	183	181	174	429	438	472	402	424	420	309	434	395	386
Madras	293	294	291	300	284	271	259	279	270	240	227	222	224	240	228	185	204	212	200	183
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	265	280	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	252	224	224
Punjab	184	196	194	180	169	164	184	179	169	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind (*i*)	...	...	...	...	187	160	153	149	173	155	...	...	...	...	280	81	113	93	134	169
United Provinces	191	227	227	243	214	197	196	219	195	174	640	640	672	448	560	640	640	747	639	515
Average, British Provinces	232	250	247	258	244	235	232	248	238	214	275	278	282	281	271	232	243	262	254	233
Indian States—																				
Baroda	124	130	138	158	149	97	163	85	127	132	135	224	204	201	138	59	189	66	178	192
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	(*c*)	122	76	204	182	140	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	288	281	279	277	272	208	324	284	332	216	441	313	341	420	351	236	423	286	334	339
Hyderabad (*b*)	142	136	106	130	100	97	133	168	164	144	149	127	165	163	182	134	153	169	172	183
Khairpur (Sind) (*j*)	...	...	...	...	187	177	134	269	236	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	141	127	121	127	119	111	130	117	158
Rajputana	140*	215*	153*	172*	280*	59*	198*	230*	192*	179*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	180	196	163	(*d*)184	175	138	202	208	222	174	165	142	171	173	181	135	165	179	176	194
Average, India	220	235	231	(*d*)241	226	208	224	237	234	205	202	184	207	209	209	162	186	203	203	207

Provinces and States	Groundnut (Nuts in shell)										Coffee									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	893	1,092	1,128	1,085	1,115	974	1,050	924	872	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	(*c*)	451	545	612	571	585	692	580	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	242	252	233	224	287	271	288	194	...
Madras	1,062	1,107	1,049	1,101	1,053	877	1,068	1,062	990	958	213	180	183	169	222	168	297	169	202	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	2	2	...
Average, British Provinces	1,020	(*e*) 1,104	1,044	1,076	1,052	888	1,045	1,021	(*l*) 950	927	304	211	216	201	223	201	285	228	198	...
Indian States—																				
Bombay States	694	649	748	659	863	534	796	641	763	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	162	94	135	209	118	320	217	125	...
Hyderabad (*b*)	525	535	316	641	605	522	607	742	741	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	(*c*)	670	371	335	407	419	429	190	198	180	177	160	157	165	144	174	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	548	27	222	169	125	191	138	122	...
Average, Indian States	577	588	669	(*f*) 647	688	512	623	666	726	706	188	201	177	176	161	156	168	145	173	...
Average, India	943	(*e*) 990	948	(*f*) 965	941	758	911	912	(*l*) 883	848	241	206	195	187	188	176	219	179	184	...

Provinces and States	Rubber									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	176	135	49	...	...	58	83	204	241	268
Madras	175	125	48	3	34	94	169	216	239	237
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	175	127	48	(*g*) 3	(*g*) 34	89	151	214	239	240
Indian States—										
Bombay States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	286	266	154	36	98	192	235	274	304	317
Hyderabad (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	36	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	16	22
Travancore	213	186	193	31	39	244	237	249	258	244
Average, Indian States	223	197	185	(*f*) 32	(*f*) 44	(*f*) 239	(*f*) 237	(*f*) 251	260	249
Average, India	212	180	156	(*h*) 27	(*h*) 43	(*j*) 222	(*f*) 226	(*f*) 245	257	248

* Refers to Kotah State only.

(*a*) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative. (*b*) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Excluding Bhopal. (*e*) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (*f*) Excluding Mysore. (*g*) Excluding Coorg. (*h*) Excluding Coorg and Mysore

(*i*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*j*) " " " " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*k*) " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*l*) Excluding Orissa.

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (*gúr*)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	...	902	...	125	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam	(a) 896 (b) 773 (c) 1,120	...	2,722	196	1,400	...	448	...	...	...
Bengal	(a) 1,030 (b) 914 (c) 1,181	788	4,446	126	1,391	556	571	580	...	...
Bihar	(a) 823 (b) 658 (c) 741	(d) 987 (e) 453	(k)2,240 (l)3,136	155	1,333	370	576	350	350	...
Bombay	1,207	573	6,977	115	...	356	634	390	...	1,254
Central Provinces and Berar	661	561	3,348	102	...	219	...	210	400	...
Coorg	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	867	2,254	176	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras	1,120	...	6,462	88	...	...	...	305	226	1,120
North-West Frontier Province	...	620	2,494	99	...	...	342	...	...	...
Orissa	(a)800 (b)687 (c)741	864	5,186	84	1,333	370	576	334	285	1,120
Punjab	...	760	1,915	(h) 190 (i) 192	...	...	331	...	...	...
Sind	1,052	(f) 894 (g) 633	5,886	225	...	...	(f)413 (g) 369	(f)284 (g)85	225	...
United Provinces	800	900	3,050	170	...	450	600	250	...	...
Mysore	(j)1,930	450	4,776	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice. (c) Summer rice. (e) Chota Nagpur. (g) Unirrigated. (i) American. (k) North Bihar.
(b) Autumn rice. (d) Bihar. (f) Irrigated. (h) Desi. (j) Unhusked rice (paddy). (l) South Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF **RICE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Assam	4,088,000	4,491,000	4,588,000	4,651,000	4,698,000	4,770,000	5,285,000	5,433,000	5,056,000	5,351,000
Bengal	20,225,000	20,582,000	22,129,000	21,779,000	21,672,000	20,740,000	21,092,000	21,993,000	22,201,000	21,988,000
Bihar (*g*)	14,229,000	13,927,000	14,091,000	13,072,000	13,229,000 (*d*)	13,734,000 (*d*)	9,671,000 (*d*)	9,949,000 (*d*)	9,513,000 (*d*)	9,579,000 (*d*)
Bombay	3,171,000	3,261,000	3,159,000	3,135,000	2,022,000	2,048,000	1,972,000	1,830,000	2,037,000	1,846,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,480,000	5,541,000	5,527,000	5,595,000	5,637,000	5,631,000	5,589,000	5,684,000	5,764,000	5,791,000
Coorg	83,000	82,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	83,000	85,000	85,000	84,000
Madras	11,262,000	11,678,000	11,538,000	11,534,000	11,704,000	11,056,000	9,796,000	9,890,000	10,141,000	9,844,000
Orissa(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,286,000	5,041,000	5,060,000	5,138,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	1,118,000	1,129,000	1,125,000	1,182,000	1,231,000	1,256,000
United Provinces.	6,814,000	6,722,000	6,555,000	6,140,000	5,980,000	6,437,000	6,626,000	6,641,000	7,032,000	7,555,000
Total British Provinces	65,352,000	66,284,000	67,670,000	65,990,000	66,144,000	65,628,000	66,525,000	67,728,000	68,120,000	68,432,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	192,000	212,000	232,000	226,000	225,000	228,000	206,000	179,000	190,000	197,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	20,000	22,000 (*e*)	24,000 (*e*)	28,000 (*e*)	29,000 (*e*)	29,000 (*e*)	31,000 (*e*)
Bombay States Eastern Agency States(*a*)	414,000	435,000	464,000	450,000	296,000	436,000	443,000	453,000	470,000	493,000
Hyderabad	374,000	1,251,000	1,491,000	1,460,000	1,514,000	1,493,000	1,940,000	1,999,000	2,026,000	2,033,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	507,000	685,000	1,100,000	997,000	1,307,000	1,184,000	1,064,000	1,135,000	962,000	948,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	721,000	743,000	731,000	770,000	774,000	680,000	741,000	724,000	707,000	736,000
Total Indian States.	59,000	53,000	57,000	47,000	52,000	52,000	46,000	42,000	59,000	68,000
	2,267,000	3,379,000	4,075,000	3,970,000	4,196,000	4,103,000	4,473,000	4,567,000	4,448,000	4,511,000
GRAND TOTAL	67,619,000	69,663,000	71,745,000	69,960,000	70,340,000	69,731,000	70,998,000	72,295,000	72,568,000	72,943,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	1,346,000	1,366,000	1,589,000	1,677,000	1,421,000	1,481,000	1,610,000	1,904,000	1,745,000	1,742,000
Bengal	8,202,000	9,206,000	9,493,000	9,364,000	8,680,000	8,273,000	7,208,000	9,805,000	9,034,000	7,567,000
Bihar(*g*)	6,011,000	5,615,000	5,738,000	4,201,000	4,294,000 (*d*)	4,688,000 (*d*)	2,450,000 (*d*)	3,359,000 (*d*)	3,144,000 (*d*)	2,654,000 (*d*)
Bombay	1,283,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,355,000	902,000	953,000	843,000	700,000	887,000	736,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,787,000	1,404,000	1,772,000	1,660,000	1,657,000	1,757,000	1,468,000	1,781,000	1,569,000	1,736,000
Coorg	53,000	53,000	54,000	55,000	54,000	38,000	54,000	55,000	55,000	54,000
Madras	5,255,000	5,376,000	5,385,000	5,406,000	5,314,000	4,981,000	4,741,000	4,794,000	4,850,000	4,100,000
Orissa(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295,000	1,601,000	1,575,000	1,406,000
Sind(*f*)	...	...	...	...	461,000	378,000	385,000	455,000	480,000	497,000
United Provinces.	1,523,000	1,704,000	1,989,000	1,327,000	1,736,000	1,937,000	1,949,000	1,919,000	2,024,000	1,975,000
Total British Provinces	25,460,000	26,134,000	27,447,000	25,045,000	24,519,000	24,486,000	22,003,000	26,373,000	25,363,000	22,467,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	33,000	46,000	62,000	63,000	65,000	67,000	52,000	28,000	37,000	40,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	(*c*)	7,000 (*e*)	8,000 (*e*)	9,000 (*e*)	10,000 (*e*)	9,000 (*e*)	10,000 (*e*)
Bombay States Eastern Agency States (*a*)	165,000	187,000	233,000	202,000	133,000	193,000	191,000	177,000	218,000	213,000
Hyderabad	122,000	278,000	453,000	349,000	399,000	408,000	397,000	581,000	478,000	527,000
Khairpur(Sind)(*h*)	151,000	178,000	389,000	293,000	364,000	355,000	336,000	418,000	368,000	348,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	210,000	227,000	209,000	242,000	235,000	178,000	217,000	229,000	221,000	204,000
Total Indian States.	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	7,000
	686,000	921,000	1,352,000	1,156,000	1,214,000	1,220,000	1,210,000	1,455,000	1,339,000	1,351,000
GRAND TOTAL	26,146,000	27,055,000	28,799,000	26,201,000	25,733,000	25,706,000	23,213,000	27,828,000	26,702,000	23,818,000

(*a*) Formerly Central Provinces States.
(*b*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1938-39 are 2,694,000 acres and 978,000 tons, as against 2,850,000 acres and 1,319,000 tons in 1937-38.
(*c*) Not available. (*d*) Excluding Sind. (*e*) Excluding Khairpur State (Sind).
(*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*g*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."
(*h*) " " " " " " 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".
NOTE—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF **WHEAT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	29,000	24,000	31,000	22,000	29,000	30,000	28,000	19,000	21,000	10,000
Bengal	126,000	143,000	145,000	143,000	145,000	155,000	127,000	149,000	161,000	174,000
Bihar(*g*)	1,200,000	1,213,000	1,221,000	1,235,000	1,222,000	1,197,000	1,142,000	1,129,000	1,098,000	1,093,000
Bombay	2,050,000	2,285,000	2,314,000	2,627,000	1,926,000(*j*)	1,734,000(*j*)	1,691,000(*j*)	1,654,000(*j*)	1,831,000(*j*)	1,860,000(*f*)
Central Provinces and Berar	2,983,000	3,098,000	3,513,000	3,451,000	3,441,000	3,626,000	3,389,000	3,140,000	3,358,000	3,382,000
Delhi	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	46,000	40,000	38,000	52,000	56,000	39,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	1,057,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,013,000	1,041,000	997,000	1,029,000	1,066,000	1,028,000	982,000
Orissa(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Punjab	9,951,000	9,287,000	9,080,000	8,591,000	9,773,000	9,038,000	9,300,000	9,399,000	9,945,000	9,526,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	1,306,000	1,075,000	1,119,000	931,000	1,156,000	1,178,000
United Provinces	7,182,000	7,612,000	7,748,000	7,667,000	8,453,000	7,549,000	7,053,000	7,484,000	7,810,000	8,372,000
Total British Provinces	24,611,000	24,590,000	25,107,000	24,797,000	27,382,000	25,441,000	24,919,000	25,026,000	26,468,000	26,620,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	73,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	73,000	76,000	79,000	76,000
Bombay States	419,000	530,000	522,000	509,000	502,000(*i*)	485,000(*i*)	420,000(*i*)	430,000(*i*)	467,000(*i*)	427,000(*i*)
Central India States	1,805,000	1,944,000	2,189,000	2,070,000	2,082,000	2,319,000	2,076,000	1,912,000	2,276,000	2,244,000
Eastern Agency States *	115,000	31,000 (*d*)	115,000	102,000	100,000	91,000	76,000	75,000	76,000	77,000
Gwalior	943,000	1,127,000	1,492,000	1,394,000	1,507,000	1,646,000	1,631,000	1,423,000	1,662,000	1,575,000
Hyderabad	1,026,000	1,173,000	1,367,000	1,301,000	1,201,000	1,259,000	1,247,000	1,308,000	1,355,000	1,250,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	95,000	86,000	87,000	84,000	96,000	102,000
Mysore	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Punjab States	1,370,000	1,354,000	1,312,000	1,336,000	1,519,000	1,445,000	1,411,000	1,468,000	1,526,000	1,494,000
Rajputana States	1,172,000	1,243,000	1,508,000	1,268,000	1,488,000	1,520,000	1,575,000	1,284,000	1,525,000	1,319,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	116,000	119,000	116,000	122,000	127,000	122,000	122,000	127,000	108,000	105,000
Total Indian States	7,043,000	7,599,000	8,696,000	8,179,000	8,695,000	9,049,000	8,720,000	8,189,000	9,172,000	8,671,000
GRAND TOTAL	31,654,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	36,077,000	34,490,000	33,639,000	33,215,000	35,640,000	35,291,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	11,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	7,000	3,000
Bengal	33,000	34,000	34,000	41,000	41,000	51,000	33,000	44,000	45,000	44,000
Bihar (*g*)	515,000	454,000	469,000	492,000	476,000	505,000	416,000	435,000	433,000	385,000
Bombay	430,000	441,000	444,000	602,000	328,000(*j*)	308,000(*j*)	315,000(*j*)	289,000(*j*)	306,000(*j*)	337,000(*j*)
Central Provinces and Berar	588,000	635,000	673,000	655,000	715,000	763,000	641,000	600,000	673,000	673,000
Delhi	10,000	10,000	9,000	17,000	18,000	13,000	12,000	19,000	20,000	14,000
North-West Frontier Province (*b*)	248,000	216,000	250,000	237,000	249,000	238,000	258,000	291,000	250,000	252,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	3,781,000	3,122,000	2,760,000	2,813,000	2,794,000	3,042,000	3,053,000	3,395,000	3,724,000	3,235,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	303,000	251,000	292,000	311,000	368,000	364,000
United Provinces	3,309,000	2,686,000	2,610,000	2,713,000	2,537,000	2,523,000	2,498,000	2,468,000	2,780,000	2,642,000
Total British Provinces	8,925,000	7,604,000	7,258,000	7,576,000	7,468,000	7,703,000	7,528,000	7,859,000	8,607,000	7,950,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	20,000	17,000	21,000	31,000	17,000	17,000	28,000	20,000	26,000	22,000
Bombay States	116,000	147,000	148,000	176,000	130,000(*i*)	126,000(*i*)	130,000(*i*)	112,000(*i*)	147,000(*i*)	117,000(*i*)
Central India States	269,000	326,000	339,000	341,000	407,000	419,000	360,000	339,000	386,000	415,000
Eastern Agency States *	29,000	6,000(*d*)	20,000	15,000	20,000	17,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	13,000
Gwalior	178,000	272,000	297,000	319,000	302,000	394,000	348,000	334,000	389,000	392,000
Hyderabad	107,000	135,000	161,000	168,000	149,000	156,000	140,000	200,000	200,000	172,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	29,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	38,000	33,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*e*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*e*)	1,000
Punjab States	427,000	438,000	392,000	442,000	459,000	456,000	443,000	468,000	496,000	442,000
Rajputana States	364,000	320,000	354,000	355,000	353,000	383,000	389,000	346,000	432,000	356,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	33,000	40,000	23,000	31,000	35,000	31,000	31,000	35,000	30,000	21,000
Total Indian States	1,544,000	1,702,000	1,766,000	1,879,000	1,902,000	2,026,000	1,906,000	1,893,000	2,157,000	1,984,000
GRAND TOTAL	10,469,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,434,000	9,752,000	10,764,000	9,934,000

* Formerly Central Provinces States.

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States) which report an area of 2,100 acres with a yield of 200 tons in 1938-39, as against 2,000 acres and 200 tons in 1937-38.

(*b*) Includes the North Waziristan and the Kurram Agencies. (*c*) 500 tons. (*d*) Incomplete. (*e*) 400 tons.

(*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*i*) Excluding Khairpur State (Sind).

(*g*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*j*) Excluding Sind.

(*h*) " " " " " " 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

NOTE—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF **SUGARCANE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Assam	29,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	40,000	39,000	38,000
Bengal	193,000	199,000	233,000	233,000	257,000	276,000	325,000	355,000	290,000	299,000
Bihar (*f*)	279,000	284,000	282,000	302,000	418,000 (*c*)	445,000 (*c*)	447,000 (*c*)	460,000 (*c*)	360,000 (*c*)	375,000 (*c*)
Bombay	66,000	65,000	69,000	75,000	70,000	75,000	83,000	83,000	71,000	71,000
Central Provinces and Berar	22,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	30,000	32,000	34,000	31,000
Delhi	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	1,000
Madras	98,000	115,000	116,000	121,000	122,000	125,000	121,000	120,000	98,000	98,000
North-West Frontier Province	51,000	47,000	44,000	53,000	49,000	43,000	59,000	72,000	70,000	53,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,000	31,000	34,000	32,000
Punjab	307,000	426,000	475,000	558,000	466,000	462,000	474,000	554,000	510,000	354,000
Sind (*d*)	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
United Provinces	1,349,000	1,489,000	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,713,000	1,814,000	2,212,000	2,465,000	2,181,000	1,610,000
Total British Provinces	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,852,000	3,179,000	3,165,000	3,316,000	3,829,000	4,223,000	3,700,000	2,969,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay States	26,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	31,000	36,000	39,000	47,000	40,000	38,000
Hyderabad	37,000	34,000	35,000	40,000	46,000	51,000	59,000	58,000	30,000	29,000
Mysore	33,000	38,000	36,000	42,000	42,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	50,000	45,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	13,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	21,000	26,000	37,000	50,000	41,000	25,000
Total Indian States	111,000	117,000	119,000	138,000	146,000	165,000	195,000	217,000	169,000	144,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,024,000	4,440,000	3,869,000	3,113,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gûr)

British Provinces—										
Assam	26,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	40,000	34,000	37,000	40,000	40,000	37,000
Bengal	220,000	248,000	273,000	454,000	457,000	492,000	560,000	626,000	483,000	439,000
Bihar (*f*)	304,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	623,000 (*c*)	673,000 (*c*)	635,000 (*c*)	493,000 (*c*)	379,000 (*c*)	369,000 (*c*)
Bombay	175,000	184,000	187,000	201,000	194,000	186,000	211,000	207,000	168,000	177,000
Central Provinces and Berar	36,000	34,000	35,000	39,000	48,000	47,000	48,000	51,000	51,000	48,000
Delhi	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	8,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	(*e*)
Madras	275,000	321,000	324,000	339,000	349,000	351,000	349,000	338,000	279,000	274,000
North-West Frontier Province	63,000	58,000	55,000	45,000	54,000	41,000	65,000	79,000	73,000	59,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	51,000	74,000	62,000
Punjab	204,000	302,000	368,000	444,000	364,000	326,000	360,000	465,000	389,000	229,000
Sind (*d*)	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	15,000	14,000
United Provinces	1,301,000	1,581,000	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,532,000	2,719,000	3,275,000	3,765,000	3,144,000	2,160,000
Total British Provinces	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,790,000	4,450,000	4,669,000	4,884,000	5,605,000	6,134,000	5,099,000	3,868,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	9,000	7,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	(*b*)	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay States	58,000	61,000	67,000	74,000	69,000	74,000	105,000	109,000	104,000	84,000
Hyderabad	39,000	49,000	65,000	76,000	72,000	93,000	99,000	124,000	60,000	64,000
Mysore	33,000	36,000	32,000	38,000	41,000	43,000	53,000	53,000	76,000	58,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	12,000	12,000	18,000	35,000	38,000	39,000	61,000	46,000	50,000	22,000
Total Indian States	145,000	160,000	185,000	226,000	227,000	256,000	326,000	342,000	304,000	240,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,931,000	6,476,000	5,403,000	4,108,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1938-39 are 17,000 acres and 17,000 tons, as against 18,000 acres and 19,000 tons. in 1937-38.
(*b*) Not available. (*c*) Excluding Sind. (*d*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*e*) 500 tons. (*f*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF **TEA** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,400	430,400	435,900	437,200	438,800	440,000	439,000
Bengal . .	195,100	199,100	198,400	199,000	199,800	201,700	202,200	203,200	201,700	200,800
Bihar . .	4,100	3,700	3,700	3,400	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,800	3,800
Coorg . .	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Madras . .	66,300	69,900	72,400	74,000	75,600	75,200	78,200	77,000	77,800	77,800
Punjab . .	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500
United Provinces	6,000	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,600	6,400
Total British Provinces .	711,100	722,000	721,900	721,200	725,900	733,000	738,000	739,600	739,800	737,700
Indian States—										
Cochin . .	300	500	500	500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Mandi (Punjab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300
Mysore . .	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,500
Travancore .	65,400	68,600	71,900	74,700	76,300	77,200	77,600	77,800	77,600	77,700
Tripura (Bengal) .	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,900	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,300	10,500	10,900
Total Indian States .	76,900	81,500	84,900	88,300	92,000	93,300	93,700	94,500	94,500	95,100
GRAND TOTAL	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	817,900	826,300	831,700	834,100	834,300	832,800

Yield (lbs.)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	258,940,700	233,416,100	243,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100	232,835,400	226,417,300	223,325,300	241,527,360	261,037,200
Bengal . .	109,953,200	96,991,100	88,482,100	108,876,300	96,658,500	98,402,000	96,377,900	99,419,900	108,565,600	106,339,400
Bihar . .	853,200	809,200	886,500	672,000	1,094,100	1,032,800	996,600	1,124,800	1,201,700	1,304,000
Coorg . .	169,000	167,500	174,300	219,800	209,400	198,800	163,500	187,900	16,000	100,600
Madras . .	27,422,500	26,439,500	27,508,500	29,660,800	29,295,300	28,497,400	31,519,300	32,676,100	35,415,000	38,180,200
Punjab . .	1,930,100	1,896,300	1,902,200	1,368,600	2,111,100	2,339,800	2,479,400	2,388,500	2,779,000	2,777,300
United Provinces .	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,366,600	1,299,800	1,732,900	1,785,900	1,622,400	1,823,700	2,013,600	1,856,400
Total British Provinces .	400,757,600	361,542,400	363,549,500	399,155,200	350,442,400	365,092,100	359,576,400	360,946,200	391,518,200	411,595,100
Indian States—										
Cochin . .	55,100	61,700	59,200	88,800	515,400	553,200	589,300	635,100	733,400	843,200
Mandi (Punjab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	101,900	101,300
Mysore . .	112,900	199,000	187,500	153,800	198,400	192,600	301,900	578,200	581,600	944,300
Travancore . .	30,513,700	28,028,300	28,673,100	32,641,000	30,735,900	31,112,600	31,695,600	30,430,800	34,526,000	35,050,600
Tripura (Bengal) .	1,402,700	1,249,400	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200	2,300,500	2,265,900	2,590,200	2,788,900	3,326,300
Total Indian States .	32,084,400	29,538,400	30,534,000	34,514,100	33,232,000	34,158,900	34,852,700	34,234,300	38,731,800	40,265,700
GRAND TOTAL	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,669,300	383,674,400	399,251,000	394,429,100	395,180,500	430,250,000	451,860,800

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1938 are provisional and therefore subject to revision.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	34,000	31,000	27,000	33,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	34,000	37,000	27,000
Assam	41,000	41,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	34,000	38,000	36,000	45,000	37,000
Bengal	59,000	58,000	58,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Bihar (*i*)	69,000	69,000	68,000	65,000	42,000	42,000	32,000	31,000	43,000	43,000
Bombay	4,804,000	3,831,000	4,321,000	4,223,000	(*k*)3,655,000	(*k*)3,657,000	(*k*)4,163,000	(*k*)3,713,000	(*k*)3,863,000	(*k*)3,627,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,175,000	4,750,000	4,620,000	4,000,000	4,270,000	4,201,000	4,038,000	3,952,000	4,047,000	3,742,000
Delhi	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Madras	2,476,000	2,041,000	2,204,000	1,949,000	2,156,000	2,304,000	2,664,000	2,487,000	2,546,000	(*c*)1,950,000
North-West Frontier Province	17,000	13,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	15,000	19,000	21,000	22,000	22,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...		9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Punjab	2,209,000	2,164,000	2,160,000	1,890,000	2,449,000	2,347,000	2,803,000	2,909,000	3,135,000	2,902,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	570,000	623,000	768,000	919,000	970,000	856,000
United Provinces	916,000	822,000	739,000	516,000	805,000	705,000	588,000	692,000	581,000	654,000
Total British Provinces	15,803,000	13,824,000	14,256,000	12,790,000	14,102,000	14,026,000	15,247,000	14,862,000	15,357,000	13,928,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	771,000	731,000	693,000	722,000	731,000	800,000	837,000	871,000	914,000	863,000
Bombay States	2,490,000	2,465,000	2,141,000	2,507,000	(*l*)2,222,000	(*l*)2,610,000	(*l*)2,474,000	(*l*)2,278,000	(*l*)2,309,000	(*l*)2,124,000
Central India States	1,388,000	1,284,000	1,172,000	1,007,000	1,152,000	1,173,000	1,201,000	1,414,000	1,323,000	1,141,000
Gwalior	633,000	619,000	632,000	597,000	614,000	633,000	602,000	714,000	668,000	560,000
Hyderabad	3,536,000	3,527,000	3,644,000	3,602,000	3,696,000	3,101,000	3,698,000	3,080,000	3,563,000	3,490,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	22,000	31,000	44,000	70,000	79,000	52,000
Madras States	31,000	30,000	24,000	21,000	19,000	16,000	29,000	25,000	26,000	(*d*)
Mysore	69,000	72,000	83,000	88,000	77,000	70,000	87,000	85,000	85,000	84,000
Punjab States	327,000	325,000	381,000	371,000	540,000	537,000	716,000	782,000	851,000	757,000
Rajputana States	507,000	520,000	437,000	419,000	493,000	492,000	486,000	534,000	527,000	465,000
Tripura (Bengal)	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	36,000	30,000	30,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	13,000	23,000	14,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	14,000	13,000
Total Indian States	9,784,000	9,615,000	9,238,000	9,361,000	9,590,000	9,489,000	10,197,000	9,897,000	10,389,000	9,579,000
GRAND TOTAL	25,587,000	23,439,000	23,494,000	22,151,000	23,692,000	23,515,000	25,444,000	24,759,000	25,746,000	23,507,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	15,000	8,000
Assam	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,000	15,000	13,000	24,000	14,000
Bengal	18,000	17,000	15,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	23,000	22,000	23,000
Bihar (*i*)	13,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	7,000
Bombay	815,000	765,000	758,000	896,000	(*k*)689,000	(*k*)555,000	(*k*)812,000	(*k*)665,000	(*k*)734,000	(*k*)708,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,252,000	1,136,000	442,000	820,000	758,000	617,000	616,000	851,000	698,000	549,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	(*e*)	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*e*)
Madras	509,000	378,000	421,000	407,000	450,000	474,000	533,000	494,000	502,000	(*c*)372,000
North-West Frontier Province	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	700,000	667,000	538,000	555,000	927,000	946,000	1,234,000	1,456,000	1,140,000	1,104,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	186,000	270,000	308,000	486,000	354,000	282,000
United Provinces	286,000	319,000	205,000	169,000	265,000	192,000	194,000	174,000	196,000	179,000
Total British Provinces	3,624,000	3,326,000	2,425,000	2,911,000	3,336,000	3,114,000	3,758,000	4,186,000	3,699,000	3,252,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	127,000	140,000	136,000	144,000	90,000	69,000	156,000	191,000	219,000	202,000
Bombay States	519,000	565,000	573,000	649,000	(*l*)587,000	(*l*)593,000	(*l*)611,000	(*l*)455,000	(*l*)479,000	(*l*)396,000
Central India States	211,000	214,000	129,000	133,000	154,000	131,000	180,000	203,000	142,000	159,000
Gwalior	89,000	103,000	76,000	76,000	59,000	58,000	124,000	106,000	78,000	96,000
Hyderabad	447,000	651,000	509,000	534,000	564,000	443,000	569,000	499,000	570,000	507,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*h*)	...	...	...	...	10,000	14,000	23,000	35,000	40,000	22,000
Madras States	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	(*d*)
Mysore	9,000	10,000	9,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	11,000	12,000	11,000	11,000
Punjab States	99,000	100,000	77,000	96,000	178,000	296,000	348,000	465,000	373,000	302,000
Rajputana States	67,000	73,000	62,000	58,000	65,000	64,000	79,000	73,000	99,000	91,000
Tripura (Bengal)	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	3,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000
Total Indian States	1,578,000	1,866,000	1,578,000	1,707,000	1,721,000	1,683,000	2,109,000	2,048,000	2,023,000	1,793,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,202,000	5,192,000	4,003,000	4,618,000	5,057,000	4,797,000	5,867,000	6,234,000	5,722,000	5,045,000
Net Exports and Consumption (*f*).	6,991,000	6,750,000	4,678,000	5,979,000	6,492,000	6,477,000	6,837,000	(*j*)7,348,000	5,544,000	(*b*)

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States) which report an area, of 23,000 acres with a yield of 5,000 bales in 1938-39, as against 26,000 acres and 6,000 bales in 1937-38. (*b*) Not yet available.

(*c*) Includes Madras States for which separate figure is not yet available. (*d*) Included under Madras. (*e*) Below 500 bales.

(*f*) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills were adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act, and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 100,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16. In 1936-37, the estimate was again revised to 450,000 bales on the basis of the results of enquiries conducted by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in selected areas.

(*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

(*i*) Figures for the years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*j*) Mill consumption in Burma excluded since 1st April, 1937.

(*k*) Excluding Sind. (*l*) Excluding Khairpur State (Sind).

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 8A—AREA AND YIELD OF **COTTON** ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Area (acres)

Descriptions of cotton	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Oomras—										
Khandesh	1,373,000	1,211,000	1,184,000	1,062,000	1,116,000	1,152,000	1,285,000	1,304,000	1,328,000	1,261,000
Central India	2,021,000	1,903,000	1,804,000	1,604,000	1,766,000	1,806,000	1,803,000	2,128,000	1,991,000	1,701,000
Barsi and Nagar	(a)2,629,000	2,315,000	2,586,000	2,450,000	2,346,000	2,074,000	2,451,000	1,948,000	2,338,000	2,207,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani	916,000	971,000	862,000	890,000	976,000	864,000	978,000	841,000	959,000	925,000
Berar	3,443,000	3,221,000	3,162,000	2,828,000	2,948,000	2,915,000	2,848,000	2,713,000	2,865,000	2,644,000
Central Provinces	1,732,000	1,529,000	1,458,000	1,172,000	1,322,000	1,286,000	1,220,000	1,239,000	1,182,000	1,098,000
TOTAL	12,114,000	11,150,000	11,056,000	10,006,000	10,474,000	10,097,000	10,585,000	10,173,000	10,663,000	9,836,000
Dholleras	2,807,000	2,583,000	2,150,000	2,747,000	2,386,000	2,965,000	2,733,000	2,686,000	2,506,000	2,254,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	929,000	845,000	753,000	526,000	811,000	715,000	596,000	700,000	595,000	667,000
Rajputana	541,000	551,000	464,000	452,000	529,000	528,000	521,000	568,000	564,000	492,000
Sind-Punjab	2,058,000	1,888,000	2,004,000	1,757,000	2,796,000	2,522,000	2,439,000	2,516,000	2,629,000	2,142,000
Others	76,000	75,000	74,000	72,000	48,000	48,000	47,000	45,000	57,000	57,000
TOTAL	3,604,000	3,359,000	3,295,000	2,807,000	4,184,000	3,813,000	3,603,000	3,829,000	3,845,000	3,358,000
American—										
Punjab	806,000	837,000	763,000	776,000	809,000	841,000	1,529,000	1,626,000	1,777,000	1,867,000
Sind	27,000	65,000	59,000	99,000	(b)	194,000	384,000	561,000	653,000	582,000
Broach	1,324,000	1,232,000	1,271,000	1,308,000	1,283,000	1,384,000	1,367,000	1,493,000	1,488,000	1,419,000
Coompta-Dharwars	1,746,000	1,356,000	1,665,000	1,451,000	1,362,000	1,167,000	1,479,000	1,184,000	1,331,000	1,243,000
Westerns and Northerns	1,551,000	1,541,000	1,897,000	1,568,000	1,770,000	1,454,000	2,163,000	1,603,000	1,814,000	1,770,000
Cocanadas	259,000	199,000	186,000	189,000	170,000	184,000	170,000	165,000	148,000	126,000
Tinnevellies	601,000	525,000	538,000	541,000	575,000	591,000	623,000	597,000	622,000	505,000
Salems	221,000	200,000	204,000	191,000	200,000	181,000	164,000	190,000	196,000	95,000
Cambodias	395,000	248,000	280,000	322,000	346,000	509,000	525,000	516,000	567,000	323,000
Comillas, and other sorts	132,000	144,000	130,000	146,000	133,000	135,000	119,000	136,000	136,000	129,000
GRAND TOTAL	25,587,000	23,439,000	23,494,000	22,151,000	23,692,000	23,515,000	25,444,000	24,759,000	25,746,000	23,507,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Oomras—										
Khandesh	291,000	328,000	206,000	256,000	286,000	249,000	307,000	273,000	323,000	281,000
Central India	300,000	317,000	205,000	209,000	213,000	189,000	304,000	309,000	220,000	255,000
Barsi and Nagar	(a) 343,000	494,000	363,000	373,000	386,000	315,000	427,000	344,000	399,000	344,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani	126,000	126,000	115,000	131,000	153,000	129,000	112,000	141,000	142,000	129,000
Berar	717,000	658,000	283,000	500,000	513,000	443,000	349,000	560,000	430,000	406,000
Central Provinces	535,000	478,000	159,000	320,000	245,000	174,000	267,000	291,000	268,000	143,000
TOTAL	2,312,000	2,401,000	1,331,000	1,789,000	1,796,000	1,499,000	1,766,000	1,918,000	1,782,000	1,558,000
Dholleras	527,000	562,000	596,000	715,000	575,000	602,000	642,000	457,000	508,000	344,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	289,000	324,000	207,000	170,000	266,000	194,000	195,000	175,000	200,000	181,000
Rajputana	78,000	84,000	73,000	69,000	78,000	76,000	92,000	85,000	114,000	99,000
Sind-Punjab	595,000	567,000	468,000	521,000	941,000	1,058,000	1,025,000	1,251,000	980,000	693,000
Others	15,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	11,000	10,000
TOTAL	977,000	991,000	764,000	775,000	1,295,000	1,338,000	1,322,000	1,520,000	1,305,000	983,000
American—										
Punjab	248,000	269,000	215,000	217,000	364,000	398,000	737,000	900,000	692,000	808,000
Sind	8,000	20,000	14,000	33,000	(b)	76,000	155,000	296,000	240,000	215,000
Broach	288,000	295,000	282,000	331,000	236,000	146,000	344,000	394,000	381,000	399,000
Coompta-Dharwars	247,000	151,000	217,000	189,000	196,000	156,000	190,000	147,000	159,000	194,000
Westerns and Northerns	169,000	180,000	222,000	193,000	211,000	142,000	288,000	165,000	176,000	258,000
Cocanadas	45,000	32,000	33,000	26,000	24,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	24,000	18,000
Tinnevellies	162,000	129,000	131,000	135,000	130,000	141,000	137,000	138,000	151,000	119,000
Salems	38,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	37,000	33,000	30,000	35,000	37,000	7,000
Cambodias	144,000	90,000	128,000	139,000	153,000	198,000	192,000	198,000	216,000	100,000
Comillas, and other sorts	37,000	36,000	34,000	41,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	41,000	51,000	42,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,202,000	5,192,000	4,003,000	4,618,000	5,057,000	4,797,000	5,867,000	6,234,000	5,722,000	5,045,000

(a) Includes the whole of cotton grown in Non-Government areas in Hyderabad.
(b) Included under "Sind—Punjab," separate figure not being available.

NOTE—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF **JUTE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
British Provinces—										
Assam . .	192,000	99,000	127,000	157,000	149,000	118,000	157,000	219,000	303,000	281,000
Bengal . .	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,822,000	2,142,000	2,321,000	1,899,000	2,220,000	2,167,000	2,475,000	2,504,000
Bihar (*a*) . .	238,000	149,000	170,000	192,000	174,000	128,000	464,000	445,000	315,000	265,000
Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	14,000	16,000	25,000	23,000
Total British Provinces	3,458,000	1,845,000	2,119,000	2,491,000	2,644,000	2,162,000	2,855,000	2,847,000	3,118,000	3,073,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	31,000	16,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	18,000	24,000	34,000	39,000	33,000
Tripura . .	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	13,000
Total Indian States .	34,000	17,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	42,000	47,000	46,000
GRAND TOTAL (*d*)	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,886,000	2,889,000	3,165,000	3,119,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam . .	619,000	197,000	340,000	447,000	304,000	313,000	462,000	655,000	570,000	557,000
Bengal . .	9,883,000	4,983,000	6,167,000	7,046,000	7,675,000	6,485,000	7,940,000	6,975,000	5,690,000	8,232,000
Bihar (*a*) . .	620,000	342,000	519,000	448,000	447,000	319,000	1,084,000	896,000	436,000	709,000
Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	29,000	33,000	57,000	47,000
Total British Provinces	11,122,000	5,522,000	7,026,000	7,941,000	8,426,000	7,162,000	9,515,000	8,559,000	6,753,000	9,545,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar .	80,000	17,000	44,000	44,000	72,000	50,000	77,000	78,000	52,000	61,000
Tripura . .	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	19,000	19,000	14,000	29,000
Total Indian States .	83,000	20,000	46,000	46,000	74,000	53,000	96,000	97,000	66,000	90,000
GRAND TOTAL (*d*)	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	9,611,000	8,656,000	6,819,000	9,635,000
Exports and consumption (*c*) .	8,480,000	7,883,000	8,381,000	9,068,000	9,466,000	9,657,000	11,443,000	10,914,000	10,610,000	(*b*)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (*c*)	10,320,000	6,704,000	8,878,000	8,853,000	9,966,000	8,670,000	10,932,000	10,132,000	9,920,000	(*b*)

(*a*) Figures for years prior to 1935 relate to "Bihar and Orissa." (*b*) Not yet available.

(*c*) The exports as well as mill-purchases and mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption, mill-purchases and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates.

(*d*) Excluding Nepal, for which no reliable estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1930	65,000	1933	57,000	1936 . . .	54,000
1931	64,000	1934 . . .	55,000	1937 . . .	55,000
1932	49,000	1935 . . .	77,000	1938 . . .	46,000
				1939 . . .	(*b*)

NOTE.—Figures for 1939 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Bengal	114,000	116,000	126,000	125,000	124,000	126,000	98,000	131,000	137,000	156,000
Bihar (*b*)	654,000	654,000	662,000	641,000	631,000	599,000	540,000	550,000	587,000	576,000
Bombay	131,000	137,000	137,000	125,000	124,000	127,000	113,000	123,000	112,000	113,000
Central Provinces and Berar	754,000	739,000	937,000	1,008,000	933,000	997,000	1,131,000	1,182,000	1,287,000	1,334,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000
Punjab	28,000	28,000	32,000	28,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
United Provinces (*a*)	229,000	310,000	321,000	228,000	213,000	240,000	195,000	308,000	318,000	281,000
	502,000	*644,000*	*589,000*	*624,000*	*593,000*	*622,000*	*650,000*	*600,000*	*632,000*	*643,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	1,910,000	1,984,000	2,215,000	2,155,000	2,057,000	2,115,000	2,114,000	2,334,000	2,480,000	2,499,000
	502,000	*644,000*	*589,000*	*624,000*	*593,000*	*622,000*	*650,000*	*600,000*	*632,000*	*643,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	44,000	37,000	47,000	47,000	45,000	65,000	63,000
Bombay States	6,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Eastern Agency States (*c*)	85,000	38,000	94,000	108,000	128,000	128,000	130,000	130,000	129,000	119,000
Hyderabad	242,000	253,000	306,000	269,000	367,000	399,000	416,000	468,000	471,000	463,000
Kotah (Rajputana)	57,000	82,000	95,000	93,000	73,000	92,000	94,000	94,000	107,000	101,000
Total Indian States	390,000	381,000	505,000	520,000	611,000	673,000	693,000	743,000	778,000	752,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,457,000	3,677,000	3,890,000	3,894,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bengal	19,000	19,000	20,000	25,000	24,000	27,000	16,000	23,000	27,000	29,000
Bihar (*b*)	107,000	94,000	92,000	97,000	92,000	93,000	75,000	84,000	87,000	79,000
Bombay	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	9,000	10,000	11,000
Central Provinces and Berar	65,000	65,000	87,000	83,000	80,000	88,000	80,000	88,000	106,000	110,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces (*a*)	46,000	50,000	56,000	39,000	31,000	39,000	34,000	48,000	52,000	45,000
	101,000	*104,000*	*102,000*	*108,000*	*85,000*	*100,000*	*113,000*	*100,000*	*105,000*	*103,000*
Total British Provinces (*a*)	253,000	244,000	272,000	261,000	243,000	262,000	220,000	256,000	286,000	278,000
	101,000	*104,000*	*102,000*	*108,000*	*85,000*	*100,000*	*113,000*	*100,000*	*105,000*	*103,000*
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	(*e*)	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	8,000
Bombay States	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eastern Agency States (*c*)	7,000	3,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	4,000	8,000	7,000
Hyderabad	16,000	16,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	34,000	33,000	44,000	41,000	40,000
Kotah (Rajputana)	3,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	8,000
Total Indian States	26,000	29,000	42,000	37,000	48,000	58,000	55,000	64,000	70,000	64,000
GRAND TOTAL	380,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	420,000	388,000	420,000	461,000	445,000

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*c*) Formerly Central Provinces States. (*d*) 500 tons. (*e*) Not available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF **RAPE** AND **MUSTARD** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Assam	336,000	363,000	302,000	271,000	329,000	345,000	363,000	401,000	397,000	406,000
Bengal	705,000	769,000	770,000	716,000	693,000	724,000	711,000	740,000	771,000	777,000
Bihar (*i*)	665,000	657,000	645,000	627,000	598,000 (*j*)	600,000 (*j*)	546,000 (*j*)	533,000 (*j*)	518,000 (*j*)	498,000 (*j*)
Bombay	339,000	191,000	142,000	190,000	9,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	20,000	16,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	64,000	70,000	71,000	74,000	71,000	68,000	72,000	73,000	73,000
Delhi	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	10,000	8,000	2,000
North-West Frontier Province	133,000	83,000	107,000	126,000	112,000	65,000	93,000	102,000	87,000	83,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	25,000	25,000	26,000
Punjab	1,074,000	889,000	1,150,000	1,158,000	1,099,000	673,000	705,000	982,000	740,000	650,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	176,000	128,000	125,000	139,000	146,000	163,000
United Provinces (*b*)	215,000 *2,341,000*	240,000 *3,230,000*	273,000 *2,659,000*	327,000 *2,484,000*	219,000 *2,594,000*	206,000 *2,444,000*	248,000 *2,330,000*	280,000 *2,499,000*	209,000 *2,375,000*	252,000 *2,485,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	3,472,000 *2,341,000*	3,264,000 *3,230,000*	3,467,000 *2,659,000*	3,494,000 *2,484,000*	3,313,000 *2,594,000*	2,834,000 *2,444,000*	2,912,000 *2,330,000*	3,302,000 *2,499,000*	2,994,000 *2,375,000*	2,946,000 *2,485,000*
Indian States—										
Alwar (Rajputana)	43,000	90,000	40,000	40,000	38,000	20,000	49,000	56,000	55,000	43,000
Baroda	19,000	20,000	21,000	20,000	40,000 (*c*)	15,000 (*c*)	13,000 (*c*)	11,000 (*c*)	20,000 (*c*)	14,000 (*c*)
Bombay States	21,000	17,000	23,000	46,000	23,000	8,000	9,000	6,000	4,000	4,000
Hyderabad	11,000	11,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	9,000	9,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	14,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	7,000
Total Indian States	94,000	138,000	94,000	116,000	127,000	60,000	91,000	88,000	92,000	77,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,333,000	5,889,000	5,461,000	5,508,000

Yield (tons)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Assam	62,000	64,000	46,000	43,000	57,000	54,000	45,000	55,000	59,000	68,000
Bengal	134,000	139,000	139,000	154,000	164,000	180,000	157,000	166,000	157,000	152,000
Bihar (*i*)	162,000	147,000	136,000	140,000	135,000 (*j*)	137,000 (*j*)	108,000 (*j*)	122,000 (*j*)	117,000 (*j*)	108,000 (*j*)
Bombay	40,000	23,000	14,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	3,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	(*d*)	16,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	17,000	15,000	16,000
Delhi	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	1,000	(*e*)	2,000	1,000	(*e*)
North-West Frontier Province	9,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	8,000	16,000	14,000	10,000
Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Punjab	150,000	141,000	184,000	151,000	131,000	101,000	113,000	153,000	105,000	110,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	17,000	9,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000
United Provinces (*b*)	44,000 *479,000*	32,000 *423,000*	48,000 *419,000*	58,000 *438,000*	31,000 *372,000*	30,000 *357,000*	46,000 *433,000*	42,000 *357,000*	41,000 *475,000*	40,000 *392,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	601,000 *479,000*	555,000 *423,000*	593,000 *419,000*	591,000 *438,000*	562,000 *372,000*	537,000 *357,000*	511,000 *433,000*	593,000 *357,000*	533,000 *475,000*	526,000 *392,000*
Indian States—										
Alwar (Rajputana)	10,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	3,000
Baroda	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000 (*c*)	1,000 (*c*)	2,000 (*c*)	1,000 (*c*)	3,000 (*c*)	3,000 (*c*)
Bombay States	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*f*)
Khairpur (Sind) (*h*)	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*f*)	1,000
Total Indian States	15,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	9,000	6,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	8,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	957,000	964,000	1,021,000	926,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1938-39 are 70,000 acres and 5,000 tons, as against 70,000 acres and 4,000 tons in 1937-38.
(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*c*) Excluding Khairpur State (Sind). (*d*) Not available.
(*e*) Below 500 tons. (*f*) 500 tons. (*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".
(*i*) " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*j*) Excluding Sind.

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF **SESAMUM** (*Til* or *Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara .	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,000	24,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	30,000	25,000
Bengal . .	157,000	153,000	161,000	161,000	158,000	158,000	166,000	184,000	210,000	188,000
Bihar (*j*) . .	188,000	189,000	200,000	200,000	205,000 (*g*)	202,000 (*g*)	125,000 (*g*)	115,000 (*g*)	114,000 (*g*)	114,000 (*g*)
Bombay . .	242,000	209,000	234,000	256,000	193,000	155,000	170,000	132,000	166,000	210,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	496,000	577,000	505,000	604,000	570,000	338,000	413,000	466,000	483,000	438,000
Madras . .	773,000	746,000	747,000	836,000	836,000	653,000	727,000	802,000	795,000	876,000
Orissa (*a*) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,000	110,000	112,000	105,000
Punjab . .	122,000	126,000	162,000	137,000	93,000	109,000	85,000	100,000	93,000	97,000
Sind (*h*) . .	...	...	...	...	36,000	42,000	34,000	30,000	33,000	10,000
United Provinces (*b*)	292,000	257,000	330,000	388,000	438,000	252,000	258,000	291,000	368,000	322,000
	890,000	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*	*921,000*	*774,000*	*955,000*	*979,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	2,285,000	2,272,000	2,359,000	2,603,000	2,553,000	1,930,000	2,114,000	2,251,000	2,404,000	2,385,000
	890,000	*847,000*	*882,000*	*839,000*	*902,000*	*805,000*	*921,000*	*774,000*	*955,000*	*979,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	72,000	69,000	81,000	71,000	75,000	69,000	55,000	53,000	53,000	51,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	131,000	85,000	9,000	77,000	86,000	64,000	63,000
Bombay States .	257,000	463,000	457,000	372,000	462,000	431,000	346,000	394,000	391,000	352,000
Hyderabad .	569,000	593,000	508,000	601,000	581,000	509,000	588,000	547,000	548,000	451,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*i*)	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)
Kotah(Rajputana)	48,000	52,000	44,000	39,000	40,000	38,000	34,000	39,000	35,000	50,000
Total Indian States .	946,000	1,177,000	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,243,000	1,056,000	1,100,000	1,119,000	1,091,000	967,000
GRAND TOTAL .	4,121,000	4,296,000	4,331,000	4,656,000	4,698,000	3,791,000	4,135,000	4,144,000	4,450,000	4,331,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara .	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,000	(*c*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*c*)
Bengal . .	26,000	26,000	26,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	36,000	39,000	46,000	31,000
Bihar (*j*) . .	30,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	31,000 (*g*)	30,000 (*g*)	14,000 (*g*)	17,000 (*g*)	17,000 (*g*)	17,000 (*g*)
Bombay . .	24,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	23,000	18,000	20,000	13,000	19,000	22,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	37,000	49,000	38,000	47,000	43,000	20,000	33,000	38,000	39,000	34,000
Madras . .	101,000	98,000	97,000	112,000	106,000	79,000	84,000	100,000	96,000	94,000
Orissa (*a*) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000
Punjab . .	10,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000
Sind (*h*) . .	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
United Provinces (*b*)	25,000	26,000	33,000	42,000	41,000	22,000	25,000	25,000	32,000	25,000
	76,000	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*	*78,000*	*79,000*	*83,000*	*76,000*
Total British Provinces (*b*)	253,000	262,000	267,000	306,000	290,000	216,000	236,000	256,000	274,000	245,000
	76,000	*86,000*	*90,000*	*91,000*	*87,000*	*71,000*	*78,000*	*79,000*	*83,000*	*76,000*
Indian States—										
Baroda . .	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . .	...	...	...	(*d*)	5,000	(*c*)	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000
Bombay States .	33,000	58,000	57,000	46,000	56,000	39,000	50,000	50,000	58,000	34,000
Hyderabad .	36,000	36,000	24,000	35,000	26,000	22,000	35,000	41,000	40,000	29,000
Khairpur (Sind)(*i*)	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)
Kotah(Rajputana)	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Total Indian States .	76,000	103,000	89,000	89,000	97,000	65,000	99,000	104,000	108,000	75,000
GRAND TOTAL .	405,000	451,000	446,000	486,000	474,000	352,000	413,000	439,000	465,000	396,000

(*a*) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1938-39 are 190,000 acres and 10,000 tons, as against 203,000 acres and 12,000 tons in 1937-38.
(*b*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*c*) Below 500 tons. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Below 500 acres. (*f*) Below 50 tons. (*g*) Excluding Sind.
(*h*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*i*) " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*j*) " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF **CASTOR SEED** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Bihar (*f*)	55,000	55,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	55,000	35,000	33,000	34,000	34,000
Bombay	67,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	(c) 57,000	(c) 43,000	(c) 43,000	(c) 47,000	(c) 42,000	(c) 45,000
Central Provinces and Berar	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	29,000	31,000	34,000	29,000
Madras	256,000	283,000	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000	252,000	264,000	247,000	270,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	5,000
United Provinces (*a*)	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	13,000	11,000
Total British Provinces	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	471,000	416,000	387,000	410,000	397,000	414,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	83,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	83,000	68,000	88,000	70,000
Bombay States	61,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	76,000	53,000	47,000	47,000	66,000
Hyderabad	602,000	792,000	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000	834,000	781,000	520,000	550,000
Mysore	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000	101,000	103,000	96,000	99,000
Total Indian States	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000	1,071,000	999,000	751,000	785,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,458,000	1,409,000	1,148,000	1,199,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar (*f*)	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Bombay	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	(c) 7,000	(c) 4,000	(c) 6,000	(c) 6,000	(c) 6,000	(c) 6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Madras	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000	23,000	25,000	22,000	22,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
United Provinces (*a*)	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Total British Provinces	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	57,000	43,000	42,000	48,000	45,000	43,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	7,000	6,000
Bombay States	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	7,000	10,000
Hyderabad	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000	57,000	66,000	40,000	45,000
Mysore	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	7,000
Total Indian States	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000	62,000	79,000	80,000	59,000	68,000
GRAND TOTAL	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	121,000	128,000	104,000	111,000

(*a*) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present. (*b*) Below 100 tons. (*c*) Excluding Sind. (*d*) 400 tons.
(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF **GROUNDNUT** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	1,068,000	999,000	989,000	1,195,000	1,292,000	862,000	892,000	987,000	1,344,000	1,373,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	148,000	164,000	185,000	194,000	149,000	134,000	149,000	224,000	275,000
Madras . .	3,209,000	3,572,000	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,779,000	2,351,000	2,520,000	3,495,000	4,658,000	3,772,000
Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	19,000
Total British Provinces .	4,277,000	4,719,000	3,788,000	4,897,000	5,265,000	3,362,000	3,546,000	4,631,000	6,240,000	5,439,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	281,000	604,000	518,000	588,000	683,000	654,000	405,000	880,000	1,022,000	1,266,000
Hyderabad . .	619,000	691,000	775,000	1,118,000	1,384,000	962,000	1,059,000	954,000	1,438,000	1,520,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	284,000	254,000	163,000	187,000	198,000	198,000	214,000
Total Indian States .	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000	1,779,000	1,651,000	2,032,000	2,658,000	3,000,000
GRAND TOTAL .	5,177,000	6,014,000	5,081,000	6,887,000	7,586,000	5,141,000	5,197,000	6,663,000	8,898,000	8,439,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . .	426,000	487,000	498,000	579,000	643,000	375,000	418,000	407,000	523,000	556,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	...	(a)	33,000	45,000	53,000	38,000	35,000	46,000	58,000	74,000
Madras . .	1,522,000	1,765,000	1,234,000	1,729,000	1,777,000	920,000	1,202,000	1,657,000	2,059,000	1,613,000
Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	7,000
Total British Provinces .	1,948,000	2,252,000	1,765,000	2,353,000	2,473,000	1,333,000	1,655,000	2,110,000	2,640,000	2,250,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	87,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	263,000	156,000	144,000	252,000	348,000	368,000
Hyderabad .	145,000	165,000	213,000	320,000	374,000	224,000	287,000	316,000	476,000	537,000
Mysore . .	...	...	...	(a)	76,000	27,000	28,000	36,000	37,000	41,000
Total Indian States .	232,007	340,000	386,000	493,000	713,000	407,000	459,000	604,000	861,000	946,000
GRAND TOTAL .	2,180,000	2,592,000	2,151,000	2,846,000	3,186,000	1,740,000	2,114,000	2,714,000	3,501,000	3,196,000

(a) Not available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF **COFFEE** IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39‡
British Provinces—										
Coorg	37,000	37,500	38,400	38,600	39,400	38,600	38,700	39,100	39,300	...
Madras	37,800	37,800	41,300	40,000	40,800	43,700	43,300	43,800	44,100	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	...
Total British Provinces	74,800	75,300	79,700	78,600	80,200	82,300	82,100	83,000	83,500	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,100	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	...
Mysore	86,500	82,400	89,800	95,300	100,700	101,500	103,000	104,200	95,300	...
Travancore	800	800	800	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	...
Total Indian States	88,700	85,000	92,500	98,000	103,700	104,400	106,000	107,200	98,200	...
GRAND TOTAL	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,600	183,900	186,700	188,100	190,200	181,700	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	14,668,200	9,070,800	9,665,600	9,011,200	8,813,700	9,161,700	10,476,800	11,081,200	7,622,500	...
Madras	8,068,400	6,817,400	7,570,500	6,758,000	9,077,500	7,344,800	12,877,900	7,410,500	8,913,100	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	200	200	...
Total British Provinces	22,736,600	15,888,200	17,236,100	15,769,200	17,891,200	16,506,500	23,354,700	18,491,900	16,535,800	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	215,000	291,400	178,600	256,600	439,500	223,900	639,400	433,800	549,300	...
Mysore	16,406,300	16,354,800	16,177,300	16,833,500	16,118,400	15,920,300	16,987,400	14,980,900	16,621,000	...
Travancore	66,000	438,600*	21,700†	177,800	151,900	125,200	191,200	138,000	110,000	...
Total Indian States	16,687,300	17,084,800	16,377,600	17,267,900	16,709,800	16,269,400	17,818,000	15,552,700	16,980,300	...
GRAND TOTAL	39,423,900	32,973,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,775,900	41,172,700	34,044,600	33,516,100	...

* Increase is due to favourable weather conditions. † Decrease is due to unfavourable season. ‡ Figures not yet available.
(a) Not available.

NOTES.—(i) The figures in this table excluded statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee. From 1931-32, however, statistics of plantations having an area between five and ten acres have been included.
(ii) Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF **RUBBER** IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
British Provinces—										
Coorg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	1,600	1,800	3,300	3,300	3,200	2,800
Madras	15,300	15,900	12,600	11,500	11,600	12,000	12,400	14,100	14,600	14,600
Total British Provinces	18,300	18,900	15,600	14,300	13,200	13,800	15,700	17,400	17,800	17,400
Indian States—										
Cochin	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,600
Mysore	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	800	600
Travancore	51,000	50,800	48,900	46,500	95,800	95,800	96,800	97,100	97,600	97,700
Total Indian States	61,200	61,000	59,100	56,700	105,900	105,900	106,900	107,200	107,900	107,900
GRAND TOTAL	79,500	79,900	74,700	71,000	119,100	119,700	122,600	124,600	125,700	125,300

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Coorg	529,200	404,200	147,000	...	...	103,800	273,900	671,700	770,400	728,500
Madras	2,679,600	1,991,500	606,300	31,500	397,100	1,123,700	2,113,700	3,025,100	3,483,900	3,454,900
Total British Provinces	3,208,800	2,395,700	753,300	31,500	397,100	1,227,500	2,387,600	3,696,800	4,254,300	4,183,400
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,744,200	2,553,400	1,482,800	346,800	933,000	1,825,700	2,228,600	2,599,400	2,889,700	3,044,500
Mysore	21,500	18,200	12,300	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	13,300
Travancore	10,878,200	9,425,000	9,422,300	1,424,600	3,717,900	23,390,100†	22,937,600	24,151,700	25,139,500	23,824,600
Total Indian States	13,643,900	11,996,600	10,917,400	1,771,400	4,650,900	25,215,800†	25,166,200	26,751,100	28,042,200	26,882,400
GRAND TOTAL	16,852,700	14,392,300	11,670,700	1,802,900*	5,048,000	26,443,300†	27,553,800	30,447,900	32,296,500	31,065,800

* Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.
† Production figure is based on more complete data than were available in previous years.
NOTE.—Figures for 1938 are subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	81,000	50,000	42,000	48,000	39,000	48,000	44,000	37,000	52,000	30,000
Bengal	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000	85,000	91,000	90,000	95,000	95,000	101,000
Bihar (*h*)	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000	1,526,000	1,307,000	1,472,000	1,275,000	1,272,000	1,301,000	1,294,000
Bombay	42,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	(*f*) 17,000	(*f*) 19,000	(*f*) 21,000	(*f*) 19,000	(*f*) 15,000	(*f*) 15,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	16,000	18,000	17,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	11,000	15,000	15,000	17,000
Delhi	14,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	9,000	12,000	16,000	15,000	11,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province	221,000	163,000	152,000	137,000	135,000	130,000	161,000	174,000	179,000	143,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)
Punjab	921,000	656,000	629,000	618,000	709,000	612,000	666,000	740,000	777,000	575,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	22,000	15,000	20,000	14,000	18,000	22,000
United Provinces	4,269,000	4,223,000	4,050,000	3,844,000	4,272,000	4,080,000	3,784,000	4,060,000	3,755,000	3,901,000
Total British Provinces	7,001,000	6,609,000	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,615,000	6,493,000	6,087,000	6,446,000	6,225,000	6,113,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*b*)48,000	(*b*)28,000	(*b*)29,000	(*b*)25,000	(*b*)41,000	36,000	36,000	15,000	13,000	12,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	2,000	7,000	3,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,000	(*e*)	...	1,000	...	...
Total Indian States	48,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	42,000	37,000	38,000	18,000	20,000	15,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,049,000	6,637,000	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,657,000	6,530,000	6,125,000	6,464,000	6,245,000	6,128,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	13,000	19,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	16,000	8,000
Bengal	27,000	28,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	30,000	26,000	31,000	30,000	32,000
Bihar (*h*)	517,000	533,000	514,000	560,000	460,000	570,000	368,000	432,000	462,000	419,000
Bombay	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	(*f*) 5,000	(*f*) 6,000	(*f*) 7,000	(*f*) 6,000	(*f*) 4,000	(*f*) 5,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Delhi	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	4,000
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
North-West Frontier Province	81,000	60,000	53,000	50,000	40,000	41,000	48,000	53,000	55,000	42,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Punjab	263,000	161,000	161,000	150,000	148,000	168,000	175,000	206,000	206,000	151,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	5,000
United Provinces	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,607,000	1,534,000	1,710,000	1,676,000	1,677,000	1,558,000	1,301,000	1,182,000
Total British Provinces (*c*)	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,512,000	2,325,000	2,311,000	2,085,000	1,851,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	1,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	(*d*)	...	...
Total Indian States	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	5,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,517,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,088,000	1,854,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons. (*e*) Below 500 acres. (*f*) Excluding Sind. (*g*) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (*h*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
AREA (ACRES)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	71,000	65,000	72,000	70,000	75,000	69,000	73,000	78,000	81,000	76,000
Bengal	4,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Bihar (*g*)	83,000	83,000	83,000	84,000	90,000 (*h*)	88,000 (*h*)	77,000 (*h*)	73,000 (*h*)	62,000 (*h*)	65,000 (*h*)
Bombay	9,387,000	9,193,000	7,894,000	8,212,000	7,762,000	7,945,000	7,843,000	9,941,000	8,073,000	7,817,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,293,000	4,716,000	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,320,000	4,334,000	4,227,000	4,658,000	4,248,000	4,331,000
Delhi	30,000	33,000	30,000	36,000	26,000	20,000	26,000	23,000	14,000	17,000
Madras	5,174,000	4,761,000	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000	5,143,000	5,102,000	5,121,000	4,599,000	4,914,000
North-West Frontier Province	121,000	81,000	84,000	117,000	86,000	77,000	97,000	78,000	69,000	80,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,000	38,000	39,000
Punjab	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000	843,000	821,000	928,000	838,000	878,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	517,000	448,000	438,000	402,000	439,000	451,000
United Provinces	2,469,000	2,509,000	2,619,000	2,381,000	2,632,000	2,241,000	2,237,000	2,122,000	2,232,000	2,245,000
Total British Provinces	22,740,000	22,338,000	20,923,000	20,804,000	20,801,000	21,214,000	20,947,000	23,469,000	20,699,000	20,918,000
Indian States—										
Baroda (*c*)	560,000	590,000	599,000	595,000	586,000 (*b*)	594,000	621,000	686,000	586,000	696,000
Bombay States (*i*)	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000	2,028,000	1,219,000	2,091,000	1,710,000	3,107,000	2,973,000	2,920,000
Hyderabad	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,464,000	9,356,000	8,834,000	8,892,000	8,799,000	9,250,000	8,480,000	8,492,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	70,000	77,000	88,000	80,000	96,000	99,000
Mysore	760,000	703,000	684,000	666,000	657,000	610,000	660,000	628,000	655,000	687,000
Total Indian States	12,496,000	12,835,000	12,964,000	12,645,000	11,366,000	12,264,000	11,878,000	13,751,000	12,790,000	12,894,000
GRAND TOTAL	35,236,000	35,173,000	33,887,000	33,449,000	32,167,000	33,478,000	32,825,000	37,220,000	33,489,000	33,812,000
YIELD (TONS)										
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Bengal	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (*g*)	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	27,000 (*h*)	26,000 (*h*)	22,000 (*h*)	18,000 (*h*)	17,000 (*h*)	15,000 (*h*)
Bombay	1,752,000	1,912,000	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,528,000	1,663,000	1,573,000	1,605,000	1,205,000	1,292,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,036,000	1,181,000	783,000	944,000	1,025,000	962,000	845,000	1,015,000	1,061,000	929,000
Delhi	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	(*d*)	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,483,000	1,275,000	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000	1,276,000	1,370,000	1,302,000	1,097,000	1,265,000
North-West Frontier Province	14,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	8,000	11,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	8,000	10,000
Punjab	90,000	75,000	96,000	117,000	77,000	102,000	89,000	123,000	89,000	99,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	106,000	104,000	92,000	91,000	111,000	101,000
United Provinces	643,000	538,000	526,000	497,000	493,000	450,000	449,000	426,000	436,000	421,000
Total British Provinces	5,050,000	5,024,000	4,433,000	4,627,000	4,555,000	4,605,000	4,459,000	4,610,000	4,039,000	4,119,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States (*i*)	541,000	469,000	594,000	425,000	(*b*)321,000	514,000	461,000	763,000	1,002,000	844,000
Hyderabad	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000	1,032,000	1,100,000	1,571,000	1,308,000	1,309,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	12,000	15,000	33,000	28,000	30,000	34,000
Mysore	136,000	130,000	105,000	85,000	89,000	89,000	106,000	126,000	127,000	129,000
Total Indian States (*b*)	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000	1,785,000	1,583,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	2,488,000	2,467,000	2,316,000
GRAND TOTAL (*b*)	6,878,000	6,928,000	6,149,000	6,412,000	6,138,000	6,255,000	6,159,000	7,098,000	6,506,000	6,435,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Incomplete. (*c*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*d*) Below 500 tons; the crop being severely damaged by heavy and incessant rains.
(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*g*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*h*) Excluding Sind. (*i*) Figures prior to 1933-34 include those for Khairpur State.
NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Sind, Central Provinces and Berar and the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	29,000	25,000	22,000	48,000	21,000	18,000	19,000	24,000	27,000	24,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (*j*)	73,000	71,000	71,000	72,000	72,000	68,000	64,000	66,000	62,000	60,000
Bombay	4,376,000	5,078,000	5,229,000	5,113,000	(*i*) 3,696,000	(*i*) 3,946,000	(*i*) 3,849,000	(*i*) 2,589,000	(*i*) 4,030,000	(*i*) 4,091,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	107,000	139,000	119,000	113,000	101,000	93,000	89,000	123,000	101,000	100,000
Delhi	72,000	71,000	70,000	64,000	55,000	49,000	56,000	44,000	49,000	53,000
Madras	2,888,000	2,913,000	2,877,000	2,817,000	2,559,000	2,697,000	2,712,000	2,768,000	2,572,000	2,718,000
North-West Frontier Province	245,000	138,000	155,000	208,000	191,000	145,000	148,000	128,000	94,000	110,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	5,000	5,000
Punjab	3,365,000	3,236,000	3,233,000	3,403,000	3,356,000	3,043,000	3,018,000	2,851,000	2,615,000	2,641,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	935,000	873,000	809,000	802,000	842,000	753,000
United Provinces	2,128,000	2,024,000	2,150,000	2,185,000	2,141,000	2,159,000	2,292,000	2,046,000	2,096,000	2,057,000
Total British Provinces	13,285,000	13,697,000	13,928,000	14,026,000	13,129,000	13,093,000	13,058,000	11,449,000	12,495,000	12,614,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	630,000	(*b*) 652,000	(*b*) 655,000	(*b*) 622,000	568,000	556,000	594,000	556,000	568,000	629,000
Bombay States (*g*)	1,192,000	1,004,000	1,548,000	1,433,000	(*c*) 247,000	1,213,000	988,000	1,861,000	1,997,000	2,081,000
Hyderabad	(*b*) 2,113,000	(*b*) 2,076,000	(*b*) 2,101,000	(*b*) 2,544,000	(*b*) 2,541,000	2,112,000	2,198,000	2,162,000	2,108,000	1,799,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	6,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	8,000	7,000
Mysore	51,000	95,000	78,000	74,000	61,000	54,000	70,000	71,000	66,000	86,000
Total Indian States	3,986,000	3,827,000	4,382,000	4,673,000	(*c*) 3,423,000	3,938,000	3,853,000	4,654,000	4,747,000	4,602,000
GRAND TOTAL	17,271,000	17,524,000	18,310,000	18,699,000	(*c*) 16,552,000	17,031,000	16,911,000	16,103,000	17,242,000	17,216,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*k*)	1,000	(*k*)	1,000	(*k*)
Bihar (*j*)	27,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	26,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	16,000
Bombay	504,000	659,000	569,000	624,000	(*i*) 468,000	(*i*) 482,000	(*i*) 537,000	(*i*) 296,000	(*i*) 511,000	(*i*) 537,000
Central Provinces and Berar	26,000	35,000	22,000	34,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	27,000	26,000	22,000
Delhi	4,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	(*d*) 1,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	7,000	12,000
Madras	761,000	775,000	780,000	784,000	691,000	627,000	716,000	709,000	663,000	643,000
North-West Frontier Province	26,000	14,000	18,000	20,000	23,000	14,000	13,000	29,000	18,000	10,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	282,000	434,000	460,000	326,000	377,000	355,000	390,000	361,000	239,000	218,000
Sind (*e*)	...	...	...	...	106,000	101,000	100,000	83,000	87,000	110,000
United Provinces	366,000	398,000	343,000	429,000	379,000	451,000	457,000	372,000	323,000	308,000
Total British Provinces	1,998,000	2,354,000	2,235,000	2,253,000	2,091,000	2,087,000	2,264,000	1,911,000	1,904,000	1,878,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Bombay States (*g*)	286,000	229,000	435,000	331,000	(*c*) 27,000	324,000	271,000	387,000	588,000	538,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	128,000	133,000	127,000	124,000	107,000
Khairpur (Sind) (*f*)	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	3,000	14,000	9,000	9,000	12,000	7,000	7,000	15,000
Total Indian States (*c*)	286,000	229,000	438,000	345,000	37,000	462,000	417,000	522,000	721,000	662,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	2,284,000	2,583,000	2,673,000	2,598,000	2,128,000	2,549,000	2,681,000	2,433,000	2,625,000	2,540,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Decrease due to severe damage by heavy and incessant rains.
(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*f*) " " " " " " "Bombay States".
(*g*) Figures prior to 1933-34 include those for Khairpur State.
(*h*) 500 tons. (*i*) Excluding Sind. (*j*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*k*) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay and Sind. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1933-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	94,000	86,000	67,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	65,000	62,000	52,000	51,000
Bengal	94,000	94,000	84,000	80,000	77,000	75,000	72,000	73,000	74,000	67,000
Bihar (*g*)	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,694,000	1,321,000	1,697,000	1,654,000	1,703,000	1,642,000	1,553,000	1,521,000
Bombay	199,000	173,000	191,000	179,000	(*h*)170,000	(*h*)174,000	(*h*)179,000	(*h*)185,000	(*h*)164,000	(*h*)173,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	154,000	154,000	154,000	158,000	155,000	156,000	153,000	154,000	152,000	152,000
Delhi	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Madras	117,000	150,000	110,000	101,000	108,000	69,000	75,000	81,000	72,000	64,000
North-West Frontier Province	481,000	470,000	449,000	449,000	465,000	475,000	472,000	457,000	471,000	486,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	29,000	28,000
Punjab	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000	1,136,000	1,091,000	1,078,000	1,103,000	1,110,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000	2,121,000	2,120,000	1,965,000	1,948,000	2,054,000
Total British Provinces	6,330,000	6,230,000	5,871,000	6,023,000	5,817,000	5,924,000	5,936,000	5,731,000	5,623,000	5,711,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*b*)880,000	(*b*)632,000	(*b*)799,000	(*b*)690,000	(*b*)740,000	712,000	676,000	659,000	651,000	618,000
Mysore	(*e*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Total Indian States	880,000	633,000	800,000	691,000	741,000	713,000	677,000	660,000	653,000	619,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,210,000	6,863,000	6,671,000	6,714,000	6,558,000	6,637,000	6,613,000	6,391,000	6,276,000	6,330,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1933-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	16,000	27,000	14,000	10,000	13,000	14,000	18,000	12,000	11,000	10,000
Bengal	33,000	31,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	24,000	24,000	21,000
Bihar (*g*)	594,000	521,000	523,000	562,000	449,000	468,000	507,000	482,000	445,000	352,000
Bombay	68,000	39,000	78,000	61,000	(*h*)61,000	(*h*)75,000	(*h*)76,000	(*h*)54,000	(*h*)49,000	(*h*)71,000
Central Provinces and Berar	110,000	110,000	110,000	113,000	102,000	100,000	86,000	82,000	85,000	76,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*i*)
Madras	56,000	64,000	50,000	46,000	47,000	29,000	30,000	34,000	31,000	27,000
North-West Frontier Province	220,000	224,000	211,000	193,000	189,000	213,000	188,000	214,000	220,000	214,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	6,000	7,000
Punjab	397,000	412,000	380,000	348,000	288,000	412,000	382,000	392,000	406,000	384,000
Sind (*f*)	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	914,000	933,000	833,000	751,000	695,000	796,000	808,000	534,000	730,000	607,000
Total British Provinces	2,409,000	2,362,000	2,229,000	2,110,000	1,869,000	2,132,000	2,118,000	1,836,000	2,009,000	1,770,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	120,000	114,000	110,000	108,000	104,000
Mysore	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Total Indian States	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	120,000	114,000	110,000	108,000	104,000
GRAND TOTAL	(*c*) 2,409,000	(*c*) 2,362,000	(*c*) 2,229,000	(*c*) 2,110,000	(*c*) 1,869,000	2,252,000	2,232,000	1,946,000	2,117,000	1,874,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (*c*) Incomplete. (*d*) Below 500 tons.
(*e*) Less than 500 acres. (*f*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*g*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*h*) Excluding Sind. (*i*) 500 tons.
NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

AREA (ACRES)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	36,000	25,000	16,000	30,000	20,000	33,000	36,000	24,000	23,000	5,000
Bengal	154,000	151,000	180,000	177,000	175,000	207,000	183,000	242,000	279,000	342,000
Bihar (*h*)	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000	1,499,000	1,484,000	1,457,000	1,348,000	1,374,000	1,366,000	1,347,000
Bombay	727,000	876,000	1,019,000	981,000	(*i*)752,000	(*i*)764,000	(*i*)690,000	(*i*)641,000	(*i*)674,000	(*i*)595,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,240,000	1,238,000	1,217,000	1,154,000	1,191,000	1,115,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Delhi	5,000	24,000	99,000	80,000	96,000	38,000	60,000	75,000	56,000	6,000
Madras (*e*)	75,000	85,000	105,000	90,000	102,000	115,000	75,000	83,000	52,000	51,000
North-West Frontier Province	229,000	193,000	224,000	228,000	223,000	219,000	223,000	229,000	142,000	95,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	9,000
Punjab	3,151,000	4,122,000	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,586,000	3,621,000	4,708,000	4,909,000	3,755,000	2,302,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	333,000	259,000	314,000	347,000	363,000	296,000
United Provinces	4,208,000	5,102,000	5,686,000	5,399,000	5,300,000	5,510,000	5,680,000	6,445,000	5,757,000	5,530,000
Total British Provinces	11,267,000	13,393,000	15,669,000	13,744,000	16,312,000	13,462,000	14,534,000	15,528,000	13,663,000	11,693,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	19,000	(*a*)19,000	(*a*)29,000	(*a*)25,000	(*a*)37,000	(*a*)30,000	(*a*)21,000	(*a*)16,000	(*a*)20,000	16,000
Hyderabad	(*a*)1,106,000	(*a*)1,051,000	(*a*)1,236,000	(*a*)1,231,000	(*a*)1,282,000	1,251,000	1,272,000	1,253,000	1,255,000	1,235,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	10,000	14,000	21,000	19,000	19,000
Mysore	783,000	760,000	801,000	803,000	812,000	885,000	846,000	808,000	785,000	(*b*)
Total Indian States	1,908,000	1,830,000	2,066,000	2,059,000	(*c*)2,131,000	2,176,000	2,153,000	2,098,000	2,079,000	(*c*) 1,270,000
GRAND TOTAL	13,175,000	15,223,000	17,735,000	15,803,000	(*c*) 18,443,000	15,638,000	16,687,000	17,626,000	15,742,000	(*c*) 12,963,000

YIELD (TONS)

Provinces and States	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	(*d*)
Bengal	46,000	48,000	56,000	54,000	52,000	70,000	47,000	68,000	72,000	97,000
Bihar (*h*)	533,000	532,000	503,000	503,000	492,000	495,000	383,000	450,000	453,000	415,000
Bombay	119,000	158,000	188,000	186,000	(*i*)121,000	(*i*)114,000	(*i*)112,000	(*i*)87,000	(*i*)95,000	(*i*)91,000
Central Provinces and Berar	219,000	226,000	250,000	250,000	202,000	254,000	231,000	209,000	223,000	186,000
Coorg	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	(*d*)	...	...	...	...
Delhi	1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	(*f*)46,000	11,000	17,000	24,000	16,000	2,000
Madras (*e*)	16,000	17,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	15,000	14,000	10,000	11,000
North-West Frontier Province	29,000	16,000	27,000	27,000	20,000	29,000	32,000	41,000	26,000	13,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	3,000
Punjab	763,000	910,000	1,080,000	894,000	1,385,000	798,000	954,000	953,000	640,000	375,000
Sind (*g*)	...	...	...	...	46,000	36,000	37,000	50,000	55,000	47,000
United Provinces	1,247,000	1,402,000	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000	1,525,000	1,718,000	1,917,000	1,643,000	1,481,000
Total British Provinces	2,975,000	3,315,000	3,694,000	3,343,000	3,665,000	3,354,000	3,549,000	3,817,000	3,238,000	2,721,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	203,000	207,000	200,000	198,000	195,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Mysore	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	71,000	81,000	95,000	85,000	(*b*)
Total Indian States (*c*)	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	275,000	291,000	298,000	287,000	199,000
GRAND TOTAL (*c*)	3,051,000	3,400,000	3,766,000	3,439,000	3,737,000	3,629,000	3,840,000	4,115,000	3,525,000	2,920,000

(*a*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
(*b*) Not available.
(*c*) Incomplete.
(*d*) Less than 500 tons.
(*e*) Figures refer to Bengal gram.
(*f*) Owing to favourable season, a bumper crop was received.
(*g*) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(*h*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
(*i*) Excluding Sind.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Tobacco

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Assam	10,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	14,000
Bengal	295,000	284,000	293,000	281,000	286,000	308,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	316,000
Bihar (*a*)	142,000	136,000	141,000	161,000	149,000	133,000	140,000	127,000	125,000	104,000
Bombay	157,000	139,000	150,000	131,000	140,000	180,000	160,000	145,000	170,000	155,000
Central Provinces and Berar	14,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	11,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Madras	257,000	243,000	269,000	256,000	248,000	292,000	280,000	253,000	294,000	320,000
North-West Frontier Province	10,000	11,000	13,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	17,000	13,000	26,000	16,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	30,000	31,000
Punjab	59,000	71,000	85,000	66,000	49,000	88,000	78,000	62,000	71,000	83,000
Sind	4,000	7,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
United Provinces	101,000	73,000	67,000	83,000	81,000	100,000	84,000	79,000	88,000	98,000
Total British Provinces	1,050,000	995,000	1,057,000	1,023,000	982,000	1,149,000	1,101,000	1,047,000	1,147,000	1,155,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	45,000	41,000	32,000	39,000	44,000	59,000	55,000	48,000	53,000	51,000
Hyderabad	81,000	87,000	78,000	76,000	73,000	75,000	72,000	65,000	63,000	58,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore	24,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	24,000	25,000
Total Indian States	150,000	151,000	135,000	140,000	(*c*) 142,000	159,000	152,000	136,000	141,000	135,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,200,000	1,146,000	1,192,000	1,163,000	(*c*) 1,124,000	1,308,000	1,253,000	1,183,000	1,288,000	1,290,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Assam	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	7,000
Bengal	124,000	120,000	122,000	139,000	123,000	144,000	129,000	134,000	130,000	132,000
Bihar (*a*)	67,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000	59,000	52,000	51,000	52,000	40,000
Bombay	37,000	24,000	40,000	31,000	30,000	38,000	41,000	34,000	39,000	30,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
Delhi	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*e*)
Madras	136,000	122,000	142,000	138,000	129,000	153,000	132,000	133,000	125,000	119,000
North-West Frontier Province	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	8,000	16,000	10,000
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	10,000	10,000
Punjab	22,000	27,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	38,000	33,000	29,000	29,000	32,000
Sind	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces	69,000	44,000	47,000	55,000	50,000	65,000	57,000	56,000	63,000	76,000
Total British Provinces	(*c*) 465,000	(*c*) 415,000	(*c*) 457,000	(*c*) 464,000	(*c*) 416,000	(*c*) 508,000	(*c*) 457,000	468,000	476,000	461,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	8,000
Hyderabad	12,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	15,000
Khairpur (Sind)	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Mysore	7,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Total Indian States	27,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	(*c*) 24,000	24,000	31,000	28,000	29,000	27,000
GRAND TOTAL	(*c*) 492,000	(*c*) 444,000	(*c*) 483,000	(*c*) 493,000	(*c*) 440,000	(*c*) 532,000	(*c*) 488,000	496,000	505,000	488,000

(*a*) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Incomplete.. (*d*) Below 500 tons. (*e*) 500 tons.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

INDIGO

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
British Provinces—										
Bihar . .	5,900	4,800	4,000	3,000	500	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	....	200	...	...	...	...
Madras . .	52,800	46,900	37,200	46,100	30,100	54,000	26,400	30,100	23,200	28,600
Punjab . .	6,800	9,000	9,000	9,400	9,600	3,000	9,900	9,100	11,300	6,800
Sind . . .	200	100	100	200	(*b*)	...	...	...	...	..
United Provinces	4,000	3,000	2,200	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,900	2,200	2,600	2,200
Total British Provinces .	69,700	63,800	52,500	59,800	41,900	59,500	39,400	42,800	38,500	39,100
Indian States—										
Hyderabad (*e*) .	5,700	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	...	1,000	1,300	500	(*d*)
Khairpur (Sind) .	300	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	100	...	200	200	200
Total Indian States .	6,000	6,000	1,000	(*a*) 1,000	(*a*) 1,800	100	1,000	1,500	700	(*a*) 200
GRAND TOTAL .	75,700	69,800	53,500	(*a*) 60,800	(*a*) 43,700	59,600	40,400	44,300	39,200	(*a*) 39,300

Provinces and States	YIELD (CWTS) OF DYE									
British Provinces—										
Bihar . .	1,200	800	600	400	100	200	200	300	400	200
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	...	...	...
Madras . .	11,500	10,200	7,800	8,800	5,100	9,300	4,400	4,700	3,900	3,900
Punjab . .	1,200	1,600	1,200	1,800	2,100	500	2,000	1,900	2,000	1,500
Sind . . .	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	400	400	300	100	200	200	200	300	300	200
Total British Provinces .	14,300	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200	6,600	5,800
Indian States—										
Hyderabad .	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Khairpur (Sind) .	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Total Indian States (*a*)	100	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
GRAND TOTAL (*a*)	14,400	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200	6,600	5,800

(*a*) Incomplete. (*b*) Below 100 acres. (*c*) Less than 50 cwts. (*d*) Not available. (*e*) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

NOTE.—In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab, the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar, no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall										Variation of 1938 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam	100·3	117·2	101·2	103·6	105·0	90·5	117·2	102·0	100·8	89·9	104·2	+3·9	+4
Bengal	74·7	74·8	69·7	74·8	71·0	81·6	67·8	60·5	75·8	75·7	82·7	+8·0	+11
Bihar—													
Bihar	48·4	53·0	43·4	45·2	36·1	54·0	46·0	45·3	58·7	51·9	56·4	+8·0	+17
Chota Nagpur	52·6	61·5	56·6	50·7	46·5	59·5	48·2	47·2	65·3	57·7	46·4	—6·2	—12
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan	30·5	27·3	32·8	40·4	38·7	42·0	29·9	28·5	25·8	30·2	37·9	+7·4	+24
Gujarat	32·5	26·5	34·7	38·5	32·8	43·0	33·3	28·9	24·0	41·0	28·4	—4·1	—13
Konkan	107·4	98·1	109·5	148·2	114·0	131·1	117·1	95·1	101·9	116·5	123·9	+16·5	+15
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·5	25·6	31·9	47·9	35·5	45·6	39·1	38·8	42·5	42·6	43·0	+10·5	+32
Central Provinces, East	53·8	56·1	50·4	58·6	53·5	69·2	57·1	49·7	68·3	62·6	63·5	+9·7	+18
Central Provinces, West	46·6	44·8	43·3	57·3	48·8	58·6	57·9	48·6	56·1	56·3	54·2	+7·6	+16
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	37·9	37·3	50·4	48·0	41·2	46·8	36·9	31·9	49·6	35·3	42·3	+4·4	+12
Madras, Deccan	24·9	23·1	26·7	20·6	23·5	27·7	17·1	25·7	23·1	22·9	28·2	+3·3	+13
Madras, South-east	35·6	37·0	49·7	41·3	41·5	35·5	31·5	34·6	35·1	39·4	30·0	—5·6	—16
Malabar	100·3	116·9	105·2	111·6	119·8	142·2	83·8	88·9	105·2	97·0	90·7	—9·6	—10
North-West Frontier Province	15·9	17·5	14·1	11·7	16·2	18·1	13·8	16·6	17·4	14·4	13·1	—2·8	—18
Orissa	57·6	62·6	56·6	60·5	59·0	77·9	57·4	49·2	75·3	59·7	54·4	—3·2	—6
Punjab—													
East and North	23·4	17·8	22·2	23·2	20·7	33·9	19·4	23·5	25·2	22·2	16·9	—6·5	—28
South-west	10·1	12·1	9·1	10·6	9·5	12·7	8·9	9·3	12·9	8·3	6·6	—3·5	—35
Sind	6·3	15·0	5·8	3·0	6·9	9·5	6·8	5·8	5·1	7·7	3·5	—2·8	—44
United Provinces—													
East	39·3	39·1	42·3	39·1	27·7	35·2	40·5	34·6	57·5	37·9	51·7	+12·4	+32
West	37·1	28·2	33·3	39·5	33·3	47·0	38·8	32·7	53·3	31·7	32·3	—4·8	—13
Central India—													
East	42·3	38·2	40·3	39·0	32·7	35·3	48·3	39·5	48·9	42·6	43·3	+1·0	+2
West	34·6	28·8	35·3	42·5	36·2	46·5	46·2	33·4	34·1	39·5	38·1	+3·5	+10
Hyderabad—													
North	34·4	25·8	28·9	43·0	35·0	46·1	35·4	37·8	34·6	32·8	46·4	+12·0	+35
South	29·9	23·9	28·0	34·0	29·4	40·6	25·5	28·8	30·4	28·7	34·6	+4·7	+16
Mysore	36·2	39·2	38·7	36·7	47·8	48·7	29·3	35·7	35·3	34·1	31·4	—4·8	—13
Rajputana—													
East	26·0	20·7	25·1	29·7	22·5	38·9	32·4	28·7	24·1	25·2	20·5	—5·5	—21
West	12·8	12·9	10·6	15·7	11·2	16·0	14·7	11·4	11·1	13·3	8·5	—4·3	—34

No. 19—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN **BURMA** IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1929-30 TO 1938-39.

Crops		AREA (ACRES)									
		1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Rice		12,861,000	13,022,000	12,517,000	12,702,000	12,919,000	12,688,000	12,503,000	12,634,000	12,945,000	12,842,000
Cotton		335,000	373,000	228,000	332,000	445,000	457,000	518,000	519,000	563,000	411,000
Sesamum		1,225,000	1,322,000	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,609,000	1,439,000	1,529,000	1,441,000	1,385,000	1,364,000
Groundnut		571,000	565,000	408,000	522,000	640,000	625,000	660,000	765,000	896,000	840,000
Jowar		474,000	443,000	652,000	651,000	594,000	597,000	529,000	507,000	515,000	482,000
Maize		200,000	196,000	221,000	234,000	212,000	218,000	221,000	191,000	225,000	230,000
Gram		159,000	209,000	200,000	152,000	210,000	216,000	274,000	219,000	240,000	313,000
Tobacco		117,000	111,000	87,000	88,000	103,000	102,000	104,000	99,000	100,000	96,000
Rubber(*b*)		91,300	112,500	109,500	109,100	105,100	106,200	106,100	103,900	104,900	105,700
		YIELD									
Rice	tons	4,986,000	5,143,000	4,202,000	4,913,000	5,174,000	4,532,000	4,998,000	4,721,000	4,575,000	5,360,000
Cotton	bales(*a*)	67,000	87,000	34,000	64,000	102,000	93,000	105,000	114,000	150,000	105,000
Sesamum	tons	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000	54,000	50,000	41,000	51,000	55,000
Groundnut	tons of nut in shell	182,000	174,000	117,000	151,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	204,000	180,000
Jowar	tons	50,000	49,000	92,000	63,000	53,000	76,000	60,000	39,000	62,000	66,000
Maize	,,	39,000	39,000	34,000	34,000	35,000	47,000	46,000	31,000	44,000	37,000
Gram	,,	32,000	42,000	40,000	30,000	42,000	43,000	55,000	44,000	48,000	63,000
Tobacco	,,	52,000	49,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	45,000	46,000	44,000	44,000	42,000
Rubber (*b*)	lbs of dry rubber	11,170,200	9,959,200	8,446,400	4,578,500	7,867,100	10,713,000	20,991,300	29,679,100	22,804,300	21,142,500

(*a*) A bale contains 400 lbs. (*b*) Figures relate to calendar year.

NOTE.—Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938.

Rice

Countries	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
AREA (ACRES)										
Bulgaria	22,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	15,000	20,000
Egypt	327,000	359,000	67,000	489,000	438,000	406,000	489,000	489,000	274,000	494,000
Formosa	1,403,000	1,517,000	1,565,000	1,641,000	1,668,000	1,647,000	1,677,000	1,685,000	1,625,000	1,544,000
Indo-China	14,030,000	14,393,000	13,098,000	13,499,000	13,303,000	13,170,000	13,321,000	13,941,000	13,783,000	14,795,000
Italy	339,000	361,000	359,000	335,000	331,000	331,000	341,000	358,000	358,000	366,000
Japan	7,865,000	7,935,000	7,958,000	7,978,000	7,773,000	7,772,000	7,850,000	7,855,000	7,879,000	7,889,000
Java and Madura	8,791,000	8,676,000	9,114,000	9,332,000	9,213,000	9,346,000	9,566,000	9,551,000	9,761,000	(a)
Korea	3,998,000	4,071,000	4,102,000	4,026,000	4,158,000	4,194,000	4,152,000	3,925,000	4,016,000	4,068,000
Spain	119,000	120,000	113,000	123,000	116,000	114,000	116,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Thailand (Siam)	6,039,000	7,187,000	6,376,000	7,438,000	7,445,000	7,244,000	7,338,000	5,498,000	7,269,000	7,687,000
United States of America	860,000	961,000	966,000	874,000	798,000	813,000	818,000	984,000	1,087,000	1,067,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Bulgaria	19,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	13,000	18,000	17,000	23,000	16,000	19,000
Egypt	409,000	442,000	71,000	541,000	525,000	504,000	694,000	680,000	366,000	712,000
Formosa	1,151,000	1,309,000	1,328,000	1,631,000	1,524,000	1,657,000	1,663,000	1,742,000	1,683,000	1,789,000
Indo-China	5,832,000	5,873,000	5,515,000	5,681,000	5,721,000	6,112,000	5,938,000	6,203,000	6,196,000	(a)
Italy	662,000	639,000	650,000	645,000	679,000	661,000	722,000	721,000	777,000	804,000
Japan	10,578,000	12,190,000	10,065,000	11,008,000	12,911,000	9,450,000	10,473,000	12,275,000	12,089,000	12,007,000
Java and Madura	5,381,000	5,167,000	5,471,000	5,549,000	5,219,000	5,656,000	5,882,000	5,811,000	5,836,000	(a)
Korea	2,434,000	3,496,000	2,893,000	2,980,000	3,316,000	3,047,000	3,260,000	3,566,000	4,923,000	4,435,000
Spain	298,000	307,000	261,000	313,000	290,000	288,000	287,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Thailand (Siam)	3,836,000	4,740,000	3,996,000	5,025,000	4,918,000	4,516,000	4,643,000	3,320,000	4,474,000	4,849,000
United States of America	814,000	901,000	894,000	834,000	755,000	783,000	791,000	999,000	1,070,000	1,049,000

(a) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
AREA (ACRES)										
Algeria	3,794,000	4,025,000	3,689,000	3,735,000	3,992,000	4,067,000	4,093,000	4,285,000	4,310,000	4,100,000
Argentina	15,904,000	19,527,000	16,027,000	17,792,000	18,041,000	17,154,000	11,688,000	15,862,000	15,107,000	19,093,000
Australia	14,977,000	18,165,000	14,741,000	15,766,000	14,901,000	12,544,000	11,957,000	12,317,000	13,735,000	14,224,000
Austria	515,000	508,000	517,000	534,000	542,000	573,000	600,000	622,000	617,000	617,000
Bulgaria	2,661,000	3,004,000	3,052,000	3,120,000	3,096,000	3,112,000	2,727,000	2,954,000	3,233,000	3,446,000
Canada	25,255,000	24,898,000	26,355,000	27,182,000	25,991,000	23,985,000	24,116,000	25,605,000	25,570,000	25,931,000
Denmark	259,000	249,000	259,000	245,000	261,000	280,000	311,000	296,000	319,000	324,000
Egypt	1,614,000	1,521,000	1,649,000	1,761,000	1,426,000	1,442,000	1,462,000	1,462,000	1,420,000	1,470,000
France	13,331,000	13,274,000	12,834,000	13,423,000	13,497,000	13,348,000	13,247,000	12,859,000	12,585,000	12,496,000
Germany	3,953,000	4,400,000	5,353,000	5,632,000	5,745,000	5,451,000	5,222,000	5,147,000	4,878,000	5,034,000
Hungary	3,706,000	4,185,000	4,009,000	3,791,000	3,922,000	3,797,000	4,132,000	4,026,000	3,663,000	3,999,000
Italy	11,789,000	11,912,000	11,879,000	12,180,000	12,582,000	12,269,000	12,362,000	12,688,000	12,777,000	12,422,000
Japan	1,212,000	1,204,000	1,228,000	1,246,000	1,510,000	1,589,000	1,625,000	1,687,000	1,776,000	1,776,000
Netherlands	112,000	142,000	192,000	297,000	338,000	366,000	380,000	373,000	319,000	311,000
New Zealand	236,000	249,000	269,000	302,000	286,000	225,000	249,000	222,000	185,000	185,000
Poland	3,525,000	4,064,000	4,493,000	4,264,000	4,185,000	4,313,000	4,352,000	4,303,000	4,182,000	4,332,000
Roumania	6,761,000	7,548,000	8,562,000	7,088,000	7,697,000	7,606,000	8,492,000	8,477,000	8,773,000	9,430,000
Spain	10,618,000	11,129,000	11,240,000	11,244,000	11,164,000	11,383,000	11,248,000	10,764,000	(a)	(a)
Sweden	574,000	646,000	683,000	687,000	748,000	717,000	674,000	694,000	734,000	758,000
Switzerland	129,000	134,000	134,000	137,000	156,000	165,000	168,000	173,000	173,000	195,000
Tunis	1,731,000	1,902,000	1,976,000	2,391,000	1,754,000	1,946,000	2,025,000	1,220,000	2,403,000	1,667,000
Union of South Africa	1,084,000	1,265,000	1,735,000	1,530,000	1,185,000	1,862,000	2,305,000	2,043,000	1,751,000	2,082,000
United Kingdom*	1,384,000	1,404,000	1,249,000	1,343,000	1,744,000	1,865,000	1,882,000	1,803,000	1,835,000	1,927,000
United States of America	63,332,000	62,614,000	57,681,000	57,839,000	49,438,000	43,400,000	51,229,000	48,863,000	64,422,000	69,869,000
Uruguay	1,096,000	958,000	1,079,000	947,000	1,188,000	1,098,000	1,267,000	986,000	1,373,000	1,255,000
YIELD (TONS)										
Algeria	890,000	867,000	686,000	781,000	855,000	1,164,000	896,000	796,000	888,000	934,000
Argentina	4,355,000	6,222,000	5,885,000	6,452,000	7,664,000	6,446,000	3,789,000	6,675,000	4,950,000	9,005,000
Australia	3,399,000	5,721,000	5,106,000	5,730,000	4,750,000	3,573,000	3,863,000	4,055,000	5,016,000	4,140,000
Austria	309,000	321,000	294,000	326,000	391,000	356,000	415,000	375,000	393,000	433,000
Bulgaria	887,000	1,532,000	1,706,000	1,286,000	1,482,000	1,058,000	1,281,000	1,613,000	1,735,000	2,110,000
Canada	8,157,000	11,268,000	8,607,000	11,868,000	7,551,000	7,389,000	7,552,000	5,872,000	4,827,000	9,643,000
Denmark	315,000	273,000	269,000	294,000	309,000	343,000	392,000	301,000	361,000	453,000
Egypt	1,209,000	1,063,000	1,232,000	1,406,000	1,068,000	996,000	1,155,000	1,222,000	1,213,000	1,228,000
France	9,015,000	6,097,000	7,060,000	8,915,000	9,685,000	9,048,000	7,617,000	6,806,000	6,892,000	9,232,000
Germany	3,289,000	3,721,000	4,158,000	4,914,000	5,522,000	4,469,000	4,596,000	4,348,000	4,387,000	5,478,000
Hungary	2,004,000	2,254,000	1,939,000	1,723,000	2,576,000	1,783,000	2,251,000	2,347,000	1,929,000	2,640,000
Italy	6,953,000	5,615,000	6,533,000	7,402,000	7,980,000	6,230,000	7,558,000	6,003,000	7,920,000	7,947,000
Japan	815,000	826,000	863,000	876,000	1,080,000	1,274,000	1,302,000	1,208,000	1,347,000	1,209,000
Netherlands	146,000	162,000	180,000	343,000	410,000	482,000	445,000	412,000	337,000	426,000
New Zealand	194,000	203,000	176,000	295,000	242,000	159,000	237,000	192,000	153,000	158,000
Poland	1,760,000	2,200,000	2,224,000	1,322,000	2,135,000	2,043,000	1,975,000	2,095,000	1,892,000	2,133,000
Roumania	2,666,000	3,495,000	3,617,000	1,484,000	3,183,000	2,946,000	2,578,000	3,441,000	3,693,000	4,735,000
Spain	4,123,000	3,921,000	3,593,000	4,923,000	3,695,000	4,994,000	4,223,000	3,247,000	(a)	(a)
Sweden	508,000	556,000	455,000	643,000	704,000	743,000	631,000	578,000	687,000	807,000
Switzerland	112,000	96,000	108,000	107,000	146,000	148,000	160,000	119,000	165,000	209,000
Tunis	329,000	278,000	373,000	467,000	246,000	368,000	452,000	216,000	471,000	374,000
Union of South Africa	284,000	248,000	367,000	284,000	307,000	438,000	615,000	417,000	271,000	457,000
United Kingdom*	1,330,000	1,129,000	1,011,000	1,166,000	1,668,000	1,865,000	1,749,000	1,477,000	1,506,000	1,961,000
United States of America	22,050,000	23,745,000	25,223,000	20,275,000	14,777,000	14,100,000	16,777,000	16,788,000	23,456,000	24,956,000
Uruguay	352,000	197,000	301,000	145,000	392,000	285,000	403,000	247,000	443,000	413,000

(a) Not available.

*Excluding Eire.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Algeria	3,535,000	3,673,000	3,176,000	3,338,000	3,448,000	3,130,000	3,102,000	3,117,000	3,092,000	2,907,000
Argentina	802,000	794,000	1,010,000	1,283,000	1,378,000	1,564,000	1,252,000	1,329,000	1,124,000	1,233,000
Australia	451,000	383,000	342,000	443,000	465,000	457,000	566,000	469,000	625,000	(*b*)
Austria	391,000	430,000	416,000	423,000	423,000	412,000	403,000	403,000	412,000	415,000
Bulgaria	542,000	692,000	605,000	570,000	602,000	566,000	501,000	536,000	538,000	556,000
Canada	5,926,000	5,559,000	3,790,000	3,756,000	3,656,000	3,611,000	3,885,000	4,436,000	4,330,000	4,451,000
Denmark	917,000	928,000	888,000	853,000	864,000	840,000	852,000	911,000	911,000	981,000
Egypt	401,000	345,000	306,000	366,000	292,000	284,000	289,000	282,000	272,000	274,000
France	1,945,000	1,841,000	1,864,000	1,778,000	1,736,000	1,809,000	1,786,000	1,835,000	1,860,000	1,875,000
Germany	3,834,000	3,752,000	3,999,000	3,873,000	3,920,000	4,084,000	3,967,000	4,038,000	4,234,000	4,132,000
Hungary	1,178,000	1,131,000	1,165,000	1,160,000	1,197,000	1,180,000	1,057,000	1,161,000	1,153,000	1,121,000
Italy	579,000	583,000	538,000	520,000	510,000	490,000	492,000	482,000	482,000	492,000
Japan	2,194,000	2,114,000	2,096,000	2,106,000	1,923,000	1,852,000	1,914,000	1,912,000	1,860,000	1,892,000
Netherlands	78,000	76,000	71,000	49,000	44,000	80,000	101,000	106,000	121,000	106,000
New Zealand	18,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	21,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
Norway	132,000	134,000	138,000	137,000	142,000	147,000	153,000	148,000	148,000	148,000
Poland	3,109,000	3,047,000	3,143,000	2,981,000	2,881,000	2,908,000	3,011,000	2,932,000	3,043,000	2,910,000
Roumania	5,072,000	4,879,000	4,740,000	4,414,000	4,483,000	4,330,000	4,078,000	3,979,000	3,737,000	3,157,000
Spain	4,488,000	4,541,000	4,642,000	4,835,000	4,631,000	4,750,000	4,547,000	4,525,000	(*b*)	(*b*)
Sweden	307,000	326,000	310,000	273,000	259,000	247,000	259,000	257,000	254,000	272,000
Switzerland	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Tunis	1,247,000	1,202,000	1,223,000	1,507,000	926,000	1,186,000	1,358,000	741,000	1,531,000	741,000
Union of South Africa	110,000	70,000	76,000	(*b*)	62,000	67,000	89,000	82,000	(*b*)	(*b*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	1,222,000	1,128,000	1,118,000	1,030,000	812,000	959,000	872,000	894,000	906,000	988,000
United States of America	13,517,000	12,661,000	11,184,000	13,173,000	9,682,000	6,550,000	12,365,000	8,319,000	9,964,000	10,510,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	865,000	816,000	579,000	661,000	770,000	957,000	706,000	630,000	587,000	577,000
Argentina	345,000	299,000	423,000	687,000	721,000	767,000	434,000	638,000	504,000	432,000
Australia	169,000	148,000	140,000	193,000	177,000	179,000	214,000	163,000	279,000	(*b*)
Austria	265,000	263,000	213,000	269,000	327,000	289,000	265,000	273,000	283,000	300,000
Bulgaria	201,000	425,000	339,000	290,000	345,000	184,000	277,000	317,000	324,000	348,000
Canada	2,188,000	2,890,000	1,441,000	1,727,000	1,855,000	1,363,000	1,796,000	1,538,000	1,777,000	2,186,000
Denmark	1,093,000	1,032,000	940,000	991,000	941,000	939,000	1,088,000	882,000	1,080,000	1,335,000
Egypt	271,000	225,000	207,000	258,000	198,000	193,000	224,000	231,000	226,000	229,000
France	1,272,000	908,000	1,021,000	1,070,000	1,125,000	1,016,000	1,008,000	963,000	998,000	1,268,000
Germany	3,124,000	2,809,000	2,964,000	3,157,000	3,411,000	3,151,000	3,330,000	3,338,000	3,573,000	4,173,000
Hungary	670,000	590,000	468,000	706,000	826,000	534,000	546,000	647,000	547,000	711,000
Italy	258,000	240,000	237,000	243,000	222,000	199,000	200,000	189,000	229,000	243,000
Japan	1,718,000	1,587,000	1,675,000	1,702,000	1,468,000	1,565,000	1,681,000	1,474,000	1,547,000	1,372,000
Netherlands	107,000	86,000	70,000	53,000	49,000	97,000	112,000	118,000	133,000	138,000
New Zealand	17,000	19,000	12,000	12,000	16,000	11,000	17,000	17,000	24,000	22,000
Norway	97,000	105,000	90,000	116,000	98,000	113,000	121,000	112,000	127,000	122,000
Poland	1,630,000	1,438,000	1,449,000	1,376,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,442,000	1,376,000	1,339,000	1,347,000
Roumania	2,692,000	2,329,000	1,389,000	1,441,000	1,851,000	856,000	907,000	1,583,000	901,000	817,000
Spain	2,081,000	2,222,000	1,940,000	2,835,000	2,138,000	2,769,000	2,075,000	1,679,000	(*b*)	(*b*)
Sweden	243,000	236,000	219,000	219,000	196,000	211,000	218,000	197,000	203,000	262,000
Switzerland	13,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
Tunis	246,000	118,000	177,000	334,000	157,000	147,000	304,000	74,000	196,000	98,000
Union of South Africa	47,000	22,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	24,000	25,000	39,000	27,000	25,000	(*b*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	1,099,000	832,000	846,000	832,000	688,000	818,000	734,000	730,000	656,000	902,000
United States of America	5,992,000	6,495,000	4,264,000	6,379,000	3,288,000	2,495,000	6,111,000	3,153,000	4,711,000	5,392,000

(*a*) Excluding Eire. (*b*) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Algeria	23,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	25,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Argentina	10,423,000	11,573,000	9,514,000	9,369,000	10,157,000	14,085,000	12,683,000	11,925,000	7,304,000	(a)
Australia	297,000	293,000	269,000	228,000	304,000	295,000	296,000	319,000	321,000	(a)
Austria	138,000	143,000	152,000	165,000	159,000	160,000	156,000	158,000	173,000	180,000
Bulgaria	1,976,000	1,688,000	1,681,000	1,838,000	1,795,000	1,685,000	1,773,000	1,652,000	1,685,000	1,729,000
Canada	152,000	161,000	132,000	130,000	137,000	161,000	168,000	165,000	165,000	180,000
Egypt	1,916,000	1,896,000	2,193,000	2,042,000	1,638,000	1,633,000	1,633,000	1,578,000	1,618,000	1,554,000
France	839,000	833,000	855,000	839,000	832,000	839,000	852,000	845,000	852,000	840,000
Hungary	2,773,000	2,604,000	2,719,000	2,904,000	2,815,000	2,775,000	2,865,000	2,808,000	2,954,000	2,900,000
Italy	3,718,000	3,743,000	3,449,000	3,578,000	3,535,000	3,683,000	3,569,000	3,678,000	3,633,000	3,722,000
Japan	110,000	112,000	114,000	111,000	117,000	122,000	121,000	123,000	128,000	(a)
New Zealand	8,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	(a)
Poland	218,000	233,000	243,000	239,000	225,000	222,000	230,000	217,000	227,000	217,000
Roumania	11,844,000	10,934,000	11,744,000	11,797,000	11,923,000	12,363,000	12,767,000	12,992,000	12,743,000	12,843,000
Spain	1,006,000	1,105,000	1,053,000	1,102,000	1,066,000	1,071,000	1,087,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tunis (b)	49,000	37,000	45,000	45,000	37,000	62,000	42,000	44,000	67,000	42,000
Union of South Africa	6,394,000	5,367,000	6,023,000	6,072,000	5,911,000	5,938,000	5,165,000	6,249,000	6,049,000	6,679,000
United States of America	97,765,000	101,041,000	106,729,000	110,530,000	105,919,000	92,316,000	95,764,000	92,457,000	93,702,000	91,753,000
Uruguay	532,000	482,000	519,000	508,000	568,000	600,000	531,000	538,000	529,000	576,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
Algeria	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Argentina	7,001,000	10,470,000	7,468,000	6,680,000	6,409,000	11,275,000	9,872,000	8,972,000	4,345,000	5,058,000
Australia	198,000	200,000	176,000	126,000	187,000	202,000	186,000	181,000	170,000	(a)
Austria	115,000	119,000	124,000	130,000	134,000	152,000	125,000	168,000	203,000	197,000
Bulgaria	923,000	761,000	873,000	871,000	934,000	776,000	991,000	856,000	844,000	523,000
Canada	129,000	145,000	136,000	126,000	126,000	170,000	194,000	152,000	135,000	192,000
Egypt	1,733,000	1,743,000	1,951,000	1,897,000	1,449,000	1,544,000	1,659,000	1,567,000	1,622,000	1,543,000
France	465,000	558,000	614,000	402,000	427,000	501,000	562,000	522,000	505,000	568,000
Hungary	1,762,000	1,382,000	1,491,000	2,389,000	1,777,000	2,061,000	1,407,000	2,547,000	2,709,000	2,614,000
Italy	2,485,000	2,933,000	1,911,000	2,962,000	2,544,000	3,144,000	2,452,000	2,997,000	3,335,000	2,884,000
Japan	65,000	72,000	56,000	55,000	75,000	65,000	57,000	77,000	85,000	(a)
New Zealand	9,000	8,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	(a)
Poland	94,000	82,000	102,000	104,000	55,000	74,000	124,000	103,000	101,000	124,000
Roumania	6,272,000	4,439,000	5,955,000	5,886,000	4,473,000	4,760,000	5,283,000	5,512,000	4,667,000	5,026,000
Spain	619,000	720,000	658,000	681,000	649,000	774,000	722,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tunis (b)	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	5,000
Union of South Africa	1,995,000	1,426,000	1,696,000	743,000	2,149,000	1,654,000	1,335,000	2,511,000	1,618,000	2,490,000
United States of America	63,255,000	51,523,000	64,196,000	73,128,000	59,865,000	36,451,000	57,473,000	37,598,000	66,143,000	63,422,000
Uruguay	179,000	144,000	158,000	104,000	129,000	152,000	122,000	114,000	130,000	162,000

(a) Not available. (b) Maize and sorghum.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	AREA (ACRES)									
Antigon	15,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	385,000	367,000	366,000	386,000	387,000	375,000	375,000	445,000	(a)	(a)
Australia	223,000	230,000	242,000	213,300	238,000	226,000	240,000	257,000	(a)	(a)
Cuba	2,944,000	1,613,000	1,151,000	1,124,000	1,380,000	1,418,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egypt	56,000	56,000	68,000	73,000	73,000	63,000	62,000	67,000	69,000	72,000
Fiji Islands	38,000	39,000	39,000	42,000	44,000	42,000	42,000	49,000	47,000	(a)
Formosa	237,000	209,000	244,000	178,000	185,000	257,000	306,000	259,000	(a)	(a)
Guadeloupe	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	49,000	52,000	54,000	54,000	(a)
Hawaii	134,000	137,000	140,000	145,000	133,000	126,000	131,000	121,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China	97,000	102,000	94,000	104,000	96,000	102,000	99,000	96,000	101,000	(a)
Jamaica	45,000	41,000	41,000	40,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	61,000	62,000	59,000	56,000	24,000	33,000	37,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	523,000	525,000	438,000	235,000	111,000	99,000	121,000	242,000	240,000	(a)
Mauritius	156,000	137,000	135,000	134,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	143,000	146,000	(a)
Mexico	189,000	194,000	186,000	159,000	157,000	188,000	227,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru	101,000	75,000	89,000	77,000	84,000	77,000	82,000	79,000	(a)	(a)
Philippines	640,000	633,000	625,000	663,000	756,000	521,000	620,000	635,000	(a)	(b)
Porto-Rico	238,000	279,000	256,000	299,000	301,000	299,000	299,000	301,000	301,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	135,000	145,000	140,000	164,000	162,000	173,000	175,000	178,000	173,000	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	155,000	150,000	168,000	220,000	210,000	237,000	252,000	245,000	291,000	294,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Antigon	139,000	44,000	150,000	179,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	4,149,000	4,575,000	4,077,000	3,711,000	3,866,000	3,710,000	4,312,000	5,279,000	4,133,000	(a)
Australia	3,755,000	3,689,000	4,213,000	3,703,000	4,888,000	4,489,000	4,491,000	5,434,000	(a)	(a)
Cuba	38,161,000	25,570,000	23,598,000	17,455,000	19,726,000	19,934,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egypt	1,717,000	1,698,000	2,089,000	2,219,000	2,261,000	2,092,000	2,052,000	2,090,000	2,340,000	(a)
Fiji Islands	668,000	662,000	530,000	1,077,000	867,000	813,000	1,015,000	1,096,000	1,034,000	(a)
Formosa	6,257,000	5,781,000	7,428,000	4,643,000	4,508,000	7,180,000	6,973,000	7,532,000	(a)	(a)
Guadeloupe	393,000	206,000	(a)	638,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii	6,997,000	7,560,000	7,899,000	7,633,000	7,121,000	7,623,000	8,171,000	7,843,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China	(b)324,000	(b)324,000	(b)386,000	938,000	1,000,000	1,098,000	938,000	906,000	(b)360,000	(a)
Jamaica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	836,000	845,000	1,044,000	1,064,000	547,000	874,000	930,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	25,368,000	25,941,000	22,017,000	11,343,000	5,071,000	4,048,000	4,639,000	11,883,000	11,594,000	(a)
Mauritius	2,156,000	1,987,000	1,518,000	2,205,000	2,283,000	1,594,000	2,457,000	2,501,000	2,772,000	(a)
Mexico	3,235,000	3,628,000	3,344,000	2,728,000	2,725,000	3,509,000	4,264,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru	4,565,000	3,357,000	3,454,000	3,258,000	3,320,000	3,213,000	3,361,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Philippines	(a)	(a)	(a)	10,421,000	12,784,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	6,414,000	(a)	7,501,000	6,384,000	8,686,000	5,694,000	6,765,000	7,256,000	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa	2,493,000	2,890,000	2,348,000	2,812,000	2,914,000	3,202,000	3,150,000	3,393,000	3,636,000	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	2,600,000	2,280,000	1,989,000	2,947,000	2,734,000	3,032,000	4,074,000	4,628,000	5,250,000	5,987,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete data.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	369,000	387,000	336,000	329,000	333,000	364,000	393,000	474,000	442,000	457,000
Argentina	301,000	315,000	336,000	343,000	482,000	707,000	343,000	714,000	815,000	1,005,000
Australia	23,000	22,000	30,000	68,000	43,000	54,000	62,000	52,000	59,000	62,000
Brazil	1,435,000	1,363,000	1,973,000	1,805,000	2,850,000	3,979,000	5,051,000	5,219,000	5,928,000	5,928,000
Egypt	1,911,000	2,161,000	1,746,000	1,135,000	1,872,000	1,797,000	1,731,000	1,781,000	2,053,000	1,850,000
Japan	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(a)
Uganda	663,000	739,000	865,000	1,071,000	1,090,000	1,186,000	1,366,000	1,484,000	1,759,000	1,529,000
Union of South Africa	49,000	31,000	14,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
United States of America	43,232,000	42,444,000	38,704,000	35,891,000	29,383,000	26,866,000	27,640,000	30,028,000	34,001,000	24,248,000
	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)									
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	159,000	119,000	254,000	139,000	157,000	272,000	247,000	337,000	331,000	316,000
Argentina	179,000	165,000	202,000	179,000	238,000	352,000	446,000	172,000	283,000	357,000
Australia	13,000	13,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	18,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	16,000
Brazil	695,000	546,000	686,000	543,000	1,209,000	1,584,000	2,095,000	2,154,000	2,474,000	2,238,000
Egypt	2,108,000	2,045,000	1,571,000	1,225,000	2,119,000	1,867,000	2,109,000	2,334,000	2,720,000	2,061,000
Japan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)
Uganda	129,000	189,000	207,000	294,000	285,000	252,000	321,000	338,000	401,000	304,000
Union of South Africa	16,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
United States of America	18,531,000	17,415,000	21,370,000	16,254,000	16,309,000	12,045,000	13,297,000	15,499,000	23,681,000	14,930,000

(a) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*contd.*

Linseed

AREA (ACRES)

Countries	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Argentina	5,229,000	6,746,000	8,260,000	6,391,000	4,875,000	7,105,000	5,088,000	7,438,000	5,688,000	5,735,000
Austria	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000
Belgium	68,000	56,000	36,000	21,000	27,000	35,000	47,000	72,000	69,000	77,000
Canada	382,000	582,000	648,000	462,000	244,000	227,000	307,000	477,000	241,000	221,000
Egypt	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	10,000
France	108,000	75,000	26,000	23,000	37,000	57,000	82,000	96,000	69,000	101,000
Hungary	12,000	36,000	44,000	15,000	20,000	38,000	30,000	22,000	25,000	30,000
Italy	28,000	24,000	18,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	27,000
Japan	26,000	21,000	25,000	23,000	32,000	34,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	(*b*)
Netherlands	47,000	37,000	16,000	5,000	12,000	15,000	22,000	32,000	42,000	52,000
New Zealand	8,000	12,000	2,000	(*c*)	1,000	3,000	2,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*b*)
Poland	302,000	285,000	252,000	231,000	235,000	262,000	304,000	329,000	361,000	366,000
Roumania	43,000	44,000	69,000	54,000	46,000	63,000	77,000	72,000	54,000	37,000
Spain	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Tunis	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*c*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	3,047,000	3,736,000	2,416,000	1,975,000	1,328,000	974,000	2,014,000	1,126,000	934,000	936,000
Uruguay	291,000	518,000	443,000	337,000	259,000	400,000	311,000	356,000	331,000	452,000

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina	1,247,000	1,954,000	2,222,000	1,547,000	1,562,000	1,993,000	1,403,000	1,905,000	1,515,000	1,388,000
Austria	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	18,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	19,000	13,000	16,000
Canada	51,000	127,000	62,000	68,000	16,000	23,000	42,000	45,000	19,000	35,000
Egypt	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
France	27,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	11,000	15,000	17,000	5,000	(*b*)
Hungary	2,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	9,000
Italy	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Japan	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	(*b*)
Netherlands	16,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	12,000	16,000
New Zealand	4,000	4,000	1,000	(*d*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*b*)
Poland	79,000	58,000	48,000	41,000	44,000	54,000	70,000	70,000	74,000	67,000
Roumania	7,000	10,000	13,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	11,000	13,000	7,000	5,000
Spain	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)
Tunis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
United Kingdom (*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
United States of America	398,000	532,000	295,000	292,000	174,000	131,000	353,000	132,000	177,000	204,000
Uruguay	80,000	126,000	121,000	37,000	72,000	85,000	75,000	75,000	93,000	110,000

(*a*) Excluding Eire. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Less than 500 acres. (*d*) Less than 500 tons.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Austria	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
Bulgaria	1,000	32,000	33,000	2,000	2,000	39,000	54,000	7,000	7,000	54,000
Czechoslovakia	3,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	22,000
France	40,000	39,000	47,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	(*a*)
Germany	39,000	32,000	25,000	15,000	13,000	66,000	116,000	136,000	123,000	153,000
Hungary	11,000	24,000	26,000	33,000	18,000	31,000	37,000	17,000	15,000	27,000
Japan	174,000	184,000	182,000	202,000	200,000	224,000	245,000	264,000	274,000	274,000
Netherlands	2,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Poland	58,000	65,000	106,000	81,000	75,000	96,000	133,000	138,000	146,000	163,000
Roumania	143,000	192,000	166,000	113,000	96,000	144,000	314,000	227,000	195,000	205,000
	YIELD (TONS)									
Austria	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bulgaria	(*b*)	12,000	12,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	21,000	2,000	3,000	20,000
Czechoslovakia	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	13,000
France	22,000	19,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	(*a*)
Germany	21,000	17,000	13,000	7,000	7,000	41,000	79,000	98,000	78,000	126,000
Hungary	3,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	7,000	6,000	11,000
Japan	73,000	76,000	76,000	90,000	86,000	106,000	119,000	119,000	130,000	114,000
Netherlands	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Poland	23,000	27,000	43,000	23,000	27,000	33,000	43,000	51,000	52,000	70,000
Roumania	40,000	49,000	26,000	19,000	26,000	17,000	49,000	49,000	39,000	52,000

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Ceylon . . .	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	556,000	556,000	558,000	558,000	556,000
Formosa . . .	114,000	113,000	110,000	109,000	109,000	101,000	101,000	104,000	104,000	(*a*)
Japan . . .	105,000	93,000	93,000	94,000	94,000	95,000	96,000	96,000	99,000	99,000
Dutch East Indies .	388,000	415,000	427,000	437,000	454,000	487,000	489,000	506,000	499,000	(*a*)
Nyasaland .	9,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	(*a*)
Union of South Africa	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(*a*)

	YIELD (LBS)									
Ceylon (*b*) . .	251,059,000	242,596,000	243,457,000	252,292,000	215,607,000	218,235,000	211,708,000	217,690,000	212,685,000	235,244,000
Formosa . . .	24,209,000	22,977,000	21,170,000	19,409,000	20,519,000	24,277,000	23,500,000	23,962,000	28,565,000	(*a*)
Japan . . .	86,663,000	85,023,000	84,273,000	88,902,000	95,672,000	97,250,000	100,388,000	105,475,000	118,609,000	120,377,000
Dutch East Indies .	166,283,000	158,380,000	178,880,000	180,261,000	165,642,000	156,845,000	157,113,000	166,278,000	163,935,000	178,006,000
Nyasaland . .	1,741,000	1,892,000	2,189,000	2,694,000	3,043,000	4,440,000	5,718,000	7,357,000	14,436,000	(*a*)
Union of South Africa	679,000	664,000	540,000	623,000	761,000	860,000	829,000	790,000	772,000	(*a*)

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Export figures.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1929 TO 1938—*concld.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Brazil (e)	(c)	(c)	9,020,000	9,809,000	9,781,000	8,541,000	8,793,000	8,551,000	8,405,000	8,151,000
British Guiana	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	(c)
Colombia	744,000	(c)	880,000	884,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	127,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	119,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies	314,000	322,000	314,000	314,000	308,000	304,000	296,000	279,000	264,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	(c)	(c)	25,000	22,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	20,000	17,000	(c)
French Central Africa	46,000	31,000	32,000	40,000	44,000	51,000	64,000	77,000	104,000	(c)
Guadeloupe	15,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	(c)
Guatemala	266,000	250,000	270,000	250,000	254,000	262,000	267,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	5,000	5,000	(c)
Indo-China	25,000	26,000	26,000	24,000	25,000	17,000	17,000	22,000	22,000	(c)
Jamaica	4,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	224,000	218,000	214,000	205,000	214,000	232,000	242,000	242,000	(c)	(c)
Nicaragua	104,000	123,000	123,000	128,000	123,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(f)	(f)	(f)
Philippines	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	163,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	154,000	148,000	143,000	141,000	133,000	(c)
Salvador	231,000	232,000	247,000	249,000	252,000	254,000	257,000	257,000	259,000	(c)
Uganda	36,000	42,000	39,000	42,000	42,000	44,000	49,000	57,000	64,000	67,000
Venezuela	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)									
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Brazil (e)	3,468,443,000	3,595,119,000	2,863,674,000	3,378,639,000	3,908,520,000	3,635,500,000	2,498,980,000	3,469,400,000	3,405,300,000	3,080,000,000
British Guiana (b)	367,000	794,000	1,052,000	1,141,000	708,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	(c)
Colombia	461,692,000	448,448,000	446,380,000	478,280,000	506,880,000	462,220,000	553,960,000	575,520,000	588,720,000	561,000,000
Costa Rica (b)	51,781,000	50,632,000	49,698,000	61,111,000	41,938,000	53,325,000	46,860,000	58,300,000	55,000,000	46,200,000
Dutch East Indies (e)	250,431,000	203,008,000	227,137,000	291,879,000	234,177,000	248,679,000	243,080,000	274,780,000	290,400,000	228,580,000
Dutch Guiana	6,396,000	8,021,000	5,986,000	8,478,000	5,775,000	9,514,000	9,460,000	7,260,000	7,480,000	8,800,000
French Central Africa	564,000	204,000	127,000	125,000	396,000	1,459,000	2,640,000	2,860,000	3,520,000	4,180,000
Guadeloupe (b)	343,000	359,000	590,000	646,000	660,000	880,000	880,000	880,000	880,000	1,100,000
Guatemala	97,110,000	89,746,000	118,800,000	109,769,000	79,200,000	94,160,000	121,000,000	147,400,000	125,400,000	118,800,000
Hawaii	8,645,000	8,828,000	9,979,000	9,788,000	9,214,000	10,340,000	9,680,000	10,120,000	7,920,000	(c)
Indo-China	1,558,000	(a) 942,000	4,413,000	2,369,000	4,180,000	4,180,000	4,400,000	4,840,000	5,720,000	4,840,000
Jamaica (b)	6,861,000	9,158,000	8,859,000	9,804,000	7,118,000	7,480,000	10,340,000	7,480,000	9,460,000	7,700,000
Mexico	86,074,000	83,386,000	72,534,000	96,245,000	81,013,000	92,259,000	106,920,000	103,960,000	88,000,000	81,400,000
Nicaragua (b)	33,666,000	34,861,000	17,380,000	30,149,000	32,290,000	40,700,000	28,820,000	34,320,000	30,800,000	29,700,000
Nyasaland (e)	129,000	144,000	131,000	86,000	126,000	116,000	220,000	(g)	(g)	(c)
Philippines	3,007,000	3,098,000	2,397,000	2,229,000	2,254,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,980,000	2,200,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	(d) 7,317,000	(d) 13,706,000	10,060,000	11,356,000	8,980,000	7,920,000	20,020,000	20,460,000	16,500,000	(c)
Salvador	(d) 143,045,000	(d) 165,000,000	105,600,000	140,800,000	127,600,000	129,800,000	127,600,000	165,660,000	112,640,000	132,000,000
Uganda (b)	4,604,000	5,460,000	7,822,000	9,732,000	11,226,000	17,245,000	14,080,000	25,520,000	28,820,000	29,700,000
Venezuela	129,800,000	149,670,000	126,720,000	108,460,000	105,820,000	124,960,000	139,920,000	157,520,000	132,000,000	66,000,000

(a) Incomplete data. (b) Export figures. (c) Not available. (d) Unofficial estimate of yield.
(e) Figures relate to calendar years; thus the figure for the calendar year 1929 is shown under 1929-30 and so on.
(f) Less than 500 acres. (g) Less than 500 lbs.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently-settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain"; or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse". Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character". This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Departments * maintain a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate". In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently, the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question

* Land Records Department in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar.

arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the District Officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs. per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

Ajmer-Merwara (Total cultivated area 343,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istimrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The *tahsil* officers further test a certain number of entries, and the Sub-Divisional Officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and *tahsil*, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istimrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istimrari* estates.

Assam (Total cultivated area 6,425,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records staff for the temporarily-settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village *choukidari panchayats*. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily-settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea garden managers and proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao* tax, in the Garo Hills from hill *mauzadars*, in Nowgong from the supervisor kanungo of hills sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from *mandals* or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from *dolois* and *sirdars*, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Bengal (Total cultivated area 23,956,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the Police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Bihar (Total cultivated area 19,534,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield was in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-two years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision.

NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in the respective provinces and States during the three years ending 1937-38.

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.

§ Circle inspector.

The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources. During the years 1928-29 to 1930-31 some interesting experiments were conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. (now Sir John) Hubback. Several thousand experiments were carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years was about 19 maunds per acre. The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone further experiments for the present.

Bombay (Total cultivated area 28,470,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay province include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Collector of the district who, after scrutiny, sends them to the Director of Agriculture of the province. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 92·4 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 181 in the province. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent to the Collector who frames an estimate for the district and sends it direct to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained direct from the Political authorities concerned and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Central Provinces and Berar (Total cultivated area 24,478,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States, which are now in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the information is at present received direct in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, and included in the all-India forecasts. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, sugarcane, jowar, groundnut, rape and mustard and castor are estimates based on the reports of the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures of wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.§ The reporting agency consists of 338 Revenue Inspectors, with, on an average, 20 *patwaris* working under each Revenue Inspector. Each *tahsil* ‖ has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Information in regard to probable area sown and estimated outturn is in the first instance reported by the *patwari*, who is in close touch with the agricultural operations in the villages of his charge, to the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector bases his report for his circle on the reports of *patwaris* which he checks from his knowledge of his circle and the opinions of cultivators and submits it direct to the District Superintendent of Land Records. Although this information for the *tahsil* does not pass through the *tahsildar* the latter submits a short note on the state of crops in his *tahsil* based on the observation and knowledge gained in the course of his tours so as to reach the District Superintendent of Land Records at the same time as the reports of the Revenue Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Land Records corrects and compiles the reports of the Revenue Inspectors for the district and submits them to the Deputy Commissioner who in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records frames his estimates for his district. Ordinarily the Deputy Commissioner consults leading agriculturists and representative business firms and occasionally local boards also in the case of more important crops and to assist him in estimating more accurately the probable outturn in the final reports he has a certain number of crop experiments conducted for the more important crops on representative soils. On receipt of the returns from each district the information is compiled for the province as a whole in the office of the provincial Director of Land Records. The provincial Director of Land Records frames his final estimate of the crop for the province as a whole in free consultation with the Agricultural Department and with due regard to the seasonal conditions of the year and his personal knowledge. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision

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* A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluka*.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluka*.

§ Village accountants. ‖ Sub-division of a district.

of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop", and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation.

Coorg (Total cultivated area 142,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog** for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* † and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*‡ (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi (Total cultivated area 213,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Madras (Total cultivated area 31,569,000 acres)

In the Madras province, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the province are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar*§ the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Industries with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the province is *whole inam* ‖ or *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the East Godavari district, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Industries with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director of Industries for cotton only. No other State in the province prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (223 for cotton, 17 for senna, 16 for pepper, 10 for ginger and 221 for other crops) are received in the office of the Director of Industries, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director of Industries checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* with the estimates received from the district officers of the Department of Agriculture.

North-West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area 2,247,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists.

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*Village accountant. † A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*. ‡ Revenue officer in charge of a *taluk*.
§ A sub-divisional officer. ‖ Entire villages granted rent-free.

The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Orissa (Total cultivated area 6,413,000 acres)

The estimates for Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. The Koraput district and parts of the Ganjam district have never been surveyed or settled. In the Sambalpur district, according to the triennial maintenance of records, only one third of the villages of the district is inspected by *patwaris* and Revenue Inspectors from field-to-field. The statistics are prepared on receipt of information from the Revenue Inspectors, who in their turn supply such information from personal experience and enquiry from people of other villages of their circle where maintenance operation is not due for the year. In the other districts of North Orissa, information is obtained from the Subdivisional Officers through the agency of the Police. The figures thus obtained are approximate estimates and are more or less conjectural. The settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the Police. In the *raiyatwari* portions of the ex-Madras area, the village officers supply figures to the Revenue Inspectors who in their turn send the figures to the Taluk Officers. The Taluk Officer consolidates these figures and reports the total to the District Officers, with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield. For the *zamindari* and *inam* areas, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *i.e.*, the agencies of the Ganjam and Koraput districts, the estimating is based on the observations of Revenue officers with reference to previous year's final figures, the character of the season and the figures of the neighbouring Government areas, and information obtained from the revenue staff of the local landlords. Since the formation of the province, no crop-cutting experiments have been made. The figures of standard yields are generally those followed by the Department of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa.

Punjab (Total cultivated area 27,555,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by District Officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Sind (Total cultivated area 4,546,000 acres)

The estimates for Sind relate to all the districts of the province and the Khairpur State in which respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the province, the area under different crops is ascertained by local officers and the Director of Agriculture, Sind, receives district by district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available the proportion of reporting area being 99·6 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 60. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by local officers and is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, Sind, who in the light of the general prospects of the season makes the quantitative calculations.

United Provinces (Total cultivated area 36,082,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by District Officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 3,282,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per *bigha*. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State. Central India

The figures of acreage for cotton and wheat furnished by the State relate to all the districts together with *jagirs*. The figures for wheat and cotton refer to the actual area sown as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris* in *khalsa* villages after verification. *Girdawar qanungoes* report the figures of the respective circles to *tahsils*, from *tahsils* they are reported to the Director, Land Records, through the *subah* of each district. During the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, the standard of outturn for each crop was fixed through responsible and selected Revenue Officers according to the results of the crop-cutting experiments. The standard is the basis for framing an estimate of yield for each crop, each year, with such modification as seems necessary according to the condition of the weather and the standing crop. Gwalior (Total cultivated area 4,548,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government areas, such as *jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State, and, with exceptions which are diminishing annually, the whole area has been surveyed and settled. The reporting agency is the *patwari* or village accountant. His return is scrutinised by the *tahsildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Twelve annas represent a normal crop. Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 27,815,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop-inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each *taluk*. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office. Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,288,000 acres)

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases. Rajputana

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861—65.

1861—65

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

1871—75

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine, than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa, and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, and Bihar. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95, was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June, 1893.

1896—1900

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September, 1896, a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains re-induced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906—10

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected: and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in the two Bengals, the extended cultivation having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the

spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year.

1911—15

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon, on the whole, was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was, on the whole, favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

1916—20

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good: it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside the north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

1921—25

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was, on the whole, favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

1926—30

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops. The spring crops of 1927 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rains of that year were, on the whole, normal and the season was favourable for the autumn crops. In 1928, the condition of the spring crops was unsatisfactory but the autumn crops of that year gave generally good yields. The spring crops of 1929 gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was adequate and generally well-distributed. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1930 gave an exceptionally good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave fairly well-distributed rain over the country. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield.

1931—35

The spring crops of 1931 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1932 also the spring crops yielded a fairly good outturn. The monsoon of that year was fairly normal and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. The season was favourable to the autumn crops also which generally showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1933 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year started a little earlier than usual and was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. The spring crops of 1934 were damaged in places by cold spell and frost and gave, on the whole, a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year appeared somewhat later than usual but there were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was fairly well-distributed. The season was not very favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1935 also the spring crops gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was on the whole, normal, although defective in some provinces and unusually dry during its retreating period. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops but jute and winter rice crops were adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions.

The spring crops of 1936 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon rainfall was, on the whole, normal, but it was somewhat unevenly distributed. The season was favourable to the autumn crops which showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1937 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon rains of the year were, on the whole, normal. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1938, although affected in places by rain, hail and drought, gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was marked by spells of heavy rains, resulting in floods in places. The season was, on the whole, fair to the autumn crops, the outturn of which was smaller than that of the previous season.

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS ARE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—		
1st forecast	October	20
2nd „	December	20
Final „	February	20
WHEAT—		
1st forecast	January	25
2nd „	March	6
3rd „	April	15
4th „	May	20
Final „	August	6
SUGARCANE—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	5
COTTON—		
1st forecast	August	15
2nd „	October	15
3rd „	December	15
Final „	February	15
Supplementary forecast	April	15
JUTE *—		
Preliminary forecast	July	7—15
Final „	September	21
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—		
1st forecast	January	1
2nd „	March	15
Final „	June	1
SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)—		
1st forecast	September	1
2nd „	October	20
Final „	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20
CASTOR SEED	February	20
GROUNDNUT—		
1st forecast	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN.

Crop	Season of		Where mainly grown	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States *
Rice—				
Winter (*a*)	April to August	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Eastern Agency States (*e*), Khairpur (Sind) and United Provinces States.
Autumn	April to July	August to December		
Summer	January to March	March to June		
Wheat— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Eastern Agency States(*e*), Bombay States, Gwalior, Khairpur (Sind) and United Provinces States.
Sugarcane (*b*)	February to May	November to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior, and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces Bihar, Punjab, Coorg and Assam.	Travancore and Cochin (Madras), Tripura (Bengal), Mandi (Punjab) and Mysore.
Cotton(*c*)— Early	March to August	September to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Tripura (Bengal), Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	July to September	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.	Cooch Behar and Tripura (Bengal).
Linseed— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	August to November	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Eastern Agency States (*e*), Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (*Rabi* or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop	May to August	August to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer crop	January and February	May to July		
Castor—				
Kharif (Autumn)	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar, Orissa, Sind and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bombay States.
Rabi (Spring)	September to November.	March and April.		
Groundnut(*d*)	May to August	September to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, and Orissa.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalle), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States, Baroda and Gwalior.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to April	Madras, Orissa and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete.

(*a*) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between May and December and the second crop between October and March. The first crop is harvested between September and April and the second crop between January and June.

(*b*) The sowing season commences a little earlier in Bombay and Central Provinces and Berar; and harvesting extends up to August in Madras.

(*c*) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(*d*) A summer variety is also grown on a comparatively small area in Madras in January to April and harvested in May to July

(*e*) Former Central Provinces States only.

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